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PREFACE.

The first Labour Report issued by this Bureau was published in 1912. This Report is the twenty-fourth of the series and deals chiefly with the year 1933. The tabulations, however, include particulars relating to the first half of 1934 as well as for earlier years, in most cases back to 1929.

The subject-matter in the Report has been divided into four main Chapters, covering information in regard to Prices (Wholesale, Retail and International Comparisons); Wages; Employment (Unemployment and Industrial Disputes); Associations (Trade Unions and Employers' Associations); and follows the lines of its immediate predecessors in scope and arrangement.

In view of the many "series" of retail price index-numbers associated with the fixation and adjustment of wages, a short description has been added to Chapter I., Section 2, of the composition of each series and the extent to which they are used for the purposes mentioned.

In Chapter II., Section 3, a comprehensive review is given of the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration which restored to workers the 10 per cent. reduction of wages imposed by the Court in January, 1931, and established a new system for the fixation and adjustment of the basic wage.

In the Chapter, "Employment", a brief review has been included of the special legislation for the relief of unemployment enacted during 1931 to 1934.

For the purpose of tabulating the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to rates of wage, labour organizations, employers' associations, unemployment, industrial disputes, &c., the following classification of trades and occupations has been adopted:—

Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-works, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco—Manufacture and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

PREFACE.

It is gratifying to record that secretaries of trade unions and of employers' associations, officials of Commonwealth and State Departments, private employers, retail dealers, house agents, and others have readily responded to the somewhat heavy demands made upon them.

Without the help so rendered, the investigations contained herein would have been impossible, and I take this opportunity of expressing my cordial thanks to all who have thus assisted.

The valuable assistance rendered to the Bureau by the Statistical Offices in the various States, especially in regard to the collection of retail prices, is acknowledged, and to the officers concerned I desire to express my sincere thanks.

I am specially indebted to Mr. H. G. Downing, the officer in charge of Labour Statistics in this Bureau, for the care and attention which he has bestowed on the compilation of this Report and in seeing the matter through the press, also to the staff under his control for their cordial co-operation and valuable services.

E. T. McPHEE,
Commonwealth Statistician.

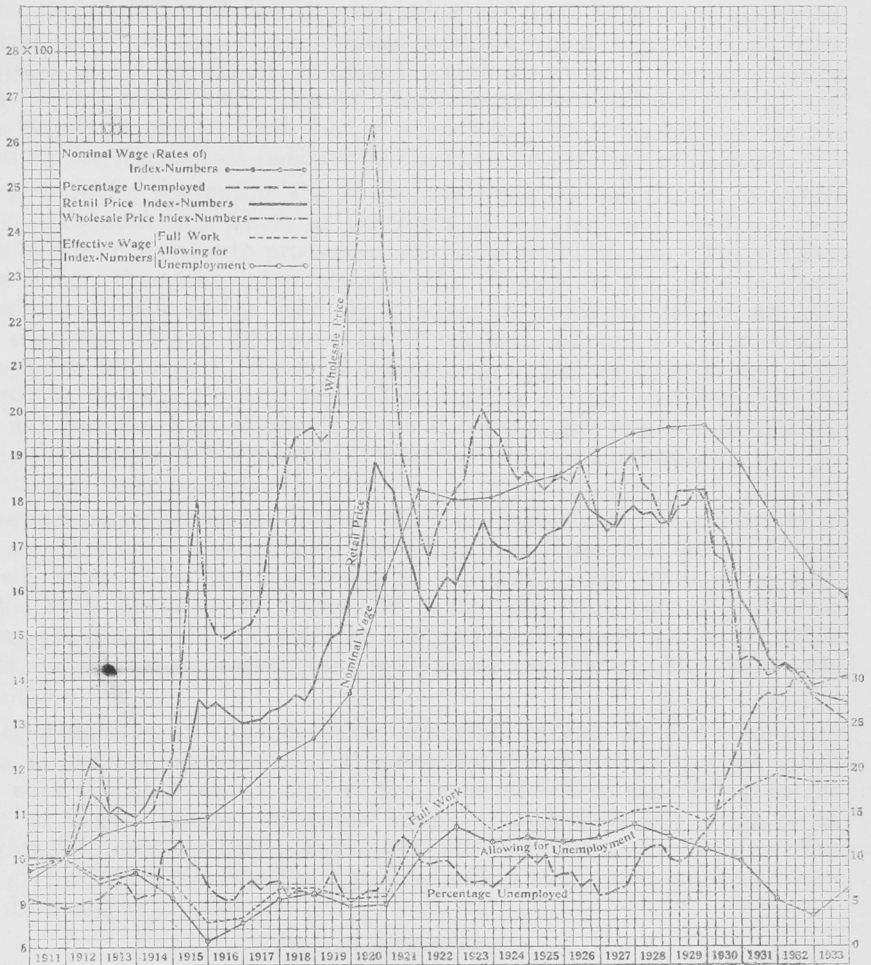
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Canberra, F.C.T., February, 1935.

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RETAIL AND WHOLESALE PRICES, NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE OR REAL WAGE INDEX NUMBERS, AND PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED.—AUSTRALIA 1911 TO 1933.



NOTE.—The figures on the right represent the scale for the percentage unemployed according to trade-union returns. The figures on the left represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (=1,000). Since the end of the year 1911, the Retail Price Index-numbers (weighted average cost of food, groceries, and house rent (all houses) for the six capital cities), and the Wholesale Price Index-number (Melbourne) are shown in each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shown quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. The other index-numbers since 1913 refer to the average for the whole year, but for purposes of convenience are plotted on the graph as at the end, not the middle, of the year. Retail Price and Wholesale Price Index-numbers show the average level during the whole of each quarter, and they also for convenience are plotted at the end, and not the middle, of each quarter. Average nominal wage for adult males, and real wage (full work) and (allowing for unemployment) for adult males.

CHAPTER I.—PRICES.

Section 1.—Wholesale Prices.

1. General.—The information given in this chapter refers to Melbourne wholesale prices. An index of Sydney wholesale prices is compiled by the Government Statistician of New South Wales, and published in the *Year Book* and the *Monthly Bulletin of Business Statistics* of that State.

The scope of the wholesale price index can best be understood by an examination of the list of commodities included which is given on page 10. This list is, to a large extent, comparable with that used in the compilation of the "Economist" and "Statist" index-numbers of Great Britain, but differs largely from that used for the wholesale price index-numbers of the United States (Bureau of Labour) or Canada (Department of Labour).

The items for computing the Melbourne wholesale price index comprise chiefly basic materials which in the form of raw material, food, or as a source of power, enter into production for home consumption. The purpose of the index, therefore, is to measure the changes in the price of these particular materials rather than the changes in prices generally. As Australia does not, to any extent, manufacture from imported raw materials commodities for export, the local consumption appears to give the most appropriate weighting. Any lack of uniformity in the variations of the index-numbers for these wholesale prices and for retail prices would indicate broadly the changes in the relation of manufacturing and distributing charges to the cost of basic materials.

The index-number of Melbourne wholesale prices was first computed in 1912, and has been continued on the same lines since that year. It was resolved, however, at the Conference of Statisticians at Brisbane in 1930 that the time had come to revise and extend the items included in order to bring the index into line with the changed conditions. An investigation to that end is now in progress, and it is hoped that the results will shortly be available.

2. Commodities in Groups.—The commodities are divided into eight groups, as set out on page 10. The descriptions of the groups are given below with the proportional cost of the consumption of each group in the middle of 1933. These proportions may be used with fair accuracy as "weights" to combine any group index-numbers at the present time, but would give unsatisfactory results if used for a time when prices were relatively much different, as in 1929.

Groups of Commodities.

Group.	Description.	Percentage of Aggregate Cost (1933).
I.	"Metals and Coal"	17
II.	"Cotton, Wool", also jute, leather, &c. ..	10
III.	"Agricultural Produce"	25
IV.	"Dairy Produce"	9
V.	"Groceries"	20
VI.	"Meat"	10
VII.	"Building materials" (mostly timber) ..	8
VIII.	"Chemicals" (excluding fertilizers) ..	1

It will be noticed that the group "Chemicals" is practically negligible.

The index relates chiefly to basic materials, but a certain proportion of Australian manufacturing costs enters into all groups. The amount is small in Meat (VI.), Agricultural Produce (III.), and Cotton, Wool (II.), and greater in others, but the difference is not sufficient to justify any inference

as to different changes of the price-level for manufactured goods and farm products. The number and weight of manufactured commodities included are too small to warrant deductions of this nature from any possible grouping.

Many of the commodities included are affected by the tariff. Cotton, Wool (II.), Agricultural Produce (III.) and Meat (VI.), are little affected, and Dairy Produce (IV.) not greatly, but in the other groups the tariff is a dominating influence.

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Commodities included, Units of Measurement, and "Mass-Units."

Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.	Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.
GROUP I.				GROUP V.			
Iron—				Currants ..	..	lb.	1,400
Pig ..	Mxd. Nos.	ton	6½	Raisins ..	Sultanas	..	1,400
Rod and Bar ..	Stafford	"	3½	Herrings ..	1-lb. fresh	doz. 1-lb.	50
Angles ..	"	"	3½			tins	
Plate ..	"	"	3	Salmon ..	1 lb. tall	"	50
Hoop ..	"	"	½				
Galvanized ..	26 gauge	"	5	Sardines ..	Halves	doz. halves	100
Tinned Plates ..	I.C. Coke	box	60	Coffee ..	Plantation	lb.	200
Fencing Wire ..	No. 8 ..	ton	6	Cocoa ..	McKenzie's	"	100
Zinc, sheet ..	"	"	1	Sugar ..	No. 1A	ton	22
Lead, sheet ..	"	"	½	Macaroni ..	"	lb.	200
" pipes ..	"	"	½	Taploca ..	"	cwt.	7
Copper, sheet ..	"	lb.	2,000	Rice ..	"	ton	2
Quicksilver ..	"	"	12	Salt ..	Australian	"	7
Coal ..	Newcastle.	ton	600		fine		
	on wharf			Salt ..	Rock ..	"	1
				Mustard ..	Coleman's	doz. 1-lb.	6
					tins		
GROUP II.				Starch ..	Coleman's	lb.	100
					White		
Branbaga ..	..	doz.	110	Blue ..	Keen's	"	50
Cornsacks ..	..	"	250	Matches ..	Australian	gross	90
Woolpacks ..	..	each	200		Safety		
Leather—				Candles ..	Rangoon	lb.	1,600
Chrome Box ..	..	ft.	1,200	Tobacco ..	"	"	1,300
Hide ..	..	"	600	Tea ..	"	"	3,000
Rough Tanned ..	..	lb.	600	Kerosene ..	"	gallon	1,700
—Split ..	..	"	600				
Sole Leather—	..	"	600				
Factory ..							
Sides ..							
Cotton ..	Raw ..	"	24,000	GROUP VI.			
Wool ..	Greasy ..	"	12,200	Beef ..	Average	100 lb.	390
Twine ..	Reaper ..	"	150		quality		
	and			Mutton ..	"	lb.	33,000
	Binder			Veal ..	"	"	2,000
Tallow ..	Prime	ton	1½	Lamb ..	"	"	5,600
				Pork ..	"	"	3,700
GROUP III.				GROUP VII.			
Wheat ..	..	bushel	500	Timber—	Flooring—		
Flour ..	..	ton	48		6 x 1½	100 ft. lin.	30
Bran ..	..	"	14		6 x 2	"	30
Pollard ..	..	"	14		6 x 4	"	30
Oats ..	Milling ..	bushel	1,200		6 x 6	"	30
Oatmeal ..	Colonial	ton	1½		Weather-		
Barley ..	English	bushel	150		boards		
"	Cape ..	"	100		Oregon	1,000 ft.	20
Maize ..	"	"	1,000		sup.		
Hay ..	Best Mngr.	ton	135				
Chaff ..	Prime ..	"	135		Shelving	"	10
Straw ..	Victorian	"	25	Cement ..	Portland	cask	30
Peas ..	"	bushel	55	White Lead ..	"	ton	½
Potatoes ..	"	ton	40	Slates ..	Welsh	1,000	½
Malt ..	Victorian	bushel	140		20 x 10		
Onions ..	..	ton	3				
GROUP IV.				GROUP VIII.			
Ham ..	..	lb.	800	Cream of Tartar	In kegs	lb.	400
Bacon ..	..	"	3,200	Carbonate of	..	ton	½
Cheese ..	..	"	1,500				
Butter ..	Best Fresh	"	9,500	Saltpetre ..	Refined	"	1-20
Lard ..	Bulk ..	"	200	Sulphur ..	"	"	½
Eggs ..	Ordinary	doz.	1,800	Caustic Soda ..	"	cwt.	½
Honey ..	"	lb.	600	Alum ..	Lump	ton	½
Beeswax ..	"	"	40	Cyanide of Po-	"	lb.	570
Condensed Milk	Bacchus	doz. lb.	160	tassium			
	Marsh						

3. **Index-Numbers.**—Index-numbers for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups combined, are shown in the following table:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Index-Numbers 1861 to June, 1934, Computed with Year 1911 as Base (= 1,000).*

YEAR.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Cotton, Wool, Leather.	III. Agricultural Produce, &c.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Groceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials.	VIII. Chemicals.	All Groups.
1861 ..	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963	..	1,070	2,030	1,533
1871 ..	1,096	1,257	1,236	864	1,586	..	1,044	1,409	1,220
1881 ..	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	..	1,091	1,587	1,121
1891 ..	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	945
1901 ..	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	974
1911 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 ..	1,021	991	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978	1,170
1913 ..	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,252	1,128	995	1,088
1914 ..	1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,253	1,149
1915 ..	1,284	1,017	1,262	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604
1916 ..	1,695	1,423	1,208	1,485	1,322	2,515	1,401	1,760	1,504
1917 ..	2,129	2,008	1,157	1,423	1,343	2,403	1,884	2,171	1,662
1918 ..	2,416	2,360	1,444	1,454	1,422	2,385	2,686	3,225	1,934
1919 ..	2,125	2,363	1,985	1,651	1,516	2,348	2,851	2,898	2,059
1920 ..	2,298	2,024	2,439	2,209	1,918	3,279	3,226	2,825	2,480
1921 ..	2,173	1,362	1,767	2,000	1,976	2,158	2,733	2,303	1,903
1922 ..	1,942	1,681	1,628	1,648	1,869	1,787	2,005	1,965	1,758
1923 ..	1,826	2,148	1,778	1,837	1,746	2,579	2,025	1,933	1,944
1924 ..	1,835	2,418	1,647	1,655	1,721	2,223	1,815	1,806	1,885
1925 ..	1,852	1,967	1,797	1,636	1,723	2,212	1,711	1,790	1,844
1926 ..	1,938	1,582	2,001	1,784	1,731	1,931	1,665	1,816	1,832
1927 ..	1,962	1,650	1,826	1,823	1,724	2,111	1,624	1,866	1,817
1928 ..	1,912	1,781	1,726	1,751	1,707	2,015	1,744	1,923	1,792
1929 ..	1,912	1,556	1,792	1,853	1,690	2,246	1,754	1,942	1,803
1930 ..	1,866	1,127	1,484	1,627	1,666	2,025	1,875	1,982	1,590
1931 ..	1,826	1,039	1,121	1,399	1,794	1,508	2,025	2,166	1,420
1932 ..	1,736	1,000	1,230	1,303	1,767	1,348	2,043	2,127	1,411
1933 ..	1,713	1,118	1,175	1,195	1,714	1,487	2,061	2,106	1,409
1932—									
Oct. ..	1,725	1,052	1,223	1,286	1,761	1,247	2,039	2,117	1,404
Nov. ..	1,729	1,038	1,183	1,221	1,766	1,199	2,066	2,117	1,382
Dec. ..	1,731	1,018	1,145	1,194	1,764	1,222	2,069	2,117	1,367
1933—									
Jan. ..	1,733	1,022	1,107	1,179	1,688	1,211	2,083	2,124	1,344
Feb. ..	1,736	1,006	1,081	1,153	1,692	1,179	2,078	2,124	1,330
March ..	1,732	997	1,104	1,143	1,694	1,190	2,064	2,121	1,333
April ..	1,731	1,010	1,152	1,187	1,692	1,248	2,056	2,119	1,358
May ..	1,703	1,085	1,230	1,247	1,700	1,344	2,068	2,118	1,408
June ..	1,703	1,133	1,214	1,272	1,707	1,584	2,094	2,114	1,439
July ..	1,707	1,200	1,231	1,196	1,720	1,647	2,047	2,113	1,455
Aug. ..	1,704	1,172	1,220	1,233	1,737	1,766	2,043	2,113	1,464
Sept. ..	1,710	1,192	1,189	1,283	1,737	1,934	2,043	2,081	1,461
Oct. ..	1,698	1,174	1,150	1,237	1,731	1,774	2,047	2,081	1,445
Nov. ..	1,699	1,209	1,174	1,115	1,734	1,448	2,062	2,077	1,414
Dec. ..	1,698	1,213	1,243	1,087	1,735	1,495	2,051	2,078	1,436
1934—									
Jan. ..	1,701	1,383	1,195	1,076	1,744	1,532	2,059	2,078	1,458
Feb. ..	1,699	1,411	1,190	1,098	1,734	1,456	2,056	2,076	1,452
Mar. ..	1,699	1,374	1,203	1,141	1,765	1,478	2,034	2,044	1,459
Apr. ..	1,694	1,326	1,242	1,233	1,752	1,536	1,992	2,040	1,471
May ..	1,640	1,249	1,219	1,400	1,750	1,489	2,014	2,052	1,456
June ..	1,637	1,241	1,274	1,365	1,743	1,465	2,017	2,025	1,463

* The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

4. **Variations since Outbreak of War.**—The variations in the index-numbers of the separate commodity groups for the years 1915 to 1933, and for each month from October, 1932, to June, 1934, are shown in the

following table, taking July, 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (= 1,000) for each group:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices Index-Numbers.

(Base—July, 1914 = 1,000).

Period.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Cotton, Wool, Leather.	III. Agri- cultural Produce.	IV. Dairy Pro- duce.	V. Gro- ceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials	VIII. Chem- icals.	All Groups.
July, 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Year 1915 ..	1,166	934	2,024	1,272	1,098	1,502	1,164	1,490	1,406
" 1916 ..	1,539	1,307	1,130	1,235	1,266	1,551	1,361	1,716	1,318
" 1917 ..	1,919	1,841	1,084	1,181	1,302	1,480	1,722	2,141	1,456
" 1918 ..	2,197	2,324	1,351	1,210	1,378	1,469	2,448	3,085	1,695
" 1919 ..	1,930	2,169	1,858	1,373	1,469	1,448	2,602	2,827	1,801
" 1920 ..	2,091	2,430	2,288	1,840	1,860	2,022	2,944	2,764	2,178
" 1921 ..	1,974	1,250	1,653	1,603	1,916	1,331	2,495	2,246	1,668
" 1922 ..	1,763	1,543	1,523	1,370	1,811	1,102	1,830	1,917	1,541
" 1923 ..	1,658	1,972	1,664	1,527	1,693	1,590	1,848	1,885	1,704
" 1924 ..	1,667	2,220	1,541	1,376	1,668	1,371	1,656	1,761	1,653
" 1925 ..	1,682	1,806	1,681	1,360	1,670	1,364	1,562	1,746	1,617
" 1926 ..	1,760	1,453	1,873	1,483	1,677	1,191	1,519	1,771	1,606
" 1927 ..	1,782	1,515	1,709	1,516	1,671	1,302	1,482	1,820	1,593
" 1928 ..	1,737	1,635	1,661	1,456	1,654	1,242	1,590	1,876	1,571
" 1929 ..	1,737	1,428	1,677	1,540	1,638	1,385	1,601	1,895	1,581
" 1930 ..	1,695	1,035	1,389	1,353	1,614	1,249	1,712	1,933	1,399
" 1931 ..	1,659	954	1,049	1,163	1,738	930	1,849	2,112	1,254
" 1932 ..	1,577	918	1,152	1,083	1,712	831	1,865	2,074	1,237
" 1933 ..	1,556	1,026	1,100	994	1,661	917	1,882	2,054	1,235
1932—									
October ..	1,567	966	1,145	1,069	1,707	769	1,861	2,064	1,231
November ..	1,571	953	1,107	1,015	1,712	740	1,886	2,064	1,211
December ..	1,572	935	1,071	993	1,710	754	1,889	2,064	1,190
1933—									
January ..	1,574	939	1,036	981	1,636	747	1,901	2,072	1,179
February ..	1,577	924	1,015	959	1,639	727	1,897	2,072	1,166
March ..	1,573	915	1,031	951	1,642	734	1,884	2,069	1,168
April ..	1,573	927	1,078	987	1,639	769	1,877	2,067	1,191
May ..	1,547	996	1,151	1,036	1,648	820	1,888	2,065	1,233
June ..	1,547	1,040	1,137	1,057	1,657	977	1,911	2,062	1,262
July ..	1,550	1,101	1,153	994	1,667	1,016	1,869	2,061	1,275
August ..	1,547	1,076	1,141	1,025	1,684	1,089	1,865	2,061	1,284
September ..	1,553	1,095	1,113	1,066	1,683	1,192	1,865	2,029	1,299
October ..	1,542	1,078	1,077	1,028	1,678	1,094	1,869	2,029	1,266
November ..	1,543	1,110	1,099	927	1,681	893	1,883	2,026	1,240
December ..	1,542	1,114	1,163	904	1,682	922	1,872	2,027	1,259
1934—									
January ..	1,545	1,270	1,118	895	1,690	945	1,879	2,027	1,277
February ..	1,543	1,295	1,114	913	1,681	898	1,877	2,024	1,273
March ..	1,543	1,262	1,126	949	1,711	912	1,857	1,993	1,279
April ..	1,538	1,217	1,163	1,025	1,697	947	1,818	1,989	1,290
May ..	1,490	1,147	1,141	1,164	1,696	918	1,839	2,001	1,277
June ..	1,487	1,140	1,192	1,135	1,689	903	1,841	1,975	1,283

5. **Seasonal Fluctuations.**—To show seasonal fluctuations in wholesale prices, index-numbers have been computed for each quarter of the year 1933. These are given in the following table, with the year 1911 as base, also with the average prices for the year 1933 as base. Corresponding figures for purchasing-power of money (retail prices of food, groceries and cost of housing) have been included for comparative purposes:—

Melbourne Wholesale and Retail Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers, 1933.

Particulars.	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Whole Year.
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with 1911 as base (= 1,000)	1,336	1,401	1,467	1,432	1,409
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with average for 1933 as base (= 1,000)	948	994	1,041	1,016	1,000
Retail Price (Food, Groceries and Cost of Housing) Index-Numbers with average for 1911 as base (= 1,000)	1,294	1,307	1,332	1,343	1,319
Retail Price (Food, Groceries, and Cost of Housing) Index-Numbers with average for 1933 as base (= 1,000)	981	991	1,010	1,018	1,000

The results evidence a greater variation in wholesale than in retail prices, but in both instances the index-numbers show that the prices dropped during the first quarter of the year and rose during the second and third quarters. In the fourth quarter wholesale prices dropped whilst retail prices rose slightly.

6. Prices, 1932 and 1933.—In Section I. of the Appendix, details are given of the average wholesale prices of the particular grades of commodities used in computing the index-numbers in the years 1932 and 1933. Corresponding information for previous years was given in the Appendices to preceding Reports. In Report No. I (1912), prices are given for each year from 1871 to 1911.

§ 2. Retail Prices.

1. General.—The methods adopted for the computation of retail price index-numbers have been described in earlier issues of this Report. For the principles involved, the reader is recommended to consult the Appendix to Labour Report No. 9.

2. The New Composite Unit.—The constitution of the "composite unit" used until the end of June, 1932, is published in Labour Report, No. 23, and preceding issues, together with the reasons for its replacement by the new one appearing below. In accordance with the general principles of procedure in changing the regimen (*see* Labour Report No. 9, Appendix I., Part II., paras. 14, 18) the index was taken as determined by the old regimen for the June quarter of 1932, and the new regimen is used to measure variations in the price-level after that date. The breach of continuity is very slight, and the index-number may be regarded as recording as accurately as possible the changes in retail prices through the whole period since 1911. In the old regimen, the weights represented in millions the annual total consumption for Australia in the years 1906 to 1910. In the new regimen, the weights are, approximately, the annual average consumption per head for household purposes during the years 1927 to 1929. Small adjustments in the crude average consumption have been made in two ways. Consumption by factories, when the product did not go into household use in Australia, was deducted. On the other hand, the weights given to some foods, such as dried apricots and canned peaches, cover also the consumption of other similar foods. The following table gives the new regimen, and the weights of corresponding items of the old regimen, reduced for comparison to the same basis of annual consumption per head. In the last column, the approximate relative importance of the items making up the new regimen is shown for the third quarter of 1932. The relative importance will, of course, change slightly with variation of prices, and revised figures will be published from time to time as may be necessary.

Retail Prices—"New Composite Unit."

(COMPARISON OF "NEW" AND "OLD" MASS UNITS AND PERCENTAGE COST OF EACH ITEM.)

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	"New" Regimen Mass Units (per capita).	(a) "Old" Regimen Mass Units (per capita).	(b) Cost of Items in "New" Regimen as percentage of Aggregate—Melbourne, 3rd Quarter, 1932.
GROUP I.—GROCERIES (INCLUDING BREAD).				
1. Bread	2 lb. loaf	100	109.86	5.8
2. Flour, ordinary	25 lb. bag	2	2.58	1.0
3. „ self-raising	2 lb. pkt.	12	..	1.0
4. Tea	lb.	8	7.04	2.9
5. Sugar	„	100	107.98	6.5
6. Rice	„	8	11.74	0.4
7. Sago	„	1	1.88	0.1
8. Jam, apricot	1½ lb. tin	8	17.14	1.2
9. Golden Syrup	2 lb. tin	1	..	0.1
10. Oatmeal	lb.	8	8.22	0.3
11. Raisins, seeded	„	5	3.29	0.7
12. Currants	„	2	3.29	0.2
13. Apricots, dried	„	1	..	0.2
14. Peaches, canned	2 lb. tin	3	..	0.5
15. Pears, canned	„	1	..	0.2
16. Salmon, in tins	lb. tin	3	..	0.7
17. Potatoes	14 lb.	9	15.02	1.1
18. Onions	lb.	14	15.96	0.9
19. Soap, household, ordinary	„	16	15.02	1.2
20. Candles	„	1	3.76	0.2
21. Kerosene	gallon	1	3.99	0.3

GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.

22. Milk, fresh	quart	72	70.42	6.3
23. Butter, factory	lb.	30	22.30	7.6
24. Cheese, mild	„	4	3.52	0.7
25. Milk, condensed, sweetened	tin	5	..	0.7
26. Eggs, fresh	dozen	6	4.23	1.3
27. Bacon, rashers	lb.	10	7.51	2.1
28. Ham, rashers, uncooked	„	2	1.88	0.4

GROUP III.—MEAT.

29. Beef, sirloin	lb.	18	107	90.85	10.2
30. „ ribs	„	22			
31. „ steak, rump	„	11			
32. „ steak, stewing	„	20			
33. „ sausages	„	7			
34. „ corned round	„	14	79	77.93	5.9
35. „ brisket with bone	„	15			
36. Mutton, leg	„	20			
37. „ shoulder	„	15			
38. „ loin	„	18			
39. „ chops, loin	„	16	9	8.69	1.2
40. „ chops, leg	„	10			
41. Pork, leg	„	2			
42. „ loin	„	2			
43. „ chops	„	2			
44. „ sausages	„	3			

GROUP IV.—HOUSING.

45. House Accommodation	week	10	10.92	38.1
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(a) The mass units given for the "Old" regimen are obtained by dividing the "total consumption" weights of the "old" regimen by the mean population of Australia for the years 1906 to 1910.

(b) Relative importance of items, "New" regimen.

Foods of some importance, such as fresh fish, and fruit and vegetables other than potatoes and onions have not been included in the new regimen, owing to the fact that comparable prices for a standard grade for these items cannot be obtained, while a further difficulty arises from the seasonal character of the production and consumption thereof. The inclusion of such items, therefore, would impair the accuracy and stability of the index, and even if accurate information could be obtained, the index would probably not be materially affected by their inclusion. In the old regimen certain omissions were made partly on account of the difficulty of securing comparable prices. Some of the joints of meat, for example, are only insufficiently standardized, but anomalies in price were not uncommon. On this account, they have been deleted, and the total weight given to meat is distributed amongst the more standardized joints.

3. Collection of Data.—Retail prices of the commodities included in the "composite unit" are collected from representative retail establishments in each of the five selected towns in each State (30 towns in all). The addresses of traders are forwarded to the Bureau by the Government Statisticians of each State, and prices of foods included in the regimen are obtained monthly from about ten tradespeople in each town. A careful selection is made from the lists of tradespeople and agents to ensure the supply of representative figures for the district as a whole, and returns are sent back for verification if there is any doubt in regard to the accuracy of the information supplied. The movement in wholesale prices of commodities is used as a check when the indicated movement of retail prices appears to be abnormal.

Misunderstanding has occurred in connexion with the use of the word "predominant" in describing the grade of goods for which prices were quoted. When retailers first made a return of prices, they were asked to quote for the grade most in demand—the "predominant" price—and the prices have been usually so described. But there was no intention that the grade for which a price was quoted should be changed on account of a change in the demand. To change the grade in this way would be contrary to the first principles of making an index of prices, as was laid down very emphatically by Sir George Knibbs in the Appendix to the Labour Report, No. 9, 1918.

The grades and qualities quoted for by the individual retailers have in fact been kept practically constant. Any appreciable change would be detected in the tabulated prices, and the return would be sent back for explanation or amendment. In 1931, with the very sudden fall in *real* wages and *real* incomes of all kinds, there was a possibility of considerable changes taking place in the predominant grade for some commodities. Retailers were therefore requested to take special care not to change the grade or quality quoted for, and the word "predominant" has been abandoned, as liable to give rise to misunderstanding. A careful scrutiny of returns has made it certain that there has been no appreciable change of grade in the foods for which prices are recorded.

A return of rents is made at the middle of each quarter by ten or more house-agents in each capital city for brick and wooden houses respectively classified according to the number of rooms. The return shows the average rent paid for all occupied houses of an average standard. Houses with special advantages or disadvantages, are, therefore, not taken into account. Information on similar lines is collected quarterly in each of the country towns included in the investigation.

4. **Change of Base Period.**—In the issues of the Labour Report up to the year 1929, the retail prices of food and groceries and cost of housing (four and five rooms) were compared with the weighted average cost in the six capital cities in 1911 = 1,000, while the total household expenditure tabulations, (i.e., food and groceries, rent of four and five rooms, clothing and miscellaneous items) were computed to the weighted average cost in the six capital cities in November, 1914 = 1,000. The desirability of computing retail price indexes to a post-war base was considered by a Conference of Statisticians, and it was resolved that from 1st January, 1930, the average of the five-yearly period—1923–1927—be adopted as base for retail price indexes. Consequently, the index-numbers in the following tables, with the exception of those given in the table showing relative cost in the 200 towns of Australia, have been re-computed to the base specified.

5. **Retail Price Index-Numbers and Wage Assessment.**—In view of the many "Series" of Retail Price index-numbers which are now associated with the fixation and variation of wages, the following short explanation of the various Series involved is considered necessary.

It is desirable to again emphasize the fact that the Retail Price index-numbers compiled by the Bureau are designed to measure the *variations* in the cost of the definite regimen of commodities and services covered by each of the series, and do not of themselves "fix" wages. The use made of them by wage-fixing tribunals for the purpose of fixing and adjusting wages, is entirely the responsibility of the tribunals concerned, and not of the Bureau, although the Bureau fully realizes the great importance of the function to which these indexes are applied in this connexion, and takes every care to make them as accurate as possible.

(i) "**A**" Series.—The "A" Series of Indexes covers the items Food and Groceries and the Rent of all Houses, with the year 1911 as the base (1,000). This is the Series which the Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopted in 1913 to determine the relative basic wage for towns throughout Australia, and to vary what is popularly known as the "Harvester" Basic Wage of 1907—the wage (42s. per week for Melbourne) declared by Mr. Justice Higgins to be sufficient to meet the "normal needs of the average employee, regarded as a human being, living in a civilized community." This series has had very little application since May, 1933, as the result of the adoption by the Court of the "D" Series at that date, and the "C" Series in May, 1934. The "A" Series of Indexes are published in Appendix VII. of this Report.

(ii) "**B**" Series.—The "B" Series covers the items Food and Groceries and Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses, with the prices ruling in the years 1923–1927 as the base (1,000).

This series has never been used in connexion with wages by any Industrial Tribunal, and is published on pages 18 to 24.

(iii) "**C**" Series.—(See page 25).—The "C" Series covers all items of Household Expenditure, viz., Food and Groceries; Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses; Clothing (man, wife and three children); Household Drapery and Hardware; Fuel; Lighting; and other miscellaneous items, with the years 1923–1927 as base (1,000).

This Series was introduced as the result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage of 1920, and the regimen adopted was practically that of the "Indicator" Lists of the Commission.

The Series was not used in connexion with the assessment of wages until its partial adoption by the Federal Court in May, 1933, when that Court introduced the "D" Series of Indexes (for explanation of which see below); but in its judgment of 17th April, 1934, the Court adopted the "C" Series as the sole basis of the wages declared in the judgment, and for the future adjustment of such wages.

This Series, covering as it does a far wider range of commodities, displays a different relationship between the towns than is shown in the preceding Series ("A" and "B"), and has given rise to the sharp differences in the wages allotted to certain country towns compared with the former rates.

(iv) "*D*" Series.—The "D" Series is a combination of the "A" and "C" Series, and was created by the Commonwealth Court in May, 1933, for the fixation and adjustment of wages of those employees who were subjected to the full 10 per cent. "cut" imposed by the Court in January, 1931.

The Series has for its base the "A" Series Index for each town for the 4th Quarter of 1929, which is varied according to the ratio of change indicated by the "C" Series Index for the whole of 1929 and the corresponding "C" Index for the town for the Quarter upon which the adjustment is to be made. It will thus be seen that whereas the "D" Indexes for each town from the 4th Quarter of 1929 to date are in the same ratio as the "C" Indexes for the same town, the relationship of different towns is that of the "A" Series for the 4th Quarter of 1929, slightly modified by the difference in movement of the "A" Series and the "C" Series Index for each town.

This Series has been superseded almost entirely by the judgment of the Court referred to under "C" Series, and will only continue to operate in the few industries exempted in the judgment for further consideration.

A set of index-numbers under this Series is included in Appendix VIII.

(v) *Food and Groceries*.—The regimen of Food and Groceries is a component part of each of the Series of Retail Price index-numbers before mentioned, and details of the regimen comprising it will be found in paragraph 2 of this section. An index computed from the prices of food and groceries only is used for the adjustment of Old-age and Invalid Pensions.

(vi) *The "200 Towns" Table*.—This table is tabulated for the month of November each year in respect of 200 of the more important towns of the Commonwealth, and covers the cost of Food and Groceries combined with the Rent of 4 and of 5-roomed Houses respectively. This table has been used mostly for arguing relative rates for country towns, but the index-numbers have not been directly employed by Arbitration Tribunals in this connexion. The table will be found on page 36.

(vii) *Relative Merits of Series*.—The relative merits of the various series of index-numbers have been much discussed. Prices of all commodities do not change simultaneously, and consequently over short periods there may be differences of some magnitude between the results ascertained from the different series, but over longer periods these differences tend to be much reduced.

Thus, taking the movement of the following Retail Price Indexes for the Six Capital Cities over the two periods 1911 to 1933 and 1929 to 1933, the changes are substantially of the same order, viz. :—

			Increase per cent., 1911-1933.		Decrease per cent., 1929-1933.
Food and Groceries only .. .. .	..	..	34	..	28
Rent of All Houses .. .. .	..	..	36	..	23
Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses .. .. .	..	..	31	..	25
Food and Rent of All Houses (" A " Series)	..	..	35	..	26
Food and Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses (" B " Series) .. .. .	..	..	33	..	27
" All Items " of Household Expenditure (" C " Series) .. .. .	..	..	34*	..	22

* Taken back to 1911 from base 1914 by means of " A " Series Index.

A simple discussion of the retail price index for food and rent, and of its accuracy and adequacy, particularly in connexion with wage adjustment, was given in Labour Report No. 21, Appendix VIII., which is printed also as a separate pamphlet entitled " Wages and Prices."

6. Retail Prices—Capital Cities, 1907 to 1933.—Index-numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities and services included in the investigation, also the weighted average for all groups together, for the capital city of each State are shown in the next table. The index-numbers in the following tables, which have the period 1923-27 as base, can be converted to the old base 1911 by multiplying by 1,000 and dividing by the index-number for 1911.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers—Capital Cities. (" B " Series.)

The index-numbers given in the separate groups of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of housing, and food and groceries, since each group or combination has its own base, viz., the weighted average cost for the six cities taken together during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 for that group or combination.

TOWN.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
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GROUP I.—GROCERIES.

Sydney	510	574	627	1,115	1,106	952	912	923	844
Melbourne	461	521	562	1,070	989	858	775	791	714
Brisbane	547	614	607	1,105	1,021	877	854	831	771
Adelaide	510	541	598	1,076	972	846	753	754	718
Perth	572	720	628	1,103	1,014	908	844	825	761
Hobart	501	566	604	1,087	1,025	917	828	853	789
Weighted Average (a) ..	499	564	599	1,093	1,037	899	838	845	774

GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.

Sydney	551	574	656	1,080	1,086	984	841	810	758
Melbourne	571	567	635	1,087	1,003	922	804	743	687
Brisbane	495	581	588	983	971	896	793	732	686
Adelaide	548	651	705	1,018	1,007	908	758	695	677
Perth	709	733	735	1,152	1,057	983	857	785	731
Hobart	564	587	695	1,091	993	921	768	695	641
Weighted Average (a) ..	563	591	654	1,072	1,036	946	815	764	715

(a) For all capital cities.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers—Capital Cities—continued.

TOWN.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
GROUP III.—MEAT									
Sydney	519	501	668	960	1,068	1,034	853	781	764
Melbourne	557	485	663	1,030	1,029	991	804	722	732
Brisbane	535	488	610	897	823	741	644	599	599
Adelaide	553	541	784	1,095	1,232	1,107	876	839	809
Perth	789	824	881	1,103	1,220	1,025	802	794	777
Hobart	668	638	780	1,244	1,056	1,036	842	809	817
Weighted Average (a) ..	558	522	691	1,010	1,061	1,001	817	753	746

GROUPS I., II., AND III. COMBINED.—FOOD AND GROCERIES.

Sydney	523	553	646	1,062	1,090	984	876	852	800
Melbourne	517	523	610	1,063	1,004	913	791	758	713
Brisbane	530	509	603	1,014	951	844	778	738	699
Adelaide	532	570	679	1,066	1,055	937	789	761	731
Perth	670	753	728	1,116	1,084	961	836	804	757
Hobart	505	592	678	1,133	1,025	952	816	797	757
Weighted Average (a) ..	533	559	640	1,064	1,044	941	826	796	751

GROUP IV.—HOUSING (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).

Sydney	593	701	760	989	1,162	1,197	1,026	894	864
Melbourne	455	569	628	820	1,094	1,011	867	816	801
Brisbane	283	373	466	630	841	775	680	641	681
Adelaide	510	706	655	809	986	916	755	601	694
Perth	458	524	589	739	955	979	881	810	795
Hobart	405	452	518	881	932	914	901	868	860
Weighted Average (a) ..	497	612	662	862	1,073	1,047	901	817	804

ALL GROUPS COMBINED.—FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.

Sydney	548	606	687	1,036	1,115	1,059	929	867	822
Melbourne	495	539	616	977	1,036	948	818	778	742
Brisbane	442	500	554	877	912	819	743	704	690
Adelaide	524	618	671	975	1,030	929	777	736	716
Perth	594	672	679	982	1,038	968	852	805	768
Hobart	508	542	621	1,044	992	939	846	822	792
Weighted Average (a) ..	520	578	648	992	1,054	978	852	803	768

(a) For all capital cities.

7. **Change of Basis for Rent Constituent.**—The preceding table takes into account the rent of houses of four and five rooms only. Up till the end of 1924, the rent of "all houses" was the basis of the index. The "all houses" index is still continued for the use of the Arbitration Court (Appendix VII.). The *movements* of these two indexes differ little one from the other in the same city, but the index-numbers for "all houses" may be seriously affected between towns by the different proportions of four and five-roomed houses in the total of all houses.

8. **Retail Prices, Thirty Towns, 1929 to 1934.**—The following tables give index-numbers representing the variations in the cost of food and groceries (44 commodities), in 30 of the more important towns in Australia at yearly, quarterly, and monthly periods for the years specified. In addition, index-numbers are inserted showing for the years specified the quarterly and yearly variations in house rents and in the combined cost of food, groceries, and housing.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers 30 Towns : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927, as Base (a) (= 1,000). ("B" Series.)

		N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
		Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.													
1929	..	1,090	1,061	1,286	1,094	1,046	1,092	1,004	1,029	1,041	1,010	990	1,006
1930	..	984	974	1,182	977	964	988	913	952	958	909	932	916
1931	..	876	868	1,011	843	857	879	791	815	825	781	810	793
1932	..	852	836	953	829	818	853	758	767	779	778	801	760
1933	..	800	799	880	785	779	801	713	732	733	738	746	715
1933	1st Qtr.	796	786	879	784	762	797	688	713	720	720	728	692
	2nd "	799	791	884	788	771	800	703	724	724	731	740	706
	3rd "	808	809	876	787	794	809	725	744	746	753	762	727
	4th "	796	810	880	779	789	799	734	745	741	747	755	735
1934	1st Qtr.	814	820	892	802	803	816	726	758	757	747	761	730
	2nd "	821	836	917	817	811	824	749	782	786	768	791	752
1933.													
January	..	802	790	882	796	766	803	700	722	731	728	736	703
February	..	799	788	881	791	764	799	689	712	722	720	728	692
March	..	787	781	873	765	757	788	675	705	708	714	719	679
April	..	800	791	885	782	762	801	688	719	719	728	738	693
May	..	797	789	885	790	772	799	700	725	720	728	738	703
June	..	799	794	881	790	780	800	720	728	731	737	744	721
July	..	804	799	873	789	787	805	710	723	726	728	737	712
August	..	813	812	878	788	798	814	726	750	754	762	772	730
September	..	807	815	876	783	797	809	737	758	757	768	778	740
October	..	800	811	874	778	788	803	739	748	741	757	764	740
November	..	785	803	874	770	774	788	721	732	727	732	740	722
December	..	802	816	892	790	804	805	742	755	755	752	762	743
1934.													
January	..	810	817	895	800	806	812	723	755	758	749	760	727
February	..	814	820	890	801	803	816	727	756	753	745	762	730
March	..	817	824	890	806	800	819	728	762	760	746	760	732
April	..	829	836	904	816	811	830	747	780	784	771	786	750
May	..	827	848	923	829	824	831	762	796	794	781	807	765
June	..	808	824	924	807	797	811	739	770	781	752	781	742

HOUSING—(WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).

1929	..	1,162	1,082	701	1,240	880	1,142	1,094	704	817	941	849	1,060
1930	..	1,197	1,044	727	1,181	978	1,170	1,011	696	750	883	865	982
1931	..	1,026	895	700	953	892	1,005	857	620	653	815	823	847
1932	..	894	799	622	841	781	877	816	627	643	738	804	799
1933	..	864	779	630	812	781	850	801	636	641	721	795	785
1933	1st Qtr.	873	780	627	817	783	857	806	635	636	721	794	790
	2nd "	863	778	627	810	783	849	799	633	637	721	788	783
	3rd "	861	778	631	812	783	847	799	633	639	721	799	783
	4th "	859	778	636	810	775	845	799	642	650	721	798	784
1934	1st Qtr.	863	778	635	811	782	818	799	653	656	721	792	785
	2nd "	866	784	642	824	779	855	801	654	662	742	804	790

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.

1929	..	1,115	1,068	1,078	1,146	987	1,110	1,036	914	962	985	940	1,026
1930	..	1,059	998	1,021	1,050	909	1,052	948	861	884	900	909	940
1931	..	929	877	901	882	869	923	818	746	764	793	815	812
1932	..	867	823	835	834	805	862	778	717	730	763	802	773
1933	..	822	791	789	794	778	818	742	696	698	731	761	738
1933	1st Qtr.	822	783	787	795	767	817	727	683	688	719	748	723
	2nd "	821	786	790	795	771	817	725	690	691	726	755	731
	3rd "	826	798	786	795	789	822	750	703	707	741	773	746
	4th "	817	798	791	789	783	815	756	707	707	737	768	752
1934	1st Qtr.	830	806	799	805	795	827	751	719	720	737	770	748
	2nd "	837	818	817	819	799	835	767	736	741	758	795	765

(a) See explanatory note at top of table on page 18.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers 30 Towns : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period, 1923-27, as Base (a) (= 1,000) ("B" Series)—continued.

	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.												
1929 ..	951	929	1,011	1,102	971	961	1,055	1,137	1,111	1,034	1,166	1,061
1930 ..	844	846	912	966	877	855	937	1,036	1,019	924	1,044	944
1931 ..	778	764	843	902	798	788	789	869	853	774	864	795
1932 ..	738	729	808	876	770	749	761	848	818	772	816	767
1933 ..	699	678	749	802	727	706	731	802	750	740	773	735
1933 1st Qtr.	602	674	748	822	718	701	711	794	746	739	765	716
2nd "	607	673	758	807	724	705	731	803	753	739	770	735
3rd "	702	682	750	790	731	708	743	801	752	740	777	746
4th "	706	684	739	790	734	711	740	810	748	741	778	744
1934 1st Qtr.	719	690	755	804	735	724	759	832	772	743	793	762
2nd "	731	700	778	814	745	735	786	855	808	755	810	788
1933.												
January ..	696	672	750	831	717	704	707	796	745	742	764	713
February ..	694	680	748	838	720	703	712	795	749	739	767	717
March ..	687	669	747	798	715	696	713	790	745	737	764	718
April ..	694	676	751	804	719	702	726	801	755	735	770	731
May ..	698	671	763	806	726	706	727	802	752	742	769	732
June ..	698	671	759	811	728	706	740	806	751	738	772	743
July ..	695	671	757	794	732	703	730	799	743	730	765	734
August ..	703	686	748	785	726	709	752	800	758	748	781	754
September ..	708	689	745	790	733	713	747	803	755	742	785	750
October ..	708	685	743	793	735	713	730	708	742	728	769	734
November ..	696	673	733	779	721	701	733	797	738	726	770	736
December ..	715	692	743	798	745	719	758	835	763	768	795	762
1934.												
January ..	721	691	747	800	736	724	754	829	770	745	791	758
February ..	720	690	755	804	738	724	758	833	771	741	793	761
March ..	718	689	762	807	731	723	764	835	774	744	797	768
April ..	736	700	775	812	745	738	793	860	817	761	816	795
May ..	737	714	792	824	759	742	795	870	816	765	821	798
June ..	720	687	769	807	730	723	769	836	790	740	794	772
HOUSING—(WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).												
1929 ..	841	719	633	745	678	806	986	443	695	561	816	945
1930 ..	775	727	685	720	668	759	916	398	715	586	810	882
1931 ..	680	628	624	628	648	668	755	402	675	586	715	734
1932 ..	641	640	582	542	617	633	691	378	624	610	700	675
1933 ..	681	708	567	517	610	666	694	379	601	610	710	676
1933 1st Qtr.	660	714	566	518	617	650	692	378	604	610	712	674
2nd "	694	695	548	518	623	674	693	378	601	610	708	676
3rd "	683	712	577	514	599	668	694	379	603	611	707	676
4th "	686	710	576	516	599	670	696	379	596	608	712	678
1934 1st Qtr.	697	727	586	516	599	681	699	383	596	608	652	680
2nd "	687	750	599	509	599	679	700	394	599	608	652	685
FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING.												
1929 ..	912	855	877	975	867	906	1,030	801	963	866	1,042	1,020
1930 ..	819	804	832	879	803	821	929	810	911	804	961	922
1931 ..	743	716	765	805	745	745	777	703	790	707	811	774
1932 ..	704	699	728	758	716	708	736	681	749	714	774	734
1933 ..	690	684	684	700	684	689	716	651	695	693	748	713
1933 1st Qtr.	678	683	683	714	680	681	702	645	694	692	743	700
2nd "	692	677	684	704	686	691	716	651	697	692	746	713
3rd "	692	688	688	691	683	691	724	650	697	693	750	720
4th "	696	689	680	692	685	694	723	656	692	693	752	719
1934 1st Qtr.	709	699	694	701	686	706	736	672	709	694	743	733
2nd "	713	713	714	706	693	713	755	691	734	702	755	752

(a) See note at top of table on page 18.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers 30 Towns : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period, 1923-1927, as Base (b) (=1,000). ("B" Series) —continued.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.

TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.

Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.(a)	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.(a)	Devonport. (a)	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.	Weighted Average, 6 Capital Towns.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.
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FOOD AND GROCERIES.

1929	1,084	1,267	1,157	1,173	1,149	1,108	1,025	995	1,078	1,038	1,140	1,024	1,044	1,047
1930	1,068	1,267	1,157	1,173	1,149	1,086	952	937	1,002	938	1,068	953	941	946
1931	1,068	1,267	1,157	1,173	1,149	1,086	952	937	1,002	938	1,068	953	941	946
1932	1,068	1,267	1,157	1,173	1,149	1,086	952	937	1,002	938	1,068	953	941	946
1933	1,068	1,267	1,157	1,173	1,149	1,086	952	937	1,002	938	1,068	953	941	946
1933 1st Qtr.	738	930	791	768	746	759	737	727	766	703	868	742	736	741
2nd "	776	943	824	801	761	794	750	735	773	709	877	752	748	752
3rd "	758	941	810	805	763	779	777	748	764	765	974	772	760	763
4th "	755	938	803	796	770	775	763	735	752	766	871	759	758	761
1934 1st Qtr.	784	917	832	825	774	803	746	729	743	753	874	746	767	770
2nd "	824	1,007	870	866	830	839	785	770	801	797	904	786	785	789
1933. January ..	722	928	783	773	751	754	746	732	769	769	880	749	742	747
February ..	733	929	789	762	743	755	739	726	768	765	865	742	738	742
March ..	748	932	801	769	743	768	727	722	762	756	860	733	729	734
April ..	753	933	815	793	756	783	741	730	771	772	872	746	742	746
May ..	773	941	822	798	761	791	749	735	775	769	876	756	746	750
June ..	791	949	835	813	765	808	750	740	772	765	884	759	756	759
July ..	785	942	810	791	769	777	760	740	764	768	872	759	751	754
August ..	795	941	807	812	761	783	783	730	765	754	876	775	764	767
September ..	753	940	805	810	759	775	788	755	762	773	875	786	764	768
October ..	753	938	807	805	785	777	784	752	762	786	888	786	761	764
November ..	740	926	792	792	764	761	756	722	747	762	869	751	746	750
December ..	770	920	811	802	761	786	749	733	748	750	857	748	766	769
1934. January ..	775	931	815	807	765	792	737	721	739	744	868	738	763	767
February ..	783	932	821	825	775	792	753	730	742	749	873	750	767	771
March ..	795	930	828	842	784	813	747	736	749	765	880	750	777	774
April ..	824	997	878	858	810	838	771	756	789	887	884	792	788	791
May ..	831	1,010	880	884	845	847	707	778	809	804	910	796	794	798
June ..	816	1,007	851	855	836	832	787	777	803	800	910	790	773	777
HOUSING—(WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).														
1929	955	543	917	675	985	906	932	831	781	733	520	873	1,073	1,037
1930	979	532	903	783	1,063	934	914	806	726	774	567	858	1,047	1,013
1931	881	657	851	771	1,035	858	901	778	702	726	598	840	901	878
1932	810	733	805	756	979	805	868	760	712	694	673	816	817	800
1933	795	816	786	772	941	800	860	770	678	678	699	813	804	788
1933 1st Qtr.	795	779	782	768	950	706	853	763	682	676	679	806	806	799
2nd "	794	798	790	771	943	707	859	772	677	673	706	813	804	788
3rd "	796	826	789	774	916	803	804	773	677	680	706	816	802	787
4th "	795	830	782	773	925	803	863	772	674	684	706	816	802	797
1934 1st Qtr.	792	819	784	776	925	801	864	772	649	674	706	815	804	790
2nd "	795	908	779	773	925	805	865	772	661	679	706	815	807	796

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.

1929	1,068	1,010	1,072	996	1,090	1,036	992	937	972	930	920	970	1,054	1,044
1930	1,068	1,010	1,072	996	1,090	1,036	992	937	972	930	920	970	1,054	1,044
1931	1,068	1,010	1,072	996	1,090	1,036	992	937	972	930	920	970	1,054	1,044
1932	1,068	1,010	1,072	996	1,090	1,036	992	937	972	930	920	970	1,054	1,044
1933	1,068	1,010	1,072	996	1,090	1,036	992	937	972	930	920	970	1,054	1,044
1933 1st Qtr.	755	874	785	765	814	769	776	737	735	731	800	762	759	757
2nd "	781	839	810	788	822	793	787	746	738	733	815	772	766	763
3rd "	769	901	801	794	824	785	787	745	731	735	812	776	774	771
4th "	767	896	794	785	823	792	797	746	723	735	810	777	772	770
1934 1st Qtr.	786	909	814	806	826	800	786	742	709	723	812	768	779	777
2nd "	814	968	838	832	864	827	813	770	751	754	833	795	792	791

(a) The towns of Midland Junction (W.A.), Zeehan (Tas.), and Beaconsfield (Tas.), were replaced in 1923 by Northern (W.A.), Burnie (Tas.), and Devonport (Tas.).

(b) See note at top of table on page 18.

In so far as they relate to the capital cities the index-numbers in these tables are comparable in every respect with those given on page 18 for the respective groups, and where they relate to the same period the numbers are identical in both tables.

The index-numbers in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with one another in order to show the relative cost of housing and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost during the five-yearly period, 1923-1927, is in each part made equal to 1,000.

The last two columns in each division of the table on the preceding page refer to the weighted average for the six capital cities and for the 30 towns.

9. **Population Weights.**—The population weights used in the computations of these weighted averages for 1934 are as follow :—

Population Weights Used for Different Towns.

New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.	
Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.
Sydney ..	1235	Melbourne	992	Brisbane	300	Adelaide	313	Perth, etc.	208	Hobart	60
Newcastle	105	Ballarat ..	38	T'woomba	26	Kadina, etc.	11	Kalg'lie, etc.	17	Launceston	33
Broken Hill	27	Bendigo ..	29	Rockham'n	29	Pt. Pirie	12	Northam	5	Burnie ..	4
Goulburn	15	Geelong ..	39	Chrts. Twrs.	7	Mt. Gamb'r	5	Bunbury	5	Devonport	5
Bathurst	10	W'nambool	9	Warwick	7	Peterbor'gh	3	Geraldton	5	Queenst'wn	4
Total ..	1392	Total ..	1107	Total ..	369	Total ..	344	Total ..	240	Total ..	106

The weights used are based on the 1933 Census populations, and represent to the nearest 1,000 the actual populations at that date.

Weighted averages for any combination of towns or States are calculated by multiplying the index-numbers of the towns or States included by their population weights, and dividing the sum of the products by the sum of the multipliers. The new weights given above make very slight differences in the derived Indexes, compared with those obtained from the weights previously in use, based upon the 1921 Census, which were published in the last Labour Report.

10. **Retail Prices Index-Numbers in Terms of Currency.**—In each section of the next table the average cost for the six capital cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 has been taken as base = 20s. The figures measure the variations in the cost of—(a) food and groceries; (b) house rent; and (c) food, groceries, and house rent combined, from year to year in each city separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several cities in each year (in the horizontal lines). Thus, by referring to the section of the table relating to food, groceries, and house rent combined, it will be seen that 12s. 1d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 10s. in Brisbane, or 10s. 10d. in Hobart, while 15s. 1d. in Melbourne for the last quarter of 1933 was equivalent to 8s. 10d. in Brisbane in 1907, or 13s. 5d. in Perth in 1911.

Retail Prices—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year specified from 1907 to 1934 to purchase in each Capital City what would have cost on the average £1 during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 in the Capitals regarded as a whole.

("B" Series.)

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Cities.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
1907 ..	10 6	10 4	10 7	10 8	13 5	11 4	10 8
1911 ..	11 1	10 6	11 5	11 5	15 1	11 10	11 2
1921 ..	21 3	21 3	20 3	21 4	22 4	22 8	21 3
1927 ..	20 8	19 5	18 10	20 7	20 1	20 0	20 0
1929 ..	21 10	20 1	19 0	21 1	21 8	20 6	20 11
1930 ..	19 8	18 3	16 11	18 9	19 3	19 1	18 10
1931 ..	17 6	15 10	15 7	15 9	16 9	16 4	16 6
1932 ..	17 1	15 2	14 9	15 3	16 1	15 11	15 11
1933 ..	16 0	14 3	14 0	14 7	15 2	15 2	15 0
1933 1st Qtr.	15 11	13 9	13 10	14 3	14 9	14 9	14 9
" 2nd "	16 0	14 1	13 11	14 7	15 6	15 0	15 0
" 3rd "	16 2	14 6	14 1	14 10	15 2	15 7	15 2
" 4th "	15 11	14 8	14 1	14 10	15 1	15 3	15 2
1934 1st "	16 3	14 6	14 5	15 2	15 8	14 11	15 4
" 2nd "	16 5	15 0	14 7	15 9	16 6	15 8	15 8

HOUSE RENT (WEIGHTED AVERAGE, 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED).

1907 ..	11 10	9 1	5 8	10 2	9 2	8 1	9 11
1911 ..	14 0	11 5	7 6	14 1	10 6	9 0	12 3
1921 ..	19 9	16 5	12 7	16 2	14 9	17 7	17 3
1927 ..	22 2	20 11	16 8	18 10	18 5	19 4	20 7
1929 ..	23 3	21 11	16 10	19 9	19 1	18 8	21 6
1930 ..	23 11	20 3	15 6	18 4	19 7	18 3	20 11
1931 ..	20 6	17 4	13 7	15 1	17 7	18 0	18 0
1932 ..	17 11	16 4	12 10	13 10	16 2	17 4	16 4
1933 ..	17 3	16 0	13 7	13 11	15 11	17 2	16 1
1933 1st Qtr.	17 6	16 1	13 2	13 10	15 11	17 1	16 1
" 2nd "	17 3	16 0	13 11	13 10	15 11	17 2	16 1
" 3rd "	17 1	16 0	13 8	13 11	15 11	17 3	16 1
" 4th "	17 2	16 0	13 9	13 11	15 11	17 3	16 1
1934 1st "	17 3	16 0	13 11	14 0	15 10	17 3	16 1
" 2nd "	17 4	16 0	13 9	14 0	15 11	17 4	16 2

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSE RENT COMBINED.

1907 ..	11 0	9 11	8 10	10 6	11 11	10 2	10 5
1911 ..	12 1	10 9	10 0	12 4	13 5	10 10	11 7
1921 ..	20 9	19 6	17 6	19 6	19 8	20 11	19 10
1927 ..	21 2	19 11	18 0	20 0	19 6	19 9	20 3
1929 ..	22 4	20 9	18 3	20 7	20 9	19 10	21 1
1930 ..	21 2	18 11	16 5	18 7	19 4	18 9	19 7
1931 ..	18 7	16 4	14 10	15 7	17 1	16 11	17 1
1932 ..	17 4	15 7	14 1	14 9	16 1	16 5	16 1
1933 ..	16 5	14 10	13 10	14 4	15 4	15 10	15 4
1933 1st Qtr.	16 5	14 7	13 7	14 1	15 1	15 6	15 2
" 2nd "	16 5	14 8	13 10	14 4	15 7	15 9	15 4
" 3rd "	16 6	15 0	13 10	14 6	15 5	16 2	15 6
" 4th "	16 4	15 1	13 11	14 6	15 4	15 11	15 5
1934 1st "	16 7	15 0	14 2	14 9	15 9	15 9	15 7
" 2nd "	16 9	15 4	14 3	15 1	16 3	16 3	15 10

II. Price Details, 1933.—The summarized results of price-movements are published quarterly, and the average retail prices of food and groceries for each month are published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics. In Section II. of the Appendix to this Report, the average retail price of each item of the food and groceries group during 1933 is given for the 30 towns included in the investigation. Information with regard to house rents is published quarterly in the Summary, and annually in the Labour Reports. In appendices to Labour Report No. 1, particulars were given of retail prices and house rents in the capital cities for the years 1901 to 1911. In Report No. 2 and subsequent issues detailed information will be found regarding retail prices and rents during each year.

§ 3. Food, Rent, Clothing and Miscellaneous.

THE "ALL ITEMS" INDEX—("C" SERIES).

I. General.—The following Section includes the results of investigations into retail price variations of all items ordinarily entering into household expenditure divided into four main groups:—Food and Groceries; Rent; Clothing; and Miscellaneous. This series of index-numbers has been designated the "All Items" ("C" Series) Index. It has become important because of its adoption by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court from the 4th Quarter, 1933, for the fixation and adjustment of wages by the Court.

The tabulation of this series was undertaken by the Bureau following the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage which was appointed in 1919 to inquire into and report upon the following matters:—

- (i) The actual cost of living at the present time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife and three children under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amounts which make up that cost.
- (ii) The actual corresponding cost of living during each of the last five years.
- (iii) How the basic wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing-power of money.

The Commission issued two reports—the first in November, 1920, and the second in April, 1921. These reports show that, according to the standard assumed by the Commission, the cost of living as at the 1st November, 1920, for a family consisting of man, wife, and three children under fourteen years of age, was as follows:—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Living, 1st November, 1920.

Particulars.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rent ..	1 2 0	1 0 6	0 17 0	0 19 6	0 19 0	0 19 0
Food ..	2 6 9	2 6 2	2 3 1	2 7 2	2 4 11	2 8 11
Clothing ..	1 7 0	1 9 0	1 6 0	1 8 3	1 7 9	1 9 2
Miscellaneous	1 1 4	1 0 10	1 0 1	1 1 2	1 2 3	0 19 10
Total (a) ..	5 17 1	5 16 6	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

(a) Weighted Average Six Capitals—£5 15s. 8d.

The corresponding cost of the commodities and services included (which are fully set out in the first Report) for the years 1914 to 1920 was as follows:—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Commodities, etc., 1914 to 1920.

Years.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1914 ..	3 12 11	3 7 9	3 4 0	3 11 2	3 12 9	3 6 9
1915 ..	4 1 6	3 16 9	3 11 3	3 19 0	3 17 1	3 15 1
1916 ..	4 4 6	3 17 5	3 13 10	3 19 7	4 1 2	3 15 6
1917 ..	4 9 8	4 2 2	3 19 3	4 3 2	4 4 2	4 4 10
1918 ..	4 14 8	4 8 10	4 6 0	4 10 11	4 9 2	4 8 6
1919 ..	5 5 3	4 18 5	4 15 10	5 2 6	5 0 9	5 0 4
1920 ..	5 17 1	5 16 6	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

In answer to the third clause of the inquiry, the Commission recommended that "a Bureau of Labour should be organized from existing members of the Public Service, which should ascertain from time to time the rise and fall in the purchasing-power of money in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family (i.e., such a family as is described in Clause 1)." After consulting the Commonwealth Statistician as to methods of collection and tabulation, the Government decided that the recommendation would be met by widening the scope of inquiries of this nature already made by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

The results of the investigations by the Bureau into the variations in the cost of living since 1920 according to this standard are given hereafter.

2. Methods Adopted.—The Commission was concerned principally with ascertaining variations in the cost of the adopted regimen, which is described in the "Indicator List" contained in the Report. It appeared, however, that the usefulness of the investigations by this Bureau would have been somewhat impaired if limited in the manner suggested by the Commission, and it was decided, therefore, to apply to a more detailed inquiry the method of index-numbers already used in the investigations into variations in the cost of food, groceries and housing.

The ordinary expenditure of a household has been grouped under four heads—(i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Clothing; and (iv) Other requirements (Miscellaneous).

It was decided to adopt for food, groceries and house rent, the commodities, method, and weighting already in use, and the commodities and quantities conform very closely with those given in the "Indicator Lists" of the Commission. With regard to housing, the Commission adopted a certain type of 5-roomed house as its standard in determining the amount allowed for house rent, but the figures quoted by this Bureau covering 4 and 5-roomed houses, and not confined to any particular type, fairly represent variations in the rent for the type of house described by the Commission.

Inquiries by this Bureau had been confined to food, groceries and housing. It became necessary, therefore, to investigate the cost of clothing and miscellaneous items. With regard to clothing, the Basic Wage Commission collected a large amount of information as to duration of articles, and this has been used in computing the index-numbers given in the following tables.

With regard to miscellaneous expenditure, inquiries were made regarding cost of fuel and light, household utensils, drapery, crockery, and other items in the "Indicator Lists", and the aggregate expenditure thereon has been computed in the same manner as for clothing.

The item "groceries (not food)" has been omitted from miscellaneous expenditure, though it was treated as such by the Commission, as the index-numbers for food and groceries already published by this Bureau cover the articles allowed for under this heading, such as soap, candles, kerosene, &c.

In respect to clothing and a considerable amount of miscellaneous expenditure, it is impossible to lay down the more or less definite grades or qualities of articles, as is the case with food and groceries; but in order to preserve the index as far as practicable as a measure of variations of prices, and not of the "standard of living", retailers have been asked to continue to render the price of the same article for each period in respect of which prices are supplied. The grade or quality of the article originally selected would of course represent the "predominant," or the grade most frequently sold by the particular retailer at that time.

The change in the food regimen, beginning with the 3rd Quarter of 1932, had equal application to this series of index-numbers.

3. Base.—For comparative purposes, it was necessary to fix some time as base. The new series of index-numbers, covering all items of household expenditure, were computed in the first instance from price data relating to the month of November, 1914. This period was adopted owing to the difficulty of securing information regarding prices of clothing and miscellaneous items for earlier periods. While the index-numbers for 1914 in the following tables relate to the month of November, they may be accepted as typical of conditions immediately preceding the war. As a base for comparing different places, the weighted average cost for the six capital cities was taken, and the aggregate expenditure in November, 1914, made equal to 1,000. The index-numbers were computed to this base up to and including the 4th Quarter, 1929. In accordance with the decision of a Conference of Statisticians that a post-war period should be adopted as base, an alteration was made as from 1st January, 1930, and the index-numbers in the following tables have been computed to a post-war base, viz., the weighted average cost in the six capital cities during the five-yearly period—1923–1927—the average annual aggregate expenditure in this period being made equal to 1,000. This new series may be converted to the 1914 base by multiplying the index-numbers in the various sections by the following multipliers, viz.:—Food—1.5601; Rent—1.5408; Food and Rent—1.5528; Clothing—1.3263; Miscellaneous—1.3351; and All Items—1.4556.

4. Variations—Thirty Towns.—The investigations were extended to the five principal towns in each State for the months of November, 1921, and May, August and November, 1922, and quarterly for the year 1923 and subsequently. It was considered unnecessary to obtain information for previous years regarding prices of clothing and miscellaneous requirements in towns other than the capitals, while so far as the capitals were concerned, details were already available in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage. Information of this nature is at present collected quarterly for all the towns, and quarterly index-numbers are available.

5. Retail Prices—Thirty Towns—Nov. 1914 to 2nd Quarter 1934.—The following tables give index-numbers for (i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Food, Groceries and Housing Combined; (iv) Clothing; (v) Miscellaneous Requirements; and (vi) Food and Groceries, Housing, Clothing, and Miscellaneous Requirements combined.

Housing (4 and 5 rooms).—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (= 1,000). ("C" Series.)

N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.										VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.									
Period.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.		Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.						
Nov. 1914 (a)	758	885	559	881	596	966	608	845	479	527	668	685	789						
" 1921 ..	1,000																		
Year 1928 ..	1,113	1,089	702	1,103	885	1,115	1,087	675	793	980	831	1,053							
" 1929 ..	1,102	1,062	701	1,120	880	1,112	1,094	704	817	941	849	1,060							
" 1930 ..	1,197	1,044	727	1,181	978	1,170	1,011	696	750	981	865	982							
" 1931 ..	1,026	895	700	953	892	1,005	867	620	653	815	823	847							
" 1932 ..	894	799	622	841	781	877	816	627	643	643	738	804							
" 1933 ..	864	779	630	812	781	850	801	636	641	721	795	785							
1933 1st Qtr.	873	780	627	817	783	857	806	635	636	636	721	794							
" 2nd "	803	778	627	810	783	849	799	633	637	637	721	788							
" 3rd "	861	778	631	812	783	847	799	633	639	639	721	799							
" 4th "	859	778	636	810	775	845	799	642	650	650	721	798							
1934 1st Qtr.	863	778	635	811	782	848	799	653	656	662	721	792							
" 2nd "	866	784	642	824	779	855	801	654	662	662	742	804							
QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.										SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.									
Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.		Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambler.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.						
Nov. 1914 (a)	463	347	470	528	535	594	611	819	566	603	492	566	781						
" 1921 ..	629																		
Year 1928 ..	839	727	633	677	679	805	1,022	481	699	549	770	979							
" 1929 ..	841	719	633	745	678	806	986	443	695	561	816	945							
" 1930 ..	775	727	685	720	668	759	916	398	715	586	810	883							
" 1931 ..	680	628	624	628	648	668	755	402	675	586	715	734							
" 1932 ..	641	649	582	542	617	633	691	378	624	624	610	700							
" 1933 ..	681	708	567	517	610	666	694	379	601	610	710	676							
1933 1st Qtr.	660	714	566	518	617	650	692	378	604	610	712	674							
" 2nd "	694	695	548	518	623	674	693	378	601	610	708	676							
" 3rd "	683	712	577	514	599	608	694	379	603	611	707	676							
" 4th "	686	710	576	516	599	670	696	379	596	608	712	678							
1934 1st Qtr.	697	727	586	516	599	681	699	383	596	608	652	680							
" 2nd "	687	750	599	509	599	679	700	394	599	608	652	685							
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.										TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.									
Period.	Perth and Fremantle.	Kalgoorlie and Boulder.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.		Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.					
Nov. 1914 (a)	586	578	616	649	779	709	525	676	294	150	495	729	649	823					
" 1921 ..	754							870					877	823					
Year 1928 ..	941	541	917	671	957	893	939	845	778	711	460	878	1,066	1,032					
" 1929 ..	955	543	917	675	965	906	932	831	781	733	520	878	1,073	1,037					
" 1930 ..	979	582	903	783	1,063	934	914	806	726	774	567	858	1,047	1,013					
" 1931 ..	881	657	851	771	1,035	858	901	778	712	756	598	840	1,011	878					
" 1932 ..	810	743	805	756	979	805	868	760	692	694	673	816	817	800					
" 1933 ..	795	816	786	772	941	800	860	770	678	698	699	813	804	788					
1933 1st Qtr.	795	779	782	768	950	796	853	763	682	676	679	806	806	790					
" 2nd "	798	790	771	761	943	797	859	772	677	673	700	813	804	788					
" 3rd "	796	786	789	774	940	803	836	773	677	680	706	810	802	787					
" 4th "	795	782	773	773	925	803	863	772	674	684	706	816	802	787					
1934 1st Qtr.	792	784	776	776	925	801	844	772	649	674	706	815	804	790					
" 2nd "	795	798	779	773	925	805	865	772	661	679	706	815	807	796					

(a) For Index-numbers for Capital Cities, Years 1915 to 1920, see page 34.

Food, Groceries and Housing Combined (4 and 5 rooms).—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ;
Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927, as
base (= 1,000). ("C" Series.)

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.							
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.		
Nov. 1914 (a)	680	..	..	..	..	..	613	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	977	944	825	926	815	965	895	769	780	844	855	876		
Year 1928 ..	1,064	1,043	1,027	1,087	952	1,061	993	862	904	962	894	983		
" 1929 ..	1,115	1,068	1,078	1,146	987	1,110	1,036	914	902	985	940	1,026		
" 1930 ..	1,059	998	1,021	1,050	969	1,052	948	861	884	900	909	940		
" 1931 ..	929	877	901	882	869	923	818	746	764	793	815	812		
" 1932 ..	867	823	835	834	805	862	778	717	730	763	802	773		
" 1933 ..	822	791	789	794	778	818	742	696	698	751	761	738		
1933 1st Qtr.	822	783	787	795	767	817	727	683	688	719	748	723		
" 2nd "	821	786	790	795	774	817	735	690	691	726	755	731		
" 3rd "	826	798	786	795	789	822	750	793	707	741	773	746		
" 4th "	817	798	791	789	783	815	756	707	707	737	768	752		
1934 1st Qtr.	830	806	799	805	795	827	781	719	720	737	770	748		
" 2nd "	837	818	817	819	799	835	767	736	741	758	795	765		
Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.							
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.		
Nov. 1914 (a)	560	..	..	..	..	..	658	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	840	771	779	820	794	824	898	811	839	770	844	885		
Year 1928 ..	901	833	858	942	841	892	1,003	854	925	838	990	992		
" 1929 ..	912	855	877	975	867	906	1,030	891	903	866	1,042	1,020		
" 1930 ..	819	804	832	879	803	821	929	810	911	804	961	922		
" 1931 ..	743	716	765	805	745	745	777	703	790	707	811	774		
" 1932 ..	794	699	728	758	716	708	736	681	749	714	774	734		
" 1933 ..	690	684	684	700	684	689	716	651	695	693	748	713		
1933 1st Qtr.	678	683	683	714	680	681	702	645	694	692	743	700		
" 2nd "	692	677	684	704	686	691	716	651	697	692	746	713		
" 3rd "	692	688	688	691	683	691	724	650	697	693	750	720		
" 4th "	696	689	680	692	685	694	723	656	692	693	752	719		
1934 1st Qtr.	709	699	694	701	686	706	736	672	709	694	743	733		
" 2nd "	713	713	714	706	693	713	755	691	734	702	755	752		
Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.							
	Perth and Fremantle.	Kalgoorlie and Boulder.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	Weighted Average Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.
Nov. 1914 (a)	689	630
" 1921 ..	916	928	898	907	942	918	971	858	819	696	871	911	924	907
Year 1928 ..	1,013	949	1,038	967	1,047	1,007	956	912	926	880	860	935	1,014	1,094
" 1929 ..	1,038	1,010	1,072	996	1,090	1,036	992	937	972	930	920	970	1,054	1,044
" 1930 ..	968	941	992	968	1,058	967	939	891	904	880	890	919	978	970
" 1931 ..	852	874	872	846	900	857	846	800	797	791	815	828	852	847
" 1932 ..	805	892	836	804	902	817	822	772	784	777	822	804	803	800
" 1933 ..	768	890	798	782	821	782	792	746	732	733	809	774	768	765
1933 1st Qtr.	755	874	785	765	814	769	776	737	735	731	800	762	759	757
" 2nd "	781	889	810	788	822	793	787	746	738	733	815	772	766	763
" 3rd "	769	901	801	791	824	785	807	753	731	733	812	796	774	771
" 4th "	767	896	794	785	823	782	797	746	723	735	810	777	772	770
1934 1st Qtr.	786	909	814	806	826	800	786	742	709	723	812	768	779	777
" 2nd "	814	968	838	832	864	827	(a) 813	770	751	754	833	795	792	791

(a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, Years 1915 to 1920, see page 34.

Clothing.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns: Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (=1,000). ("C" Series.)

N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.													VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
Period.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.						
Nov. 1914 (a)	755	1,255	1,327	1,269	1,374	1,261	1,264	780	1,271	1,599	1,573	1,463	1,612	1,326				
" 1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Year 1928 ..	978	984	878	877	1,167	1,022	979	991	1,099	1,013	1,022	1,121	998	998				
" 1929 ..	983	982	837	837	1,162	1,000	981	992	1,003	1,009	1,003	993	1,086	998				
" 1930 ..	931	1,012	801	1,106	957	937	937	964	1,023	1,027	949	993	1,080	970				
" 1931 ..	835	903	727	1,042	829	877	840	848	960	952	841	990	841	853				
" 1932 ..	709	841	722	983	798	777	819	831	931	804	935	804	935	823				
" 1933 ..	743	820	711	948	796	751	811	839	936	794	928	794	928	817				
1933 1st Qtr.	745	825	711	967	791	754	809	843	934	795	926	795	926	815				
" 2nd "	745	820	712	942	798	753	817	841	935	797	930	797	930	822				
" 3rd "	739	818	711	941	798	748	810	847	933	792	930	792	930	816				
" 4th "	741	818	711	942	798	750	806	853	942	792	926	792	926	815				
1934 1st Qtr.	750	810	716	943	800	756	799	837	940	784	923	784	923	806				
" 2nd "	752	819	701	938	802	759	806	840	933	784	923	784	923	811				
QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.													SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.						
Nov. 1914 (a)	657	1,125	1,408	1,452	1,568	1,519	1,235	756	1,195	1,435	1,480	1,697	1,180	1,238				
" 1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Year 1928 ..	945	1,066	1,011	847	1,096	960	1,089	1,065	1,012	1,201	1,096	1,086	1,086	1,086				
" 1929 ..	944	1,050	972	822	1,102	954	1,062	1,044	1,000	1,109	1,084	1,061	1,061	1,061				
" 1930 ..	910	1,052	934	826	1,066	923	960	1,094	923	1,174	1,037	905	905	905				
" 1931 ..	847	990	849	774	935	858	876	931	861	1,054	1,015	882	882	882				
" 1932 ..	813	921	835	759	850	822	834	877	792	909	956	956	956	956				
" 1933 ..	791	912	832	764	844	804	830	849	796	961	951	833	833	833				
1933 1st Qtr.	805	906	838	766	844	814	830	854	800	961	953	833	833	833				
" 2nd "	790	916	835	763	844	804	829	850	796	960	951	837	837	837				
" 3rd "	783	913	833	763	843	798	835	848	794	961	950	837	837	837				
" 4th "	787	912	831	763	843	801	835	845	794	960	948	838	838	838				
1934 1st Qtr.	789	915	831	760	848	802	848	840	807	956	956	849	849	849				
" 2nd "	792	905	825	753	842	803	831	834	803	955	902	852	852	852				
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.													TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
Period.	Perth and Fremantle.	Kalgoorlie and Boulder.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.				
Nov. 1914 (a)	698	1,232	1,376	1,382	1,454	1,320	1,277	825	1,427	1,670	1,525	1,405	1,504	1,513	774	1,290		
" 1921		
Year 1928 ..	1,027	1,130	969	974	1,019	1,035	1,095	1,109	1,058	1,025	1,208	1,098	997	1,002	999	1,002		
" 1929 ..	1,023	1,135	961	966	977	1,031	1,093	1,099	1,045	1,066	1,212	1,093	996	999	999	999		
" 1930 ..	1,002	1,117	938	988	972	1,012	1,044	1,138	1,020	1,072	1,206	1,076	951	958	958	958		
" 1931 ..	911	1,079	875	944	909	928	950	1,015	937	924	1,068	972	833	851	851	851		
" 1932 ..	843	1,045	825	901	858	866	886	964	867	840	1,067	911	804	813	813	813		
" 1933 ..	819	1,033	791	874	834	843	881	962	847	831	1,061	905	787	797	797	797		
1933 1st Qtr.	825	1,038	826	888	848	849	883	962	861	831	1,064	907	789	798	798	798		
" 2nd "	818	1,036	789	873	833	842	880	966	857	833	1,067	907	790	799	799	799		
" 3rd "	817	1,029	776	878	830	840	882	963	836	832	1,058	906	785	795	795	795		
" 4th "	817	1,030	771	858	825	840	878	955	832	829	1,053	901	785	795	795	795		
1934 1st Qtr.	814	1,035	766	858	823	837	882	965	848	874	1,050	909	787	797	797	797		
" 2nd "	819	1,036	769	863	824	834	889	966	848	876	1,052	915	790	798	798	798		

(a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, Years 1915 to 1920, see page 34.

Miscellaneous.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns : Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (=1,000). ("C" Series.)

N. S. W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.										VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.									
Period.		Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.						
Nov. 1914 (a)	766	1,009	995	1,102	951	989	1,011	728	956	1,012	1,033	880	1,013						
" 1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,021	..	..	..	..	..	
Year 1928 ..	1,048	953	955	1,055	901	928	1,037	961	932	945	942	861	984						
" 1929 ..	1,046	947	1,050	900	900	925	1,035	986	927	944	942	839	980						
" 1930 ..	1,040	936	1,041	909	909	924	1,029	973	922	935	938	833	967						
" 1931 ..	1,013	908	1,025	902	902	910	1,003	939	893	915	898	845	934						
" 1932 ..	990	901	934	883	883	898	986	925	882	910	886	832	921						
" 1933 ..	988	913	985	871	879	879	979	916	874	904	885	827	912						
1933 1st Qtr.	987	913	966	879	879	878	978	918	875	901	886	828	913						
" 2nd "	990	913	994	878	882	881	981	915	874	906	885	827	911						
" 3rd "	988	914	991	864	877	881	980	916	873	906	885	827	912						
" 4th "	985	913	990	864	881	881	977	916	875	904	883	824	912						
1934 1st Qtr.	979	921	990	865	870	870	972	913	876	911	881	826	909						
" 2nd "	978	921	992	868	870	870	972	913	877	908	879	826	910						

QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.										SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.									
Period.		Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.						
Nov. 1914 (a)	728	953	1,002	1,009	988	958	770	1,033	1,065	1,065	1,032	1,000	1,036						
" 1921 ..	944	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Year 1928 ..	936	949	917	972	927	936	1,027	996	1,016	990	1,005	1,024	1,024						
" 1929 ..	935	949	911	971	922	935	1,028	993	1,009	983	995	1,025	1,025						
" 1930 ..	931	943	905	972	912	931	1,019	991	991	989	973	970	1,016						
" 1931 ..	923	933	892	974	898	922	922	909	953	962	904	993	983						
" 1932 ..	907	917	884	909	898	908	968	987	948	939	906	957	983						
" 1933 ..	900	909	881	973	897	901	983	944	944	944	957	956	980						
1933 1st Qtr.	901	909	878	966	898	902	984	943	943	944	962	956	981						
" 2nd "	899	910	885	976	897	901	983	942	944	944	961	956	979						
" 3rd "	899	910	880	974	897	900	983	946	944	944	955	956	979						
" 4th "	899	908	880	975	897	901	983	946	946	944	951	956	979						
1934 1st Qtr.	899	908	883	974	896	901	978	941	941	943	950	956	975						
" 2nd "	898	907	877	975	894	898	978	937	937	945	954	960	975						

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.										TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.									
Period.		Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.				
Nov. 1914 (a)	780	1,029	1,030	1,016	977	1,102	1,029	699	935	941	960	939	952	749	1,009				
" 1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	932	..	..	..	..	..	1,010	1,009				
Year 1928 ..	987	978	929	933	981	983	904	910	835	835	856	826	898	1,010	1,001				
" 1929 ..	987	969	930	931	1,011	984	904	908	834	834	855	829	898	1,007	998				
" 1930 ..	979	970	929	930	1,002	976	900	899	830	830	855	808	891	999	990				
" 1931 ..	960	967	905	896	976	903	873	863	842	848	848	805	874	973	995				
" 1932 ..	954	967	899	895	970	953	866	863	829	829	804	860	958	980	980				
" 1933 ..	945	963	895	894	966	945	860	864	825	827	803	856	980	944	944				
1933 1st Qtr.	945	963	899	894	966	945	862	863	826	830	802	857	981	944	944				
" 2nd "	945	964	895	894	966	948	862	863	826	825	804	857	981	945	945				
" 3rd "	943	963	894	894	965	943	861	863	825	823	803	857	949	944	944				
" 4th "	943	963	893	894	965	943	856	864	823	830	804	854	949	943	943				
1934 1st Qtr.	942	962	895	894	966	943	855	864	826	823	805	853	945	945	940				
" 2nd "	942	961	895	893	966	942	855	864	826	824	803	854	940	940	940				

(a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, Years 1915 to 1920, see page 34.

Total Household Expenditure.—Index Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (=1,000). ("C" Series).

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.										VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.									
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria								
Nov. 1914 (a)	712	1,041	975	1,033	947	1,042	671	992	1,002	1,019	1,034	1,003								
" 1921 ..	1,046	1,041	975	1,033	947	1,042	1,003	992	1,002	1,019	1,034	1,003								
Year 1928 ..	1,042	1,014	997	1,074	964	1,038	992	929	936	973	941	987								
" 1929 ..	1,073	1,028	1,018	1,108	979	1,067	1,017	957	969	980	960	1,011								
" 1930 ..	1,026	991	973	1,039	959	1,026	956	959	926	917	939	951								
" 1931 ..	922	888	882	922	867	918	846	808	833	822	866	843								
" 1932 ..	867	840	834	877	820	863	813	776	868	794	838	811								
" 1933 ..	832	819	806	843	801	830	789	760	789	772	812	787								
1933 1st Qtr.	833	816	801	849	793	831	780	754	782	766	805	779								
" 2nd "	833	816	808	843	799	830	786	757	785	770	809	784								
" 3rd "	834	822	805	841	807	832	780	757	785	770	809	791								
" 4th "	829	823	808	838	804	828	796	766	796	774	815	794								
1934 1st Qtr.	837	826	813	847	810	836	790	774	804	773	816	790								
" 2nd "	842	836	821	855	809	841	801	784	814	785	830	801								
Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.										SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.									
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.								
Nov. 1914 (a)	611	949	972	1,025	994	941	699	98	1,025	1,029	948	992								
" 1921 ..	923	949	972	1,025	994	941	699	98	1,025	1,029	948	992								
Year 1928 ..	917	906	903	925	914	915	1,027	927	960	948	1,017	1,019								
" 1929 ..	923	916	904	939	921	922	1,037	943	980	963	1,043	1,036								
" 1930 ..	859	885	868	883	882	863	952	893	927	918	960	948								
" 1931 ..	798	816	806	827	815	801	837	801	834	831	884	836								
" 1932 ..	764	788	779	794	777	768	802	772	791	816	848	801								
" 1933 ..	751	778	752	762	757	753	789	747	762	800	832	787								
1933 1st Qtr.	747	776	750	769	756	750	781	745	762	801	830	779								
" 2nd "	752	774	753	764	760	754	789	747	763	800	833	786								
" 3rd "	750	780	755	757	757	753	795	747	763	800	833	792								
" 4th "	753	780	750	757	756	753	792	750	760	799	834	789								
1934 1st Qtr.	761	787	758	761	759	763	804	757	772	799	820	801								
" 2nd "	764	793	768	762	762	766	816	766	786	804	837	813								
Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.										TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.									
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.						
Nov. 1914 (a)	707	1,048	1,030	1,045	1,056	1,020	667	1,067	1,003	904	1,031	1,057	687	1,013						
" 1921 ..	1,068	1,048	1,030	1,045	1,056	1,020	1,070	1,067	1,003	904	1,031	1,057	687	1,013						
Year 1928 ..	1,012	995	1,003	963	1,029	1,009	980	957	941	909	934	966	1,009	1,026						
" 1929 ..	1,026	1,032	1,022	978	1,051	1,026	1,000	967	966	948	972	966	1,033	1,026						
" 1930 ..	977	986	966	966	1,029	979	956	949	918	920	949	951	975	971						
" 1931 ..	885	937	878	877	951	891	875	865	837	831	881	869	873	870						
" 1932 ..	840	940	844	842	904	852	844	832	811	860	875	838	830	829						
" 1933 ..	811	937	814	824	851	825	825	817	775	773	867	820	804	803						
1933 1st Qtr.	805	928	815	817	850	819	817	812	780	772	862	813	800	799						
" 2nd "	819	937	821	827	851	832	822	818	781	773	871	818	804	803						
" 3rd "	811	943	812	830	852	826	834	823	772	772	869	827	807	806						
" 4th "	810	941	807	822	849	824	827	816	766	774	867	820	806	805						
1934 1st Qtr.	820	948	817	834	851	834	821	816	762	776	867	817	810	809						
" 2nd "	837	985	832	850	872	848	838	832	786	785	879	833	818	818						

(a) For Index-numbers for Capital Cities, years 1915 to 1920, see page 34.

Total Household Expenditure.

THE "ALL ITEMS" INDEX—"C" SERIES.

Six Capital Cities, 1915-1920.—Index-Numbers showing for the Six Capital Cities the Expenditure on Food and Groceries, Housing (4 and 5 Rooms), Clothing and Miscellaneous Household Expenditure; Weighted Average Expenditure in the Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (=1,000).

Period.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capitals. (a)
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FOOD AND GROCERIES.

Nov. 1915 ..	844	835	860	858	819	858	842
" 1916 ..	833	791	748	835	854	807	812
" 1917 ..	877	798	825	805	828	949	836
" 1918 ..	877	843	882	862	816	918	861
" 1919 ..	1,073	975	1,069	1,012	987	1,041	1,026
" 1920 ..	1,225	1,220	1,117	1,225	1,113	1,293	1,209

HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS).

Nov. 1915 ..	780	611	472	574	581	571	659
" 1916 ..	791	625	467	573	592	574	665
" 1917 ..	797	657	492	606	602	586	685
" 1918 ..	832	699	526	656	619	614	722
" 1919 ..	866	744	604	707	650	746	768
" 1920 ..	980	807	634	783	718	904	851

FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING.

Nov. 1915 ..	825	756	722	758	734	756	777
" 1916 ..	818	732	648	742	761	724	760
" 1917 ..	848	748	707	734	748	820	782
" 1918 ..	861	792	756	789	746	810	812
" 1919 ..	1,000	893	904	904	867	936	934
" 1920 ..	1,138	1,074	945	1,068	973	1,155	1,082

CLOTHING.

Nov. 1915 ..	805	797	690	821	760	833	792
" 1916 ..	903	870	779	919	849	940	881
" 1917 ..	1,009	976	899	1,049	980	1,041	992
" 1918 ..	1,102	1,103	1,025	1,066	1,135	1,200	1,097
" 1919 ..	1,237	1,213	1,192	1,303	1,277	1,344	1,238
" 1920 ..	1,323	1,422	1,274	1,384	1,359	1,430	1,365

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nov. 1915 ..	798	770	756	803	822	770	786
" 1916 ..	808	784	766	832	869	780	802
" 1917 ..	889	879	836	883	926	865	882
" 1918 ..	988	950	931	988	1,035	945	972
" 1919 ..	1,059	1,016	968	1,035	1,120	1,006	1,036
" 1920 ..	1,209	1,181	1,139	1,200	1,262	1,124	1,194

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE.

Nov. 1915 ..	816	768	721	780	755	776	782
" 1916 ..	836	773	698	798	800	783	795
" 1917 ..	892	823	773	832	832	879	847
" 1918 ..	938	890	848	887	885	923	905
" 1919 ..	1,065	988	981	1,018	1,005	1,042	1,022
" 1920 ..	1,193	1,172	1,054	1,164	1,111	1,213	1,166

(a) Weighted Average of each Section=1,000.

Total Household Expenditure.

THE "ALL ITEMS" INDEX—"C" SERIES.

Index-Numbers, 30 Towns, showing Relative Expenditure on Food and Groceries, Housing (4 and 5 Rooms), Clothing, and Miscellaneous Household Expenditure. Basis of Table—Weighted Average Expenditure in Six Capital Cities, during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 = 1000.

Town.	1932.					1933.				
	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 and 5 Rooms).	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total Household Expenditure.	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 and 5 Rooms).	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total Household Expenditure.
New South Wales—										
Sydney	330	190	177	170	867	309	184	171	168	832
Newcastle	323	170	194	153	840	309	165	189	156	819
Broken Hill	368	132	166	168	834	340	134	164	168	806
Goulburn	321	179	227	150	877	303	173	218	149	843
Bathurst	317	166	184	153	820	301	166	184	150	801
Weighted Average ..	330	186	179	168	863	310	180	173	167	830
Victoria—										
Melbourne	293	173	180	158	813	276	170	187	156	789
Ballarat	297	133	196	150	776	283	135	193	149	760
Bendigo	301	137	215	155	808	283	136	216	154	789
Geelong	301	157	185	151	794	285	153	183	151	772
Warrnambool	310	171	215	142	838	288	169	214	141	812
Weighted Average ..	294	170	190	157	811	276	167	188	156	787
Queensland—										
Brisbane	286	136	187	155	764	270	145	182	154	751
Toowoomba	282	138	212	156	788	262	151	210	155	778
Rockhampton	312	124	192	151	779	290	121	191	150	752
Charters Towers ..	339	115	175	165	794	310	110	176	166	762
Warwick	298	131	195	153	777	280	130	194	153	757
Weighted Average ..	290	134	189	155	768	273	141	185	154	753
South Australia—										
Adelaide	295	147	192	168	802	283	148	191	167	789
Kadina, &c.	328	80	202	162	772	310	80	196	161	747
Port Pirie	316	133	182	160	791	290	128	183	161	762
Mount Gambier	298	130	223	165	816	286	130	221	163	800
Peterborough	316	149	220	163	848	299	151	219	163	832
Weighted Average ..	297	143	193	168	801	284	144	192	167	787
Western Australia—										
Perth, &c.	311	172	194	163	840	292	169	189	161	811
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	377	158	240	165	940	302	174	238	163	937
Northam	330	171	190	153	844	312	167	182	153	814
Bunbury	321	161	208	152	842	307	164	201	152	824
Geraldton	333	208	198	165	904	294	200	192	165	851
Weighted Average ..	319	172	200	161	852	300	170	194	161	825
Tasmania—										
Hobart	308	184	204	148	844	293	183	203	146	825
Launceston	301	162	222	147	832	285	164	221	147	817
Burnie	321	149	200	141	811	295	144	195	141	775
Devonport	318	148	193	141	800	296	144	192	141	773
Queenstown	349	143	246	137	875	337	149	244	137	867
Weighted Average ..	309	173	210	146	838	292	173	209	146	820
Weighted Average for 30 Towns	310	170	187	162	829	291	167	184	161	803
Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities	308	174	185	163	830	290	171	181	162	804
Townsville (Q.) (a) ..	332	172	213	161	878	312	170	207	161	850
Port Augusta (S.A.) (a) ..	340	133	216	164	853	317	129	206	162	814

(a) Not included in above Weighted Averages.

§ 4. Retail Price Index-Numbers, 200 Towns.

1. **General.**—To supplement the information collected monthly for the 30 towns specified in the preceding chapter, a special investigation into prices in 70 additional towns was undertaken in November, 1913. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November, 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120. In November, 1923, the number was further increased to 170. Information in regard to prices obtained in November each year relates, therefore, to 200 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (Section IV., pages 26 to 33), and details respecting succeeding investigations are incorporated in the Labour Bulletins and Reports issued by this Bureau.

2. **Results—1931 to 1933.**—The base of the following table is the cost of food and housing (All Houses) in the six capitals in 1911, and is to some extent arbitrary, inasmuch as the element of rent in the base itself differs from that contained in this table, but the Index-numbers are comparable throughout.

Column A shows the relative cost of food in the various towns; Column B the relative cost of food and rent of 4-roomed houses; and Column C the relative cost of food and rent of 5-roomed houses. The difference between Columns B and A, and C and A, represents in each case the relative costs of 4-roomed and 5-roomed houses for each town. In comparing rents for various towns therefore, these differences must first be ascertained in order to make the necessary allowance for the differences due to food as between towns. The last mentioned factor may be ascertained from Column A.

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns for November, 1931, 1932, and 1933, compared with the Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent for all houses in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 as base (=1,000).

State and Town.	1931. November.			1932. November.			1933. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
New South Wales—	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Albury	873	1,343	1,461	811	1,290	1,340	788	1,263	1,340
Armidale	885	1,290	1,363	854	1,212	1,295	768	1,122	1,209
Ballina	880	1,226	1,304	870	1,227	1,339	850	1,177	1,282
Bathurst	879	1,213	1,300	826	1,174	1,234	816	1,180	1,233
Bega	954	1,322	1,427	890	1,241	1,311	832	1,183	1,247
Berry	899	1,215	1,288	893	1,209	1,282	857	1,173	1,252
Blackheath	943	1,321	1,425	869	1,238	1,340	843	1,209	1,258
Bourke	1,018	1,380	1,478	878	1,230	1,338	879	1,208	1,339
Bowral	938	1,320	1,431	872	1,247	1,333	846	1,202	1,298
Broken Hill	1,031	1,339	1,459	938	1,257	1,385	920	1,253	1,362
Casino	888	1,327	1,414	832	1,240	1,358	817	1,225	1,344
Cessnock	874	1,179	1,254	817	1,120	1,202	799	1,063	1,102
Cobar	1,008	1,224	1,293	944	1,160	1,229	1,060	1,228	1,297
Cooma	1,026	1,335	1,473	957	1,230	1,401	900	1,203	1,335
Coonamble	984	1,302	1,408	895	1,175	1,269	888	1,173	1,248

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

State and Town.	1931. November.			1932. November.			1933. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.		Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.		Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.		Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.
	A	B		A	B		A	B	
New South Wales—contd.									
Cookamundra ..	900	1,383	1,510	846	1,289	1,369	770	1,175	1,291
Cortina ..	929	1,350	1,447	803	1,262	1,324	868	1,200	1,269
Cowra ..	889	1,262	1,362	831	1,191	1,306	794	1,210	1,278
Deniliquin ..	934	1,390	1,480	866	1,327	1,422	831	1,247	1,340
Derrimack ..	893	1,274	1,380	846	1,181	1,278	867	1,198	1,324
Dubbo ..	868	1,441	1,549	732	1,258	1,380	722	1,218	1,256
Forbes ..	879	1,391	1,459	831	1,309	1,393	839	1,272	1,413
Ghilgandra ..	912	1,293	1,393	838	1,134	1,200	834	1,120	1,186
Glen Innes ..	877	1,243	1,366	814	1,176	1,274	798	1,160	1,245
Goulburn ..	852	1,288	1,355	856	1,297	1,344	811	1,241	1,294
Grafton ..	873	1,294	1,461	866	1,234	1,378	790	1,218	1,363
Guthrie ..	918	1,326	1,428	848	1,234	1,336	813	1,208	1,340
Guthrie ..	1,011	1,807	1,908	866	1,692	1,883	901	1,663	1,826
Gungah ..	893	1,160	1,241	836	1,134	1,223	785	1,040	1,116
Gunnedah ..	861	1,246	1,336	799	1,159	1,283	771	1,140	1,267
Hay ..	966	1,297	1,489	938	1,270	1,416	912	1,260	1,436
Inverell ..	943	1,451	1,463	871	1,309	1,410	811	1,236	1,301
Junee ..	943	1,591	1,584	832	1,316	1,441	814	1,265	1,393
Katoomba ..	984	1,641	1,641	873	1,429	1,512	831	1,350	1,448
Kempsey ..	866	1,227	1,361	829	1,182	1,306	824	1,236	1,333
Kilma ..	983	1,279	1,509	892	1,182	1,353	862	1,152	1,329
Kurri Kurri ..	864	1,176	1,273	811	1,102	1,177	792	1,046	1,143
Leeton ..	965	1,571	1,656	909	1,496	1,593	854	1,413	1,512
Lenore ..	877	1,382	1,483	831	1,447	1,303	814	1,240	1,421
Lindore ..	858	1,237	1,289	838	1,186	1,223	812	1,156	1,162
Lithgow ..	..	1,237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maitland ..	870	1,201	1,315	868	1,141	1,240	770	1,058	1,247
Kore ..	977	1,515	1,573	941	1,467	1,521	880	1,406	1,505
Moss Vale ..	894	1,250	1,399	844	1,187	1,323	824	1,173	1,260
Mudgee ..	888	1,305	1,415	803	1,197	1,329	780	1,122	1,240
Narrabri ..	920	1,309	1,395	866	1,238	1,324	811	1,206	1,245
Narrandera ..	1,010	1,485	1,598	916	1,376	1,486	844	1,394	1,409
Newcastle ..	889	1,277	1,388	852	1,230	1,348	845	1,223	1,335
Norwa ..	972	1,323	1,410	917	1,246	1,391	875	1,267	1,338
Orange ..	893	1,303	1,407	792	1,192	1,297	790	1,200	1,314
Parkes ..	..	1,284	1,386	853	1,239	1,323	824	1,182	1,275
Penrith ..	851	1,179	1,269	820	1,119	1,251	782	1,065	1,186
Port Kembla ..	922	1,335	1,478	850	1,267	1,340	839	1,256	1,313
Portland ..	941	1,204	1,270	850	1,114	1,179	846	1,110	1,175
Queanbeyan ..	950	1,263	1,476	883	1,157	1,242	838	1,117	1,196
Quinal ..	984	1,258	1,450	883	1,135	1,283	878	1,208	1,314
Richmond ..	847	1,231	1,329	844	1,129	1,305	802	1,106	1,262
Geone ..	843	1,371	1,466	846	1,124	1,350	808	1,125	1,312
Singleton ..	913	1,282	1,370	871	1,106	1,302	795	1,131	1,221
Sydney ..	913	1,375	1,471	865	1,137	1,385	826	1,120	1,346
Temworth ..	848	1,231	1,337	809	1,109	1,258	780	1,142	1,227
Taree ..	934	1,393	1,475	841	1,183	1,393	787	1,230	1,331
Temora ..	932	1,458	1,590	850	1,133	1,444	803	1,297	1,397
Tenterfield ..	838	1,222	1,313	825	1,100	1,251	775	1,110	1,211
Tumut ..	926	1,440	1,532	846	1,197	1,439	834	1,311	1,402
Umarra ..	939	1,378	1,405	894	1,135	1,421	815	1,210	1,342
Wagga Wagga ..	898	1,424	1,560	825	1,135	1,403	793	1,247	1,423
Walecha ..	921	1,220	1,379	867	1,198	1,295	841	1,170	1,279
Wellington ..	900	1,129	1,308	815	1,114	1,223	794	1,104	1,202
Weston ..	868	1,159	1,257	811	1,103	1,155	804	1,095	1,148
Windsor ..	861	1,341	1,440	855	1,282	1,381	822	1,250	1,348

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

State and Town.	1931. November.			1932. November.			1933. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed House.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed House.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed House.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed House.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed House.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed House.
New South Wales—contd.	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Wollongong	928	1,376	1,457	799	1,241	1,326	795	1,254	1,311
Wyalong	892	1,205	1,260	849	1,156	1,217	843	1,166	1,205
Yass	912	1,306	1,394	826	1,187	1,262	798	1,143	1,242
Young	908	1,350	1,457	852	1,313	1,376	816	1,224	1,319
Weighted Average for State (74 Towns) ..	912	1,354	1,453	861	1,286	1,370	827	1,244	1,334
Victoria—									
Ararat	871	1,216	1,378	813	1,142	1,302	819	1,138	1,266
Bacchus Marsh ..	887	1,316	1,423	773	1,108	1,260	775	1,119	1,254
Bairnsdale	912	1,209	1,401	860	1,135	1,289	822	1,124	1,247
Bellarat	834	1,095	1,279	769	1,064	1,213	771	1,074	1,227
Beechworth	923	1,219	1,285	867	1,163	1,229	826	1,122	1,175
Benalla	859	1,242	1,306	836	1,189	1,290	799	1,125	1,298
Bendigo	853	1,149	1,268	786	1,097	1,206	765	1,072	1,200
Camperdown	891	1,286	1,424	806	1,217	1,310	806	1,197	1,333
Casterton	880	1,235	1,340	847	1,209	1,288	834	1,196	1,261
Castlemaine	867	1,120	1,228	801	1,073	1,152	787	1,082	1,178
Colac	851	1,318	1,453	803	1,237	1,367	801	1,216	1,317
Creswick	842	974	1,000	827	958	985	782	914	966
Daylesford	831	1,087	1,175	811	1,021	1,119	806	1,016	1,094
Dunolly	854	1,002	1,058	812	973	1,013	780	960	1,006
Echuca	843	1,189	1,294	779	1,079	1,199	785	1,085	1,210
Euroa	850	1,146	1,238	828	1,161	1,237	810	1,113	1,170
Geelong	813	1,181	1,308	783	1,140	1,307	771	1,124	1,298
Hamilton	864	1,287	1,410	840	1,255	1,376	803	1,189	1,318
Healesville	822	1,105	1,194	799	1,089	1,141	804	1,070	1,146
Horsham	875	1,205	1,401	849	1,176	1,308	807	1,155	1,267
Kerang	842	1,306	1,434	807	1,201	1,267	793	1,187	1,253
Koroit	880	1,143	1,209	851	1,114	1,180	808	1,071	1,130
Korumburra	855	1,223	1,364	778	1,099	1,242	776	1,089	1,252
Kyneton	847	1,163	1,294	780	1,069	1,194	743	1,035	1,146
Lilydale	874	1,240	1,361	833	1,183	1,280	826	1,158	1,240
Maffra	851	1,240	1,323	812	1,185	1,259	801	1,172	1,252
Maldon	888	1,019	1,072	833	945	998	832	944	1,017
Maryborough	847	1,123	1,222	775	1,006	1,101	770	1,025	1,095
Melbourne	812	1,246	1,360	754	1,160	1,282	759	1,163	1,287
Mildura	915	1,458	1,652	879	1,398	1,526	887	1,419	1,553
Morwell	858	1,279	1,371	802	1,237	1,296	839	1,260	1,352
Nhill	884	1,213	1,345	866	1,166	1,307	840	1,143	1,256
Orbost	917	1,272	1,373	874	1,229	1,331	877	1,219	1,333
Portland	886	1,217	1,325	833	1,169	1,241	831	1,160	1,226
Port Fairy	895	1,154	1,270	849	1,108	1,224	801	1,091	1,196
St. Arnaud	896	1,225	1,357	869	1,212	1,290	847	1,164	1,278
Sale	867	1,217	1,355	802	1,121	1,256	826	1,169	1,253
Seymour	915	1,247	1,375	873	1,202	1,301	824	1,153	1,258
Shepparton	856	1,266	1,432	792	1,186	1,313	777	1,156	1,300
Stawell	900	1,199	1,314	865	1,142	1,244	844	1,103	1,228
Swan Hill	845	1,371	1,592	812	1,338	1,536	782	1,292	1,473
Terang	937	1,304	1,459	876	1,200	1,338	840	1,163	1,284
Traralgon	842	1,197	1,367	780	1,153	1,277	773	1,111	1,256
Wangaratta	854	1,316	1,418	814	1,268	1,380	824	1,267	1,378
Warracknabeal ..	875	1,220	1,362	827	1,130	1,251	790	1,109	1,199
Warragul	830	1,344	1,513	760	1,286	1,454	751	1,285	1,451
Warrnambool	850	1,259	1,429	812	1,207	1,369	779	1,173	1,341
Wonthaggi	842	1,232	1,359	773	1,155	1,227	776	1,105	1,212
Weighted Average for State (48 Towns) ..	822	1,235	1,356	765	1,156	1,279	767	1,155	1,280

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

State and Town.	1931. November.			1932. November.			1933. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Queensland—									
Ayr	967	1,423	1,481	873	1,317	1,439	846	1,293	1,416
Barcaldine	1,078	1,447	1,543	911	1,283	1,346	874	1,249	1,308
Bowen	982	1,344	1,432	932	1,283	1,384	860	1,215	1,287
Brisbane	815	1,125	1,235	748	1,050	1,151	733	1,071	1,161
Bundaberg	875	1,167	1,212	817	1,105	1,160	761	1,039	1,085
Cairns	937	1,421	1,574	888	1,360	1,575	857	1,370	1,548
Charleville	968	1,435	1,626	904	1,326	1,474	894	1,324	1,438
Charters Towers	937	1,222	1,286	900	1,137	1,232	820	1,070	1,136
Chillagoe	1,194	1,392	1,451	1,126	1,330	1,383	960	1,157	1,210
Cloncurry	1,059	1,469	1,591	1,045	1,462	1,624	955	1,340	1,429
Cooktown	1,050	1,247	1,313	972	1,170	1,236	934	1,079	1,131
Cunnamulla	982	1,399	1,464	911	1,306	1,393	906	1,301	1,433
Dalby	872	1,240	1,370	799	1,161	1,263	783	1,141	1,253
Gayndah	971	1,287	1,373	859	1,135	1,241	803	1,073	1,132
Gladstone	878	1,192	1,289	837	1,151	1,247	783	1,112	1,204
Goondiwindi	938	1,333	1,373	863	1,258	1,324	836	1,230	1,318
Gympie	878	1,185	1,269	790	1,117	1,212	776	1,107	1,220
Hughenden	1,069	1,494	1,595	979	1,374	1,486	953	1,361	1,449
Innisfail	990	1,576	1,681	969	1,525	1,680	898	1,450	1,564
Ipswich	858	1,094	1,183	769	980	1,110	767	990	1,109
Longreach	1,092	1,408	1,566	962	1,282	1,405	914	1,226	1,356
Mackay	951	1,368	1,478	850	1,222	1,331	813	1,208	1,339
Maryborough	887	1,216	1,347	815	1,144	1,254	751	1,083	1,192
Mount Morgan	963	1,128	1,161	877	1,044	1,092	833	1,017	1,026
Nambour	911	1,240	1,319	794	1,092	1,200	761	1,065	1,158
Rockhampton	892	1,178	1,261	816	1,120	1,162	772	1,074	1,119
Roma	922	1,253	1,373	850	1,179	1,298	848	1,085	1,212
Stanthorpe	901	1,335	1,454	879	1,281	1,359	807	1,162	1,228
Toowoomba	791	1,102	1,173	734	1,103	1,133	709	1,103	1,128
Townsville	984	1,399	1,460	868	1,283	1,358	827	1,228	1,315
Warwick	827	1,156	1,222	788	1,095	1,153	759	1,052	1,131
Winton	1,063	1,374	1,503	1,010	1,306	1,438	953	1,216	1,368
Weighted Average for State (32 Towns) ..	859	1,178	1,276	790	1,102	1,196	763	1,096	1,182
South Australia—									
Adelaide	793	1,152	1,274	754	1,079	1,227	772	1,107	1,249
Freeling	832	1,095	1,161	773	1,036	1,102	770	1,033	1,099
Gawler	831	1,114	1,182	782	1,053	1,134	771	1,017	1,096
Kadina, etc.	879	1,068	1,112	840	1,024	1,091	840	1,022	1,094
Kapunda	813	1,008	1,080	803	1,031	1,092	756	958	1,052
Koorunga	801	1,194	1,251	851	1,084	1,180	812	1,141	1,207
Millicent	842	1,207	1,280	801	1,087	1,200	797	1,071	1,174
Mount Gambier	802	1,047	1,192	783	1,045	1,174	765	1,022	1,158
Murray Bridge	791	1,054	1,153	723	976	1,055	747	988	1,122
Peterborough	872	1,188	1,329	808	1,155	1,256	811	1,180	1,250
Port Augusta	941	1,278	1,298	883	1,185	1,311	868	1,159	1,283
Port Pirie	862	1,207	1,310	802	1,122	1,231	777	1,084	1,196
Quorn	871	1,156	1,210	828	1,111	1,173	819	1,115	1,194
Renmark	951	1,345	1,477	946	1,341	1,472	801	1,169	1,222
Victor Harbour	869	1,329	1,467	825	1,273	1,418	885	1,280	1,345
Weighted Average for State (15 Towns) ..	805	1,150	1,266	765	1,081	1,219	777	1,100	1,234
Western Australia—									
Albany	961	1,289	1,349	858	1,179	1,213	834	1,132	1,224
Beverley	921	1,256	1,342	910	1,239	1,348	893	1,268	1,382
Bridgetown	1,042	1,359	1,437	905	1,234	1,332	925	1,226	1,319
Broome	1,276	1,752	1,934	1,243	1,704	1,901	1,217	1,678	1,875
Bunbury	881	1,300	1,341	852	1,267	1,330	822	1,239	1,307

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

State and Town.	1931. November.			1932. November.			1933. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
Western Australia—contd.	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Carnarvon	1,117	1,606	1,670	1,062	1,511	1,605	1,023	1,477	1,587
Collie	906	1,277	1,375	825	1,189	1,285	762	1,108	1,236
Geraldton	951	1,462	1,629	838	1,347	1,480	804	1,288	1,421
Greenbushes	1,020	1,197	1,243	958	1,123	1,156	908	1,073	1,112
Kalgoorlie and Boulder	1,038	1,475	1,509	997	1,453	1,534	975	1,466	1,544
Katanning	891	1,252	1,391	846	1,200	1,324	810	1,132	1,256
Leonora and Gwalia ..	1,135	1,398	1,464	1,079	1,343	1,395	1,083	1,346	1,412
Meekatharra	1,098	1,467	1,592	1,102	1,562	1,760	1,080	1,541	1,738
Narrogin	884	1,315	1,421	862	1,326	1,401	845	1,249	1,379
Northam	907	1,341	1,453	852	1,251	1,379	833	1,237	1,346
Perth and Fremantle ..	839	1,259	1,358	800	1,202	1,296	779	1,174	1,273
Wagin	970	1,282	1,367	914	1,169	1,243	857	1,112	1,186
York	864	1,193	1,272	817	1,146	1,225	807	1,123	1,176
Weighted Average for State (18 Towns) ..	875	1,292	1,384	832	1,235	1,330	810	1,209	1,308
Tasmania—									
Beaconsfield	871	977	1,003	795	914	933	784	902	942
Burnie	881	1,267	1,348	843	1,212	1,299	787	1,155	1,239
Campbelltown	884	1,116	1,151	855	1,091	1,151	820	1,029	1,087
Deloraine	823	1,113	1,218	820	1,143	1,222	796	1,119	1,188
Devonport	844	1,265	1,329	833	1,251	1,307	803	1,212	1,274
Franklin	952	1,162	1,215	900	1,137	1,229	860	1,097	1,156
Hobart	834	1,281	1,419	809	1,251	1,379	797	1,237	1,370
Launceston	826	1,212	1,359	789	1,181	1,290	760	1,163	1,271
New Norfolk	832	1,148	1,214	856	1,171	1,224	825	1,141	1,167
Queensdown	961	1,288	1,369	942	1,304	1,393	916	1,311	1,357
Scottsdale	787	1,090	1,151	808	1,071	1,163	767	1,030	1,123
Ulverstone	841	1,050	1,269	866	1,142	1,228	811	1,052	1,126
Zeehan	1,002	1,200	1,233	994	1,192	1,225	987	1,185	1,217
Weighted Average for State (13 Towns) ..	843	1,246	1,371	817	1,220	1,330	796	1,200	1,310
Territories(a)—									
Canberra	963	1,528	1,638	899	1,459	1,573	902	1,465	1,574
Weighted Averages—									
Australia (200 Towns) ..	864	1,271	1,378	811	1,200	1,304	794	1,182	1,288
Thirty Towns	855	1,269	1,377	805	1,199	1,304	790	1,185	1,292
Six Capitals	851	1,276	1,383	800	1,202	1,307	786	1,188	1,295

(a) Not included in Weighted Averages.

3. Comparison of Capitals and other Towns.—Three sets of index-numbers for food and rent have been given in the preceding pages, for the six capitals, for the thirty towns, and for the 200 towns. The first two are based on monthly prices of food and quarterly rents, and the third on prices and rents in the month of November. The three series, reduced to a common base (November, 1913) = 1,000 are given in the next table which shows that since 1913 food prices have increased slightly more in the capitals than in the larger groups of towns, while the increase in rents has been generally greater outside the capitals.

The index-numbers for November 1921 to 1933, computed from the three sets of data mentioned, with 1913 as base (= 1,000), are shown in the following table:—

Retail Prices Index-Numbers—November—Australia.

Particulars.	1913.	1921.	1928.	1929.	1930	1931.	1932.	1933.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.								
All Towns (200) ..	1,000	1,578	1,625	1,770	1,455	1,349	1,267	1,241
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,577	1,618	1,769	1,454	1,343	1,264	1,240
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,588	1,627	1,781	1,463	1,351	1,270	1,248

RENT OF 5-ROOMED HOUSES.

All Towns (200) ..	1,000	1,268	1,641	1,635	1,541	1,314	1,258	1,261
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,271	1,632	1,622	1,516	1,288	1,233	1,239
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,261	1,571	1,562	1,453	1,229	1,169	1,176

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT.

All Towns (200) ..	1,000	1,461	1,632	1,719	1,488	1,336	1,264	1,249
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,458	1,623	1,712	1,478	1,322	1,252	1,240
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,455	1,604	1,692	1,459	1,301	1,229	1,219

The figures in the vertical columns show the cost in November of each year compared with November 1913 for "All Towns, (200)" "Five Towns in each State," and "Capital Cities only", respectively.

4. Rent Reduction Acts.—In New South Wales, the *Reduction of Rents Act No. 45 of 1931*, came into operation on the 9th October, and the Western Australian *Reduction of Rents Act No. 21 of 1931*, was assented to on the 18th August. The Acts, which are on practically similar lines, prescribed a general reduction in rents of $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., unless the lessor obtains an order permitting him to charge and receive rent under the lease at a higher rate. The order in New South Wales must be obtained from a Court of Petty Sessions, and in Western Australia from a Commissioner appointed by the Governor for the purposes of Part VI. of the *Financial Emergency Act 1931*. A special circumstance to be considered by the tribunal is the amount by which the rent of the premises, the subject of the lease, may have been reduced since the 30th June, 1930. Any such amount is taken into account in calculating the total proposed reduction, but the lessor may not charge a higher rent than was charged at the commencement of the Act. The measures do not apply to premises which were not leased on 30th June, 1930, unless a lease was entered into earlier than three months before the commencement of the Act. An amending Act, No. 11 of 1933, extended the operation of this legislation to the 31st December, 1934.

In Victoria, the *Landlord and Tenant (Rent Reduction) Act No. 3990 of 1931*, was assented to on the 24th December, and provides for reduction of rents payable under long leases by $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Orders for reduction may be made by lower Courts, where the rent under the lease does not exceed £208 per annum.

§ 5. International Comparison of Price Index-Numbers.

1. Wholesale Prices—Australia and other Countries.—The following table gives index-numbers of wholesale prices in the years 1913 to 1934 for Australia and other countries, the prices for the year 1913 being taken as base (= 100). The figures have been taken chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" published by the League of Nations, and represent merely the fluctuations in prices in each country separately.

Index-Numbers, Wholesale Prices, Various Countries. (Prices in 1913 as Base=100).

PERIOD.	UNITED KINGDOM.			AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	BRITISH INDIA (CALCUTTA).	CHINA (SHANGHAI).	DENMARK.	DUTCH EAST INDIES.	EGYPT (CAIRO).	FINLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.
	Board of Trade.	"Statist."	"Economist."	Official.	Official.	Official.	National Tariff Commission.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
Average.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1913 ..	142	144	138	133	123	148	104	153	154	172	101	130	138
1927 ..	140	142	135	130	122	145	102	153	149	120	102	131	140
1928 ..													
1929 ..	137	134	127	130	124	141	105	150	148	116	98	127	137
1930 ..	120	113	107	117	108	117	115	130	134	103	90	112	125
1931 ..	104	98	89	109	90	96	127	114	103	97	84	102	111
1932 ..	102	95	86	112	77	91	112	117	86	84	90	87	97
1933 ..	101	94	87	108	72	87	103	125	74	70	89	81	93
1934 I.	105	97	90	109	70	90	97	130	68	75	90	82	96
II.	105	97	91	110	70	89	98	131	69	79	90	81	96
III.	104	97	90	113	69	88	97	129	68	79	90	80	96
IV.	103	95	90	112	68	89	95	128	68	75	89	79	96
V.	102	95	90	110	68	90	95	128	67	81	89	77	96
VI.	104	95	90	110	68	90	96	128	..	84	89	77	97
VII.	103	97	91	110	68	..	97	129	..	89	89	76	99

PERIOD.	ITALY.	JAPAN.	NETHERLANDS.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEALAND.	SOUTH AFRICA.
	Consiglio Prov. dell' Economia di Milano.	Bank of Japan.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Bureau of Labour Statistics.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
Average.	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1913 ..	527	170	148	167	..	168	146	142	137	167	153	146	124
1927 ..	491	171	149	157	1100	163	148	145	139	165	151	147	120
1928 ..													
1929 ..	481	166	142	149	96	168	140	141	137	166	149	147	116
1930 ..	411	137	117	137	86	167	122	127	124	147	135	143	103
1931 ..	342	116	97	122	75	169	111	110	105	131	113	133	100
1932 ..	310	122	79	122	66	167	109	96	93	130	104	128	92
1933 ..	283	136	74	122	59	159	107	91	95	130	105	130	92
1934 I.	278	133	79	120	58	164	112	92	103	134	110	132	106
II.	276	134	80	122	58	165	112	91	105	134	113	132	..
III.	275	134	79	122	57	..	112	90	106	134	113	132	..
IV.	273	134	79	123	57	..	113	90	105	135	111	132	104
V.	273	133	77	123	56	..	113	90	105	134	111	132	..
VI.	272	132	76	123	56	..	114	90	107	135	113	132	..
VII.	270	132	76	124	56	..	114	91	107	136	113	132	98

a June, 1914. b April, 1914. c 1926. d July, 1914. e End of year. f Official since year 1925. g New series. h Average of eight months. i Base, 1928. j Until end of 1925, "Lorenz."

2. Retail Prices—Australia and other Countries.—The following tables give index-numbers of retail prices, (i) cost of living, including articles other than food, and (ii) foodstuffs only for the years 1914 to 1933, and quarterly for 1933 and 1934. For the majority of the countries included, the prices for July, 1914, are taken as base (= 100). The figures, which have been taken chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics," published by the League of Nations, show merely the fluctuations in prices in each country, and are not comparable horizontally.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in various Countries, with Prices in July, 1914, as Base (=100).

(i) COST OF LIVING.*

Period.	UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	DENMARK.	FINLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	JAPAN.	NETHERLANDS.
No. of Towns and Localities.	68-509	Vienna.	59	100	21	Paris.	72	Milan.	Tokio.	Amsterdam.
1914	100	100	..	100	100	100	100	100	100	e
1921	226	..	100	232	1,171	309	..	541	..	..
1926	172	103	105	184	1,183	505	141	654	199	95
1927	168	106	203	177	1,207	514	148	588	189	95
1928	166	108	208	175	1,233	519	152	530	184	96
1929	164	111	220	173	1,225	556	154	545	181	93
1930	158	111	220	165	1,129	581	147	530	155	91
1931	147	106	204	155	1,039	569	136	485	136	86
1932	143	103	184	155	1,025	526	121	468	137	80
1933	143	105	182	161	1,001	520	119	449	146	79
1st Quarter, 1933	139	105	185	157	1,004	523	117	457	146	78
2nd " 1933	137	105	178	160	993	516	118	446	143	78
3rd " 1933	140	105	180	163	1,007	516	119	445	145	79
4th " 1933	143	106	183	163	1,002	526	120	449	149	81
1st " 1934	140	105	178	164	974	526	121	434	148	80
2nd " 1934	139	105	169	166	971	522	121	421	149	79

Period.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	BRITISH INDIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEALAND.	SOUTH AFRICA.
No. of Towns and Localities.	31	Warsaw.	Madrid.	49	34	51-173	30	Bombay.	60	25	9
1914	100	a	f	100	100	o	g	100	d	h	f
1921	277	..	189	247	200	103	147	173	167	103	162
1926	206	..	187	173	162	104	146	155	153	101	131
1927	186	100	189	171	160	102	145	154	151	100	131
1928	173	101	176	172	161	100	146	147	151	101	131
1929	166	102	181	170	161	100	149	149	153	100	131
1930	161	95	187	165	158	96	141	137	152	98	128
1931	153	86	196	159	150	88	127	110	137	91	123
1932	149	78	187	157	138	78	121	109	125	84	118
1933	147	71	180	153	131	75	117	102	119	80	115
1st Quarter, 1933	147	73	180	153	133	73	116	106	119	80	113
2nd " 1933	147	72	179	153	131	73	117	104	118	80	114
3rd " 1933	148	70	181	154	131	77	117	103	120	80	114
4th " 1933	147	70	181	153	131	78	117	98	120	80	117
1st " 1934	145	69	185	153	131	78	118	95	121	80	116
2nd " 1934	147	67	..	155	129	79	119	95	120	81	117

* NOTE.—With the following exceptions the index-numbers in the above table are based on the cost of food, housing, clothing and miscellaneous items:—Belgium and Japan, exclusive of housing; Switzerland and British India, exclusive of miscellaneous items; Netherlands and Spain, exclusive of clothing and rent. For footnotes, see next page.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Various Countries with Prices in July, 1914, Base (=100).—continued.

(II) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.†

Period.	UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	DENMARK.	FINLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	JAPAN.	NETHERLANDS.
No. of Towns and Localities.	68-509	Vienna.	59.	100	21	Paris.	72	Milan.	Tokio.	10
1914 ..	100	100	..	1	100	100	100	a	100	e
1921 ..	230	..	100	..	1,254	337	..	..	..	..
1926 ..	164	116	171	..	1,108	554	144	..	217	..
1927 ..	160	120	268	127	1,115	557	152	94	211	93
1928 ..	157	119	207	125	1,150	550	152	94	202	93
1929 ..	154	122	218	123	1,124	611	155	96	203	94
1930 ..	145	118	209	110	971	614	143	90	173	86
1931 ..	130	108	176	100	869	611	128	78	130	77
1932 ..	125	110	150	97	897	536	112	74	138	68
1933 ..	120	104	150	101	894	491	110	70	142	69
1934—										
January ..	122	104	150	..	853	516	114	70	141	..
February ..	120	102	147	..	843	507	114	69	143	..
March ..	118	101	141	106	865	491	114	69	144	72
April ..	116	101	137	..	854	481	114	69	147	..
May ..	117	100	132	..	851	478	113	66	149	..
June ..	122	102	134	106	852	480	116	65	148	70
July ..	123	100	137	..	855	478	118	65	151	..

† Extracted from International Labour Review.

Period.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	BRITISH INDIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEALAND.	SOUTH AFRICA.
No. of Towns and Localities.	31	Warsaw.	Madrid.	49	34	51	30	Bombay.	60	25	9
1914 ..	100	i	j	j	100	d	b	100	k	h	100
1921 ..	295	..	..	239	213	..	163	169	..	113	145
1926 ..	197	..	..	158	160	..	159	152	..	103	118
1927 ..	173	102	189	152	158	157	155	151	98	98	118
1928 ..	168	100	176	154	157	154	153	144	99	100	117
1929 ..	158	97	181	150	156	157	162	146	101	101	115
1930 ..	152	84	187	140	152	147	146	134	99	97	110
1931 ..	139	74	196	129	141	121	128	102	77	84	105
1932 ..	134	65	187	125*	126	102	124	102	64	78	96
1933 ..	131	58	180	121	117	100	117	94	64	73	99
1934—											
January ..	128	55	183	120	117	105	119	86	69	75	103
February ..	128	55	187	120	116	108	119	85	73	76	104
March ..	128	55	186	120	115	108	120	84	71	77	104
April ..	130	55	186	122	115	107	122	83	69	78	105
May ..	130	55	183	122	115	108	124	83	68	78	105
June ..	132	51	..	123	115	109	120	85	68	78	104
July ..	133	52	..	..	115	110	121	87	69	78	103

a Base 1927.
(October-September).b Base 1923-27.
f Base 1914.c Base 1923.
g Base, November, 1914.d Base 1926.
h Base 1923-24.e Base 1923-24.
i Base 1926-30.
j Includes heating and lighting.
k Base 1926.
l Base 1931.
m New series.

CHAPTER II.—WAGES.

§ 1. Operations Under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts and Industrial Legislation.

1. **General.**—Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour were first compiled for the year 1913, and reviews to the end of each annual period appear in previous issues of the Labour Report and in the Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics.

2. **Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed.**—The following table shows the number of awards and determinations made and industrial agreements filed, excluding variations, in each State and under the Commonwealth legislation dealing with these matters during each of the years 1929 to 1933:

Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed.

State.	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.
New South Wales ..	55	27	31	16	46	40	38	25	30	24
Victoria ..	46	..	83	..	204	..	103	..	138	..
Queensland ..	21	16	14	44	48	28	21	4	55	21
South Australia ..	13	9	17	1	64	15	18	8	16	1
Western Australia ..	15	29	8	38	7	10	5	4	10	9
Tasmania ..	4	2	10	1	31	3	11	3	9	3
Commonwealth Court ..	29	26	17	10	11	16	21	9	6	6
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator ..	4	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Total ..	187	109	185	110	412	112	218	53	267	64

The figures in the above table are exclusive of variations and interpretations of principal awards and agreements, of which a considerable number are made each year. The variations made by the State and the Commonwealth Courts, Wages and Industrial Boards, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, numbered 857 in 1933, compared with 971 in 1932, and were distributed as follow:—New South Wales, 557; Commonwealth Court, 173; Queensland, 81; South Australia, 6; Western Australia, 15, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, 25. In Victoria and Tasmania any alteration in the determination of a Wages Board is incorporated with the existing determination, and a new determination issued which wholly repeals the old one.

Industrial agreements filed during the year 1933 numbered 64, of which 58 were filed under the provisions of the State Industrial Acts in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, and

6 under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The registration of industrial agreements is not provided for under the State Act in force in Victoria, but agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act are in operation within the State.

3. Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.—Considerable expansion of the principle of the fixation of legal minimum and marginal rates of wage and of working conditions has taken place during the period under review. The number of industrial awards and determinations in force throughout Australia at the 31st December, 1933, was 1,363, and the industrial agreements filed at the same date numbered 653. Including the operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts* the number of awards or determinations and industrial agreements in force increased by 788 and 252 respectively over the number in force at the 31st December, 1913.

With reference to the number of industrial awards and registered industrial agreements in force at the end of any period, awards and determinations made by both State and Commonwealth tribunals generally continue in force after the term of operation mentioned therein has expired, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent order or award. Section 28 (2) of the *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* provides that after the expiration of the period specified, the award shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, continue in force until a new award has been made; provided that where in pursuance of this sub-section an award has continued in force after the expiration of the period specified in the award, any award made by the Court for the settlement of a new industrial dispute between the parties may, if the Court so orders, be made retrospective to a date not earlier than the date upon which the Court first had cognizance of that dispute. In the *Industrial Code of South Australia*, Section 47 (2), and in legislation for other States, similar provisions are in force. All industrial agreements, with the exception of those made under the provisions of the *Tasmanian Act*, continue in force after the expiration of the term mentioned, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent agreement or order. The *Tasmanian agreements* have no legal effect after the term of operation has expired, unless and until revived by a subsequent agreement.

The provisions in the Commonwealth and State Industrial Acts that awards and agreements shall remain in force until they have been superseded or cancelled occasion some difficulty when the compilation of a list of awards, determinations and agreements actually operative is undertaken as the specified periods for many awards, etc., have expired. This difficulty applies not only to State awards and determinations but to awards of the Commonwealth Court also. New awards or subsequent determinations for the industries concerned have not been made, and the records do not show that such awards, etc., have been superseded or rescinded and legally, therefore, they are still in force. Awards, determinations and industrial agreements regarding which definite information regarding supersession or rescission is not readily ascertainable, are therefore included in these records, but in cases where it could be definitely claimed that the award, determination or agreement was out of date and the terms of the award, etc., were not actually in operation, such awards, etc., have not been included in the records as at 31st December, 1933.

* The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1930*, and the *Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1920-1928*.

The above account may be accepted as a brief explanation in general terms of the currency of awards and agreements. There may be exceptions in certain cases, but they are infrequent.

Particulars of Boards, and of Awards, Determinations and Industrial Agreements in Force.

Dates.				Boards Authorized.	Boards which had made Awards or Determinations.	Awards or Determinations in Force.(a)	Industrial Agreements in Force.
31st December, 1913	..	..	..	505	387	575	401
"	"	1915	..	573	498	663	546
"	"	1925	..	575	524	1,181	607
"	"	1930	..	644	582	1,285	601
"	"	1931	..	651	583	1,317	614
"	"	1932	..	657	591	1,337	625
"	"	1933	..	657	583	1,363	653

(a) Including awards made by Arbitration Courts and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.

The following table shows the number of Industrial and Wages Boards authorized, and the number of awards, determinations and industrial agreements in force at 31st December, 1913 and 1933 :—

Industrial and Wages Boards Authorized, and Industrial Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.

Particulars.	At 31st Dec.	Commonwealth.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
		Court.	Pub. Ser. Arb.							
Industrial and Wages—										
Boards authorized ..	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	216	135	75	56	..	23	505
	{ 1933 .. ..	..	..	(a) 319	189	2	75	19	53	657
Boards which have made determinations	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	123	123	74	..	47	19	386
	{ 1933 .. ..	..	..	(b) 279	167	2	65	17	53	583
Awards and Determinations—										
In force	{ 1913	17	..	265	127	73	54	18	21	575
	{ 1933	167	44	490	173	275	75	85	54	1,363
Industrial Agreements—										
In force	{ 1913	228	..	75	..	5	11	82	..	401
	{ 1933	147	..	148	..	149	33	166	10	653
Commonwealth Court Awards—										
Number in force in each State ..	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	13	17	15	16	9	13	..
	{ 1933 .. ..	..	..	100	115	33	86	35	67	..
Commonwealth Agreements—										
Number in force in each State ..	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	132	129	68	62	57	61	..
	{ 1933 .. ..	..	..	37	68	20	25	14	37	..
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator—										
Number of Determinations in force in each State ..	1933	..	..	39	36	30	32	29	29	..

(a) Under Industrial Arbitration Act 1926, Conciliation Committees have been appointed, and at the end of 1932, 263 Committees were in operation.

(b) Two awards of Demarcation Boards.

Information concerning the main provisions of the various Industrial Acts in force throughout the Commonwealth was given in earlier Reports, and brief reviews are furnished each year respecting new industrial legislation, as well as details respecting noteworthy pronouncements or procedure by industrial tribunals, and any special application or conditions of the terms of awards or determinations. In this Report, brief particulars are given regarding new industrial legislation and special reports and tribunals connected with industrial matters during the year 1933.

(i) *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court.*—The number of awards made by the Commonwealth Court during 1933 was 8, and 6 industrial agreements were filed under the provisions of the Act. Among the industries and occupations for which awards were made during the year were—trustee companies' officers in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia; musicians in all States; railway workers on the Trans and Central Australian Railways; printing employees in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania; artificial fertilizers' and chemical workers in Victoria and South Australia; and textile workers in all States except Queensland.

Industrial agreements covering the undermentioned occupations were made during the year:—meat employees in New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania; confectioners in Victoria; engine drivers and firemen, Tasmania; coal miners in Queensland; and cool store employees in Tasmania.

A full description of the considerations which led to the reduction by 10 per cent. as from 1st February, 1931, of all wages controlled by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and the refusal of the Court in June, 1932, and May, 1933, to restore the "cut", appears in the two preceding issues of the Report (see Labour Reports Nos. 22, pp. 45-48 and 23, pp. 45-46).

The 10 per cent. "cut" was removed by the Court as from the first pay period in May, 1934, as the result of a judgment delivered 17th April, and at the same time the Court abandoned the former "Harvester" standard, and replaced it by a standard established by the New South Wales Board of Trade in 1925 brought up-to-date by means of the "All Items" ("C" Series) index-numbers of this Bureau. A full account of the judgment appears on p. 73 of this Report. The new wage will be known as the "Commonwealth 'Restoration' Basic Wage of 1934."

(ii) *New South Wales.*—During the year 1933 the number of Conciliation Committees established under the *Industrial Act of 1926* was 11, the number which expired, were dissolved or were no longer operative was 5, and at the end of the year 286 Committees were in force. In addition, 319 Industrial Boards, constituted under the Act of 1912, were in force, but no awards were issued by these Boards, the work previously performed by them being undertaken mainly by the Conciliation Committees. Principal awards published by the Industrial Commission numbered 9, by Conciliation Committees, 20, and by Apprenticeship Councils, 9. The number of subsidiary awards and variations issued during the year was 557, of which 19 were made by the Industrial Commission, 92 by Conciliation Committees, 252 by Apprenticeship Councils and 194 by the Industrial Registrar. The number of principal awards in force at the end of the year was 490, and at the same date 148 industrial agreements were in force.

Declarations of the Basic Wage were made by the Industrial Commission in April and October, 1933, and April, 1934, particulars of which will be found on page 80.

(iii) *Victoria.* Wages Boards made 138 determinations during the year, the number including determinations which were reviewed more than once during the twelve months. Although the legislation in this State does not provide for automatic adjustment of wages according to the rise or fall in the retail price index-numbers, it is the practice for certain of the Wages Boards regulating wages and working conditions in industries for which Commonwealth Court awards are also in force in the State to meet and revise the rates of wage, bringing them into close conformity with those being paid by employers working under the Commonwealth awards. Among the Boards adopting this practice are those covering employees in the industries of engineering (skilled and unskilled); iron-moulding; gas-working; and engine-driving (factory). Determinations covering these trades were revised and gazetted, in some cases three, and in other cases, four times during the year. At 31st December, 1933, 173 determinations were considered to be legally in force.

The weekly hours fixed by Wages Boards in this State vary considerably, according to the nature of the sections of industry concerned. In Determinations, such as those of the Cement Workers' and Stonecutters', different hours are prescribed for different occupations within the industries. Other Boards, such as the Photographers' and the Carters' provide for seasonal variation of hours, while in cases such as the Clerks' (commercial) and the Storemen and Packers' different hours for different sections of the industries are prescribed. A general statement of hours as determined by Wages Boards would be misleading, but it may be assumed that the weekly hours throughout Determinations, therefore, range from a maximum of 48 to a minimum of 44.

(iv) *Queensland.*—Fifty-five industrial awards were made during the year, all of which were awards of the Industrial Court. The number of industrial agreements filed was 21. Variations of awards numbered 81. At the end of the year, 275 awards and 149 industrial agreements were in force.

A revision of the Basic Wage was made by the Industrial Court in February, 1933, but the existing rates were confirmed, for particulars of which see page 81.

Legislation passed included the following :—

The Bureau of Industry Act 1932, proclaimed to operate from 22nd February, 1933, repealed the *Bureau of Economics and Statistics Act* 1930, and abolished the office of Director of Bureau of Economics and Statistics and transferred the officers to the new Bureau of Industry. The Bureau is invested with wide powers of inquiry into every factor governing the economic conditions of Queensland, and any recommendation of the Bureau approved by the Governor in Council shall be final and binding on the Department concerned. Three special Committees, each comprising five members of the Bureau, are appointed, viz., The Rural Development Committee; The Roads, Mining and General Works Committee; and the Administrative, Finance and Industrial Committee—the main function of the lastnamed being to inquire into the causes of and means of reducing

unemployment. The Bureau will issue an annual report. This Act was amended by Act No. 16, 1933, to provide for the Bureau to become a "Constructing Authority" for the purpose *inter alia* of erecting a toll bridge over the Brisbane River—estimated to cost £2,000,000.

The *Unemployed Workers Insurance Act* was amended to provide for the increase of the maximum earnings below which persons became entitled to receive sustenance from £220 to £300 per annum, and to provide penalties for offences against the Act.

The *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Act No. 10* 1934, exempted award salaries up to £500 per annum from the operation of the *Financial Emergency Act*.

(v) *South Australia*.—The Industrial Court made three awards, and 13 determinations were made by Industrial Boards during the year. One industrial agreement was also filed. The number of awards and determinations varied by the Court or Industrial Boards was six.

At the end of the year, 75 awards and determinations, and 33 industrial agreements were in force.

A review of the "Living Wage" made in April, 1933, confirmed the existing rates, particulars of which will be found on page 82.

The only legislation of industrial import passed in 1932 was a consolidation of the "*Workmen's Compensation Acts*," assented to on the 30th November, 1932.

(vi) *Western Australia*.—During the year, the Industrial Court made seven awards, and three awards were made by various Industrial Boards. Nine industrial agreements were filed under the provisions of the State Act during 1933. Fifteen awards and five industrial agreements were varied. At the end of the year there were 85 awards and 166 agreements in force.

Declarations of the basic wage were made by the Industrial Court on 28th February, 13th June, 3rd August, 1933, 1st May and 1st August, 1934, for particulars of which see page 84.

The *Financial Emergency Act* of 1931 expired by effluxion of time on 31st December, 1933, and was replaced by *Financial Emergency Act (No. 1)* of 1934, operative from 1st January to 31st December, 1934. The percentage deductions made by the Arbitration Court from award salaries and wages in accordance with the provisions of Part V. of the former Act were not continued, but provision was made for employers to make application to the Court within one month of the Act being assented to for the reimposition of the deductions in connexion with any industry, the condition of which justified such financial relief. The approach to the Court on such matters was also much simplified. The rates of percentage deductions provided by the former Act were continued in the new, viz., 18 per cent. on salaries or wages not exceeding £250 per annum; 20 per cent. on salaries exceeding £250 but not exceeding £1,000 per annum; and 22½ per cent. on salaries of over £1,000 per annum. There were 47 awards and agreements affected by the former Act.

The *Reduction of Rents Act Continuance Act (No. 11)* 1933 assented to 21st October, 1933, extended the operation of this Act until 31st December, 1934.

(vii) *Tasmania*.—During the year, Wages Boards made nine determinations, and three industrial agreements under the State Act were filed. The determinations made covered employees engaged in the following industries and callings:—Employees in shipping; employees under the Produce Board; butchers; City Councils' employees; employees on wharves, &c.; employees in the timber trade; hairdressers; and employees under the Marine Board. The industrial agreements filed covered employees in sweep promoting; jam and fruit preserving; and motor-car importing.

The State Industrial Act in force in Tasmania provides for the inclusion of a clause in the determination for the automatic adjustment of rates of wage according to the increase or decrease in the retail price index-number. The inclusion or otherwise of this provision is decided by the Wages Boards, and a number of determinations issued embody the clause for automatic adjustment. Among the Wages Boards which have adopted this system of wage adjustment may be mentioned the following:—Bakers; Builders and Painters; Carriers; Mechanical Engineering and Founders; Electrolytic Zinc; Fuel Merchants; Jam Makers; Motor Garage; Printers; Produce Stores; Rubber Trade; Tanners; Textile Workers; and Wholesale Grocers.

At the end of the year, 54 determinations and 10 industrial agreements filed under the State Act were in force.

(viii) *Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator*.—During 1933, the Arbitrator made one determination, and varied 25 determinations. The determination made covered rates of wages and conditions of labour of employees at the Small Arms Factory, Lithgow, New South Wales.

(ix) *Federal Capital Territory*.—On the 12th January, 1927, the Industrial Board appointed under the *Industrial Board Ordinance 1922-1928*, fixed the rates of pay and conditions of employment for workmen in the Territory as from 10th December, 1926, such rates to be binding on the Government and/or any contractor employed by it or performing work on its behalf. The wage for an unskilled labourer was fixed at 100s. per week. The Ordinance determined the rates of wage for a wide range of occupations, including construction and maintenance labourers; quarrymen; store employees; motor transport employees; watchmen and cleaners; fire brigade employees; survey hands; engineers; electricians; engine drivers and firemen; building trade employees; and timbermill and brickworks' employees. The rates of wage specified in the Ordinance were reduced in 1931 by 16½ per cent. in connexion with the general scheme of salary and wage reductions in the Commonwealth Public Service.

As a result of an application for reduction in wages by the Commonwealth Public Service Board, a variation of the Industrial Board's award was gazetted on the 20th October, 1932, whereby the wage for an unskilled labourer was reduced from 100s. to 85s. per week and this wage was further reduced to 82s. per week by a further variation which was gazetted on 2nd August, 1934. Similar reductions were made also in the wages of the more highly paid classes of employees.

On the 9th February, 1933, following an application by the Federated Liquor and Allied Trades Union of Employees (New South Wales Branch), an award was gazetted for employees at hotels, etc. The reductions imposed pursuant to the provisions of the *Financial Emergency Act 1931-1933* operated on all awards made by the Board. Minor variations of the Industrial Board's award were also made during the year.

An amendment of the *Industrial Board Ordinance* was gazetted on the 24th February, 1932, and the Board is now composed of a Chairman, a member representative of the Commonwealth Public Service Board, and a member representative of the workmen, the workmen's representative being chosen from time to time according to the matter in respect of which the Board is exercising its powers.

The Minister of any Department of State, the Public Service Board, and any organization is entitled to submit to the Board any matter in which he or it is interested, relating to wages, rates of pay or terms or other conditions of employment of workmen in the Territory; and to be represented before the Board on the hearing of such matter. The Board hears and determines all matters relating to salary, wages, rates of pay or terms or conditions of service or of employment of workmen in the Territory.

An amendment to the *Industrial Board Ordinance* 1922-1932 gazetted on the 22nd June, 1933, modified Section 5 of the Principal Ordinance to provide that any organization registered pursuant to the *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904-1930 is entitled to submit any matter in which it is interested to the Board.

§ 2. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour.

1. General.—The collection of data respecting the nominal rates of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers to whom progressive rates of wage fixed or otherwise according to increasing age or experience were payable from year to year, the inquiry was confined to the rates of wage payable to adult workers only, and was further limited generally to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of each State. In order to make the inquiry comprehensive, however, certain industries were included which obviously were not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., Mining, Shipping, Agriculture, and Pastoral. The particulars acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison weekly rates of wage were adopted, but in many instances the wages were based on daily or hourly rates, since in industries and occupations in which employment is casual or intermittent, wages often are so fixed and paid. Hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably fall considerably short of the computed weekly rates. The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 industries, and related to 1,569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups,* and in each State and Australia. The average rate of wage thus computed for the industrial groups represented the arithmetical average† of the rates of wage payable for all classified occupations within

* The adopted classification of industries is shown on page 3.

† The sum of the weekly rates of wage divided by the number of occupations included.

the industrial groups. It is not claimed that results obtained by this method are precisely correct, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained, no detailed system of weights could be applied. Though a large amount of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from the Census results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of occupations in the various industries as set out in the awards, determinations, etc. For final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting according to industrial groups was adopted. For example, in computing the result for any State in any year, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the average wage for that State for the particular year. The weights used for each industrial group in the computations of the average wage for male and female occupations have been published in the previous issues of the Labour Report

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28-43. In the early part of the year 1914, the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weekly rates of wage in 930 specified industries and 4,256 adult occupations (3,948 male, and 308 female) were included, and results obtained thereby to the 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-50. These results were further analysed, and the average number of working hours which constituted a full week's work in each occupation was ascertained and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, since, in many instances, a different number of working hours constituted a full week's work in separate States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, a more satisfactory standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been kept constant, but the particulars of wages given in the Appendix (Sections IV. and V.) to this Report all the more important occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made subsequent to the date specified by industrial tribunals, from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts, or were obtained by direct inquiry.

To supplement the results thus obtained, investigations were made regarding rates of wage in past years with a view to showing their general trend in each State and in various industrial groups. The total number of occupations for which particulars were available back to 1891 was 652. The particulars given in this Chapter show variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are also given showing variations in effective wages in each State.

2. Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1914-1933.—The arithmetical average of the rates of wage taken into account furnishes the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in different industrial groups and States. The following table gives particulars of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers, at the 30th June, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 31st December, 1933, for a full week's work in each State and for Australia, together with index-numbers for each State at each specified interval, with the average for Australia for the year 1911 as base (= 1,000):—

Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	(a) Australia.
No. of Occupations included.	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948

RATES OF WAGE.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st December, 1914	56 2	54 7	53 5	54 5	62 10	52 8	55 7
31st December, 1927	101 10	100 3	100 1	96 7	98 10	93 10	100 2
31st December, 1928	102 7	99 8	101 2	96 2	99 6	93 3	100 5
30th September, 1929	103 6	101 1	101 4	97 5	100 8	94 7	101 5
31st December, 1929	102 11	101 1	101 2	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31st December, 1930	99 1	96 11	92 5	92 8	99 7	92 1	96 9
31st December, 1931	93 5	82 2	89 0	75 0	84 1	79 9	86 10
31st December, 1932	85 4	78 8	88 8	73 6	82 7	78 7	82 5
31st December, 1932	84 11	77 10	88 5	72 7	81 9	78 1	81 10
31st March, 1933	84 9	76 5	88 1	71 11	81 1	77 8	81 3
30th June, 1933	84 11	77 5	88 2	73 2	81 1	78 0	81 9
30th September, 1933	84 3	76 11	88 2	73 2	81 2	77 7	81 4
31st December, 1933	81 11	77 0	88 1	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6

INDEX-NUMBERS.

	1,091	1,059	1,030	1,060	1,225	1,026	1,079
30th June, 1914	1,091	1,059	1,030	1,060	1,225	1,026	1,079
31st December, 1914	1,096	1,065	1,042	1,062	1,226	1,028	1,085
31st December, 1927	1,988	1,957	1,953	1,885	1,928	1,832	1,955
31st December, 1928	2,001	1,944	1,974	1,877	1,941	1,820	1,959
30th September, 1929	2,020	1,973	1,977	1,901	1,964	1,846	1,979
31st December, 1929	2,007	1,972	1,975	1,896	1,963	1,848	1,974
31st December, 1930	1,933	1,891	1,803	1,807	1,943	1,797	1,887
31st December, 1931	1,823	1,603	1,737	1,463	1,641	1,556	1,694
30th September, 1932	1,664	1,535	1,731	1,434	1,611	1,532	1,608
31st December, 1932	1,657	1,518	1,726	1,416	1,595	1,523	1,597
31st March, 1933	1,653	1,492	1,718	1,404	1,582	1,516	1,585
30th June, 1933	1,657	1,511	1,721	1,428	1,583	1,523	1,595
30th September, 1933	1,644	1,501	1,721	1,428	1,583	1,513	1,587
31st December, 1933	1,598	1,502	1,718	1,433	1,587	1,522	1,570

(a) Weighted Average.

(b) Highest weighted average weekly rate recorded for Australia.

3. Adult Male Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-1933.—The following table shows (a) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, at 30th June and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1927 to 1933:—

Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and for all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Date.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.														
	I. Wood, Furni- ture, etc.	II. Engineer- ing, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manu- factur- ing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mining.	IX. Railways, etc.	X. Other Land Trans- port.	XI. Shipping, etc.(a)	XII. Agricul- tural, etc.(b)	XIII. Domestic, etc.(b)	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Industrial Groups.(c)
RATES OF WAGE.															
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	59 2	57 2	55 2	52 10	63 9	55 8	65 4	64 11	59 8	51 1	48 7	49 5	47 0	53 10	55 3
31st December, 1914 ..	59 6	57 9	55 8	53 0	63 10	56 0	65 5	65 2	59 8	52 8	49 10	49 5	47 11	54 0	55 7
31st December, 1927 ..	104 6	102 10	99 8	98 3	113 7	101 4	112 10	109 9	103 1	97 4	103 7	94 3	93 3	96 0	100 2
31st December, 1928 ..	103 11	102 1	99 9	99 4	117 10	100 8	112 4	109 10	102 2	96 3	103 3	95 9	93 3	96 1	100 5
30th September, 1929 ..	104 8	103 11	101 1	100 0	119 3	102 7	113 5	110 6	105 2	97 8	106 7	95 10	93 5	97 0	101 5
31st December, 1929 ..	104 10	103 6	100 10	99 6	119 1	102 2	113 0	110 7	105 2	96 9	107 0	95 6	92 6	96 8	101 2
31st December, 1930 ..	100 3	99 1	97 1	99 5	116 5	97 10	109 8	107 10	100 2	92 10	99 6	87 5	91 3	93 7	96 9
31st December, 1931 ..	85 7	86 3	88 6	83 11	102 0	85 4	98 9	102 5	86 7	83 11	81 10	80 3	85 3	83 11	86 10
30th September, 1932 ..	83 10	82 7	84 7	77 5	98 4	81 2	94 4	98 2	81 5	78 7	81 0	75 6	77 4	79 4	82 5
31st December, 1932 ..	83 4	81 6	84 2	77 3	98 3	80 7	93 11	98 2	80 11	78 3	79 6	74 9	76 5	78 11	81 10
31st March, 1933 ..	82 8	80 10	83 9	76 9	97 2	79 6	93 2	97 6	80 4	77 6	78 2	74 10	76 0	77 11	81 3
30th June, 1933 ..	83 8	82 0	84 2	76 9	98 5	80 0	93 3	97 4	81 1	78 8	80 5	74 9	76 3	78 8	81 9
30th September, 1933 ..	83 1	81 5	83 8	76 10	97 7	79 7	92 9	97 3	80 10	77 5	80 6	74 8	75 5	78 0	81 4
31st December, 1933 ..	82 8	81 4	83 3	76 7	97 6	79 5	92 3	97 0	80 4	76 9	80 9	71 11	74 10	77 5	80 6
INDEX-NUMBERS.															
30th June, 1914 ..	1,154	1,116	1,077	1,031	1,243	1,086	1,275	1,267	1,164	997	948	964	918	1,050	1,079
31st December, 1914 ..	1,161	1,127	1,085	1,034	1,246	1,093	1,276	1,272	1,165	1,026	972	965	935	1,054	1,085
31st December, 1927 ..	2,039	2,006	1,944	1,917	2,216	1,977	2,202	2,142	2,012	1,900	2,021	1,839	1,820	1,872	1,955
31st December, 1928 ..	2,028	1,993	1,947	1,939	2,299	1,964	2,191	2,143	1,994	1,878	2,014	1,869	1,820	1,874	1,959
30th September, 1929 ..	2,042	2,028	1,973	1,950	2,327	2,001	2,214	2,157	2,052	1,905	2,079	1,870	1,823	1,893	1,979
31st December, 1929 ..	2,046	2,019	1,967	1,942	2,323	1,994	2,205	2,157	2,052	1,888	2,087	1,863	1,804	1,886	1,974
31st December, 1930 ..	1,956	1,933	1,894	1,940	2,271	1,909	2,139	2,104	1,955	1,812	1,941	1,705	1,780	1,826	1,887
31st December, 1931 ..	1,669	1,683	1,727	1,638	1,991	1,664	1,926	1,999	1,690	1,638	1,596	1,566	1,663	1,637	1,694
30th September, 1932 ..	1,636	1,612	1,650	1,510	1,918	1,584	1,841	1,916	1,589	1,532	1,580	1,474	1,510	1,543	1,608
31st December, 1932 ..	1,627	1,589	1,642	1,507	1,918	1,572	1,833	1,916	1,579	1,527	1,552	1,458	1,492	1,540	1,597
31st March, 1933 ..	1,612	1,577	1,634	1,498	1,895	1,551	1,818	1,903	1,567	1,511	1,525	1,460	1,483	1,520	1,585
30th June, 1933 ..	1,632	1,600	1,642	1,498	1,920	1,560	1,820	1,899	1,532	1,535	1,569	1,458	1,488	1,534	1,595
30th September, 1933 ..	1,621	1,588	1,633	1,499	1,904	1,552	1,809	1,897	1,528	1,510	1,571	1,458	1,471	1,521	1,587
31st December, 1933 ..	1,613	1,587	1,625	1,494	1,902	1,549	1,800	1,893	1,567	1,497	1,575	1,404	1,460	1,511	1,570

(a) Including the value of victualling and accommodation where supplied.

(b) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied.

(c) Weighted average.

4. Adult Female Weekly Wages.—States, 1914-1933.—The index-numbers given in the preceding paragraphs for male adult workers were computed with the weighted average wage in 1911 as base (= 1,000) in order that comparisons might more readily be made between these index-numbers and the retail price index-numbers which are also computed to the year 1911 as base. In the case of females, however, it has not been possible to secure information for years prior to 1914, and the index-numbers are therefore computed with the weighted average rate of wage payable to adult female workers in Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the 30th June, 1914, and at the intervals specified to the 31st December, 1933. The table also gives index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly wage at the end of each of the periods indicated, computed with the weighted average wage for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia at 30th April, 1914, (27s. 2d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.(a)
No. of Occupations included	85	87	37	47	24	28	308

RATES OF WAGE.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	26 9	27 4	27 0	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 2
31st December, 1914 ..	26 10	27 9	27 1	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 5
31st December, 1927 ..	53 0	52 7	53 5	49 11	58 8	52 7	52 10
31st December, 1928 ..	53 7	53 9	54 10	50 11	58 10	53 4	53 10
30th September, 1929 ..	54 1	54 1	54 10	51 3	58 10	53 7	54 2
31st December, 1929 ..	53 11	54 1	54 10	51 4	58 10	53 9	54 1
31st December, 1930 ..	53 8	53 6	52 11	51 2	60 1	53 8	53 7
31st December, 1931 ..	49 8	45 10	47 11	43 1	51 7	45 8	47 5
30th September, 1932 ..	44 10	43 7	46 9	40 11	50 0	43 5	44 5
31st December, 1932 ..	44 8	43 0	46 9	40 11	49 7	43 4	44 2
31st March, 1933 ..	44 5	42 9	46 6	40 8	48 4	43 2	43 10
30th June, 1933 ..	44 6	42 11	46 7	40 8	48 2	43 2	43 11
30th September, 1933 ..	44 0	42 9	46 9	41 0	48 4	43 2	43 9
31st December, 1933 ..	43 2	42 9	46 9	41 0	48 4	43 2	43 5

INDEX-NUMBERS.

30th June, 1914 ..	984	1,006	993	885	1,373	950	1,000
31st December, 1914 ..	987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,008
31st December, 1927 ..	1,950	1,934	1,966	1,838	2,160	1,935	1,945
31st December, 1928 ..	1,973	1,979	2,017	1,875	2,164	1,964	1,980
30th September, 1929 ..	1,992	1,989	2,020	1,887	2,165	1,973	1,992
31st December, 1929 ..	1,983	1,990	2,020	1,888	2,165	1,978	1,990
31st December, 1930 ..	1,974	1,968	1,947	1,884	2,211	1,976	1,971
31st December, 1931 ..	1,828	1,688	1,765	1,584	1,900	1,681	1,746
30th September, 1932 ..	1,649	1,603	1,720	1,505	1,839	1,597	1,635
31st December, 1932 ..	1,644	1,583	1,720	1,505	1,826	1,595	1,624
31st March, 1933 ..	1,634	1,574	1,713	1,496	1,779	1,588	1,614
30th June, 1933 ..	1,637	1,579	1,713	1,497	1,772	1,590	1,616
30th September, 1933 ..	1,619	1,572	1,720	1,510	1,778	1,590	1,609
31st December, 1933 ..	1,589	1,573	1,720	1,510	1,778	1,587	1,599

(a) Weighted average.

(b) Highest weighted average weekly rate recorded for Australia.

5. Adult Female Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-1933.—The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers at the 30th June and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1927 to 1933, in the industrial groups in which females are mainly employed, and in all groups combined. Taking the average wage for all groups at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000), index-numbers are given, computed on the average rate of wage ruling at the end of each period.

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and all industrial groups, based on the average wage for all groups at 30th April 1914 (27s. 2d.), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Date.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.					
	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I., II., V., and VI. All Other Manu- facturing.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.(a)	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Groups.(b)

RATES OF WAGE.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	22 6	24 9	26 11	31 1	30 2	27 2
31st December, 1914 ..	23 5	24 11	27 0	30 2	31 4	27 5
31st December, 1927 ..	48 9	52 7	53 2	54 5	52 8	52 10
31st December, 1928 ..	49 3	54 2	53 1	55 1	52 10	53 10
30th September, 1929 ..	49 3	54 6	53 11	55 1	53 4	54 2
31st December, 1929 ..	49 4	54 4	53 11	54 9	53 10	54 1
31st December, 1930 ..	48 4	54 2	52 7	54 2	52 10	53 7
31st December, 1931 ..	44 4	45 5	46 11	50 9	49 10	47 3
30th September, 1932 ..	41 2	42 5	44 3	47 4	47 0	44 5
31st December, 1932 ..	41 0	42 4	44 2	46 2	47 0	44 2
31st March, 1933 ..	40 11	42 0	43 8	45 11	47 0	43 10
30th June, 1933 ..	41 2	41 11	44 2	46 0	47 0	43 11
30th September, 1933 ..	40 8	42 1	43 10	45 8	46 4	43 9
31st December, 1933 ..	40 6	41 11	43 5	43 4	45 11	43 5

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	828	911	991	1,144	1,110	1,005
30th June, 1914 ..	828	911	991	1,144	1,110	1,005
31st December, 1914 ..	862	917	994	1,110	1,153	1,008
31st December, 1927 ..	1,793	1,936	1,958	2,001	1,937	1,945
31st December, 1928 ..	1,813	1,993	1,954	2,029	1,946	1,980
30th September, 1929 ..	1,819	2,006	1,984	2,029	1,963	1,992
31st December, 1929 ..	1,815	1,999	1,984	2,015	1,982	1,990
31st December, 1930 ..	1,777	1,994	1,934	1,994	1,945	1,971
31st December, 1931 ..	1,630	1,672	1,728	1,869	1,834	1,746
30th September, 1932 ..	1,515	1,562	1,629	1,742	1,730	1,635
31st December, 1932 ..	1,508	1,559	1,625	1,700	1,730	1,624
31st March, 1933 ..	1,507	1,544	1,608	1,689	1,730	1,614
30th June, 1933 ..	1,515	1,544	1,625	1,695	1,730	1,616
30th September, 1933 ..	1,497	1,550	1,612	1,681	1,706	1,609
31st December, 1933 ..	1,491	1,542	1,599	1,594	1,691	1,599

(a) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied.

(b) Weighted average.

6 Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1933.—

(i) *General.*—The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs are the minimum payable for a full week's work. The number of hours constituting a full week's work differs, however, in many instances, between various trades and occupations in each State, and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. To secure what may be for some

purposes a better comparison, the results in the preceding paragraphs are herein reduced to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour in industrial groups in each State and in all States. In the Appendix (Sections IV. and V.) details are given of the number of hours worked per week in the various industries. The following tables give the average number of hours per week for each State in industrial groups.

The tables show (a) the average weekly wage; (b) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work; and (c) the average hourly wage for adult male and female workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the latter two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary definite particulars for the computation of average working time and hourly rates of wage are not available.

For purposes of comparison the general effect of reducing the weighted average rates of wage to a common basis (i.e., per hour) is to eliminate differences between the several States due to unequal working time.

(ii) *Adult Males.*—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and the weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1933:—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Males—Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1933.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	Weekly Wage	86/1	77/11	92/11	73/10	78/1	79/3	82/8
	Working Hours	45.74	47.97	44.03	48.00	46.58	47.90	46.46
	Hourly Wage	1/10½	1/7½	2/1½	1/6½	1/8	1/7½	1/9½
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	Weekly Wage	83/11	77/10	89/7	73/11	84/6	80/6	81/4
	Working Hours	44.03	46.68	44.00	46.63	44.45	45.64	45.25
	Hourly Wage	1/10½	1/8	2/0½	1/7	1/10½	1/9½	1/9½
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	Weekly Wage	84/10	78/5	88/1	83/3	83/1	80/9	83/3
	Working Hours	44.60	46.98	44.36	46.36	45.80	47.94	45.54
	Hourly Wage	1/10½	1/8	1/11½	1/9½	1/9½	1/10½	1/10
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. ..	Weekly Wage	75/3	76/8	78/6	78/6	84/10	72/9	76/7
	Working Hours	44.00	45.17	44.00	44.00	44.00	46.20	44.54
	Hourly Wage	1/8½	1/8½	1/9½	1/9½	1/11	1/6½	1/8½
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	Weekly Wage	100/0	95/10	101/4	85/7	105/3	86/9	97/6
	Working Hours	43.38	43.63	44.00	43.68	42.79	43.35	43.53
	Hourly Wage	2/3½	2/2½	2/3½	1/11½	2/5½	2/0	2/2½
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	Weekly Wage	81/10	75/9	84/9	74/6	82/7	81/6	79/3
	Working Hours	45.29	47.21	44.81	47.25	46.03	46.94	46.18
	Hourly Wage	1/9½	1/7½	1/10½	1/7½	1/9½	1/8½	1/8½
VII. Building ..	Weekly Wage	96/6	87/0	102/11	84/4	89/0	83/10	92/3
	Working Hours	43.66	44.33	44.00	44.44	44.13	44.59	44.04
	Hourly Wage	2/2½	1/11½	2/4	1/10½	2/0½	1/10½	2/1½
VIII. Mining(b) ..	Weekly Wage	103/1	83/3	108/4	71/6	93/5	94/0	97/0
	Working Hours	42.95	44.76	43.47	43.79	43.65	44.92	43.62
	Hourly Wage	2/4½	1/10½	2/6	1/7½	2/1½	2/1	2/2½
IX. Rail and Tram Services ..	Weekly Wage	81/5	78/2	85/9	74/4	81/2	75/1	80/4
	Working Hours	44.38	47.59	44.00	48.00	43.79	48.00	45.58
	Hourly Wage	1/10	1/7½	1/11½	1/6½	1/10½	1/6½	1/9½
X. Other Land Transport ..	Weekly Wage	80/9	70/0	86/3	69/0	79/10	69/9	76/9
	Working Hours	44.00	47.73	44.00	48.00	46.50	48.00	45.74
	Hourly Wage	1/10	1/5½	1/11½	1/5½	1/8½	1/5½	1/8½

(a) Particulars relate to the average weighted weekly rates of wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively. (b) Average rates of wage and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Males—Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1933—continued.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
XI. Shipping, etc.	Weekly Wage(b)	81/0	80/6	79/10	81/10	79/9	81/2	80/9
	Working Hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hourly Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII. Pastoral, etc. Agricultural	Weekly Wage(c)	69/2	70/1	81/7	67/0	72/10	73/10	71/11
	Working Hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hourly Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	Weekly Wage(c)	76/5	72/3	78/7	70/10	76/2	65/9	74/10
	Working Hours	44.00	48.00	44.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	45.89
	Hourly Wage	1/8½	1/6	1/9½	1/5½	1/7	1/4½	1/7½
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	Weekly Wage	78/6	75/11	85/6	70/7	75/6	72/4	77/5
	Working Hours	44.54	47.74	44.00	47.84	47.23	47.88	46.05
	Hourly Wage	1/9½	1/7	1/11½	1/5½	1/7½	1/6½	1/8½
All Groups	Weekly Wage	81/11	77/0	88/1	73/5	81/4	78/0	80/6
All Groups excepting XI. and XII.	Weekly Wage	85/2	78/4	90/10	74/9	83/2	79/7	82/8
	Working Hours	44.23	46.82	44.00	46.83	45.51	46.77	45.56
	Hourly Wage	1/11	1/8	2/0½	1/7½	1/10	1/8½	1/9½

(a) Particulars relate to the *average weighted* weekly wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively. (b) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Officers, and Engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of victualling and accommodation, where provided. (c) Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in order that the rate may be comparable with those paid in other industries.

(iii) *Adult Females.*—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers, and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1933 :—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Females—Weighted Average Rates of Wage payable, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1933.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Weekly Wage	40/6	41/5	40/5	34/9	37/5	37/6	40/6
	Working Hours	44/80	47.33	45.00	48.00	44.00	48.00	46.17
	Hourly Wage	0/10½	0/10½	0/10½	0/8½	0/10½	0/9½	0/10½
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	Weekly Wage	42/1	41/2	42/7	42/11	45/6	40/1	41/11
	Working Hours	44.00	44.86	44.00	44.00	44.00	45.33	44.41
	Hourly Wage	0/11½	0/11	0/11½	0/11½	1/0½	0/10½	0/11½
I., II., V., & VI. All other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage	41/1	45/4	44/4	41/10	..	44/3	43/5
	Working Hours	44.19	45.73	44.14	46.19	..	44.00	45.05
	Hourly Wage	0/11½	1/0	1/0	0/10½	..	1/0	0/11½
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	Weekly Wage(b)	43/1	45/10	48/3	38/3	51/6	50/6	43/4
	Working Hours	43.38	46.15	44.00	48.00	47.20	48.00	45.10
	Hourly Wage	1/0	1/0	1/1½	0/9½	1/1	1/0½	0/11½
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.	Weekly Wage	46/6	44/0	54/6	40/0	..	..	45/11
	Working Hours	44.00	46.00	44.00	48.00	..	..	45.14
	Hourly Wage	1/0½	0/11½	1/2½	0/10	..	..	1/0½
All Groups	Weekly Wage	43/2	42/9	46/9	41/0	48/4	43/2	43/5
	Working Hours	43.93	45.44	44.03	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.81
	Hourly Wage	0/11½	0/11½	1/0½	0/10½	1/0½	0/11½	0/11½

(a) Particulars relate to the *average weighted* weekly rates of wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively. (b) Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in order that the rate may be comparable with those paid in other industries.

7. Average Nominal Weekly Wage—States, 1891 to 1933.—The following table shows the average weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1933. The wages given in this table relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
N.S. Wales ..	44	1 43	11 46	7 51	5 56	2 94	0 101	10 102	7 102	11 99	1 93	5 84	11 81
Victoria ..	40	5 40	9 43	11 50	6 54	7 86	1 100	3 99	8 101	1 96	11 82	2 77	10 77
Queensland ..	46	6 46	2 46	10 51	1 53	5 91	6 100	1 101	2 101	2 92	5 89	0 88	5 88
S. Australia ..	41	7 42	0 43	11 51	11 54	5 82	8 96	7 96	2 97	0 92	8 75	0 72	7 73
W. Australia ..	52	4 53	11 53	11 59	0 62	10 89	9 98	10 99	6 100	7 99	7 84	1 81	9 81
Tasmania ..	38	6 36	10 37	1 41	0 52	8 85	9 93	10 93	3 94	8 92	1 79	9 78	1 78
Australia(a)	43	5 43	5 45	9 51	3 55	7 89	10 100	2 100	5 101	2 96	9 86	10 81	10 80

INDEX-NUMBERS.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
N.S. Wales ..	861	858	910	1,003	1,096	1,835	1,988	2,001	2,007	1,933	1,823	1,657	1,598
Victoria ..	789	796	857	985	1,065	1,679	1,957	1,944	1,972	1,891	1,603	1,518	1,502
Queensland ..	908	901	914	997	1,042	1,785	1,953	1,974	1,975	1,803	1,737	1,726	1,718
S. Australia ..	811	819	858	1,013	1,062	1,613	1,885	1,877	1,896	1,807	1,463	1,416	1,433
W. Australia ..	1,022	1,052	1,053	1,152	1,226	1,751	1,928	1,941	1,963	1,943	1,641	1,595	1,587
Tasmania ..	751	719	725	799	1,028	1,674	1,832	1,820	1,848	1,797	1,556	1,523	1,522
Australia(a)	848	848	893	1,000	1,085	1,752	1,955	1,959	1,974	1,887	1,694	1,597	1,570

(a) Weighted average.

8. Average Nominal Weekly Wage—Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1933.—The following table shows for various years the average weekly wages payable in each industrial group. The wages relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and for all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Group I.	52	5 52	3 53	9 57	8 59	6 95	1 104	6 103	11 104	10 100	3 85	7 83	4 82
" II.	47	8 48	5 49	9 54	6 57	9 92	5 102	10 102	1 103	6 99	1 86	3 81	6 81
" III.	38	2 44	7 46	3 50	9 55	8 89	3 99	8 99	9 100	10 97	1 88	6 84	2 83
" IV.	36	8 36	3 43	10 50	5 53	0 86	5 98	3 99	4 99	6 99	5 83	11 77	3 76
" V.	53	5 51	0 51	9 58	11 63	10 99	6 113	7 117	10 119	1 116	5 102	0 98	3 97
" VI.	46	4 46	5 46	4 51	11 56	0 88	11 101	4 100	8 102	2 97	10 85	4 80	7 79
" VII.	50	6 53	10 56	7 62	1 65	5 95	7 112	10 112	4 113	0 109	8 98	9 93	11 92
" VIII.	58	1 54	8 57	3 61	2 65	2 103	10 109	9 109	10 110	7 107	10 102	5 98	2 97
" IX.	50	10 52	4 52	7 57	0 59	8 93	1 103	1 102	2 105	2 100	2 86	7 80	11 80
" X.	39	6 40	9 41	8 46	7 52	8 87	3 97	4 96	3 96	9 92	10 83	11 78	3 76
" XI.	38	2 38	5 40	4 44	7 49	10 88	0 103	7 103	3 107	0 99	6 81	10 79	6 80
" XII.	34	10 32	1 37	5 43	0 49	5 87	1 94	3 95	9 95	6 87	5 80	3 74	9 71
" XIII.	32	10 30	8 31	2 45	5 47	11 80	6 93	3 93	3 92	6 91	3 85	3 76	5 74
" XIV.	39	7 38	10 41	7 47	7 54	0 84	11 96	0 96	1 96	8 93	7 83	11 78	11 77
ALL GROUPS (a)	43	5 43	5 45	9 51	3 55	7 89	10 100	2 100	5 101	2 96	9 86	10 81	10 80

(a) Weighted average.

Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group—continued.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and for all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

INDEX-NUMBERS.

Industrial Group.	1891.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	1,023	1,019	1,049	1,125	1,161	1,855	2,039	2,028	2,046	1,956	1,669	1,627	1,613
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	931	945	971	1,064	1,127	1,803	2,006	1,993	2,019	1,933	1,683	1,589	1,587
III. Food, Drink, etc. . .	745	871	902	991	1,085	1,742	1,944	1,947	1,967	1,894	1,727	1,642	1,625
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	716	708	856	981	1,034	1,687	1,917	1,939	1,942	1,940	1,638	1,507	1,494
V. Books, Printing, etc.	1,043	996	1,010	1,149	1,246	1,941	2,216	2,299	2,323	2,271	1,991	1,918	1,902
VI. Other Manufacturing	904	907	905	1,013	1,093	1,736	1,977	1,964	1,994	1,909	1,664	1,572	1,549
VII. Building . .	986	1,050	1,105	1,213	1,276	1,865	2,202	2,191	2,205	2,139	1,926	1,833	1,800
VIII. Mining . .	1,134	1,067	1,117	1,194	1,272	2,026	2,142	2,143	2,157	2,104	1,999	1,916	1,893
IX. Rail and Tram Services . .	992	1,021	1,027	1,113	1,165	1,816	2,012	1,994	2,052	1,955	1,690	1,579	1,567
X. Other Land Transport	772	795	813	910	1,026	1,702	1,900	1,878	1,888	1,812	1,638	1,527	1,497
XI. Shipping, etc. . .	745	751	787	871	972	1,716	2,021	2,014	2,087	1,941	1,596	1,552	1,575
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc. . .	680	627	730	839	965	1,699	1,839	1,869	1,863	1,706	1,566	1,458	1,404
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	641	598	608	887	935	1,571	1,820	1,804	1,780	1,663	1,492	1,460	1,460
XIV. Miscellaneous . .	773	759	812	929	1,054	1,656	1,872	1,874	1,886	1,826	1,637	1,540	1,511
All Groups(a) . .	848	848	893	1,000	1,085	1,752	1,955	1,959	1,974	1,887	1,694	1,597	1,570

(a) Weighted average.

9. Hourly Rates of Wages (a)—1914-1933.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers in each State at the dates specified.

Average Nominal Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Male Workers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hourly wage for Australia—30th April, 1914 (13.96d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout. The rates of wage per hour are shown to the nearest farthing.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th April, 1914 . .	1 2	1 1 ³ / ₄	1 1 ¹ / ₂	1 1 ¹ / ₂	1 4 ¹ / ₄	1 1	1 2
31st December, 1920	2 0	1 10	2 0 ¹ / ₂	1 8 ¹ / ₄	1 11 ¹ / ₂	1 10	1 11
" " 1921	2 1 ¹ / ₄	2 0 ¹ / ₂	2 0	1 10 ³ / ₄	2 1	1 11 ¹ / ₂	2 0 ¹ / ₂
" " 1922	2 0 ¹ / ₄	1 11 ³ / ₄	2 1 ¹ / ₄	1 10 ³ / ₄	2 0 ³ / ₄	1 10 ³ / ₄	2 0
" " 1923	2 0 ³ / ₄	2 1	2 1 ¹ / ₄	1 11 ¹ / ₂	2 0 ¹ / ₂	1 11 ¹ / ₂	2 0 ¹ / ₂
" " 1924	2 0 ¹ / ₂	2 1	2 1 ¹ / ₄	1 11 ³ / ₄	2 0 ³ / ₄	1 11 ³ / ₄	2 0 ³ / ₄
" " 1925	2 1 ¹ / ₄	2 1 ¹ / ₂	2 3 ¹ / ₄	2 0 ¹ / ₂	2 1 ¹ / ₂	2 0	2 1 ¹ / ₄
" " 1926	2 3 ¹ / ₄	2 2	2 4	2 0 ³ / ₄	2 2 ¹ / ₄	2 0 ¹ / ₂	2 2 ¹ / ₄
" " 1927	2 3 ³ / ₄	2 2 ¹ / ₂	2 4	2 1 ¹ / ₄	2 2 ¹ / ₄	2 0 ¹ / ₂	2 2 ¹ / ₄
" " 1928	2 4	2 2	2 4	2 1	2 2 ¹ / ₄	2 0	2 3
" " 1929	2 4	2 2 ¹ / ₂	2 4	2 1 ¹ / ₂	2 2 ³ / ₄	2 0 ¹ / ₂	2 3
" " 1930	2 2 ³ / ₄	2 1 ¹ / ₄	2 1 ¹ / ₂	2 0	2 2 ³ / ₄	1 11 ¹ / ₂	2 1 ¹ / ₄
" " 1931	2 2 ¹ / ₄	1 9 ¹ / ₄	2 0 ¹ / ₄	1 7 ¹ / ₄	1 10 ¹ / ₄	1 8 ³ / ₄	1 11 ¹ / ₄
" " 1932	1 11 ³ / ₄	1 8 ¹ / ₄	2 0 ¹ / ₂	1 7	1 10	1 8 ¹ / ₂	1 10
" " 1933	1 11	1 8	2 0 ³ / ₄	1 7 ¹ / ₄	1 10	1 8 ¹ / ₂	1 9 ¹ / ₄

(a) Weighted average computed hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII.

Average Nominal Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Male Workers—*continued.*

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hourly wage for Australia—30th April, 1914 (13.96d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout. The rates of wage per hour are shown to the nearest farthing.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
INDEX-NUMBERS.							
30th April, 1914 ..	998	980	963	991	1,170	933	1,000
31st December, 1920	1,725	1,570	1,753	1,492	1,686	1,567	1,655
" " 1921	1,817	1,741	1,865	1,637	1,796	1,675	1,779
" " 1922	1,735	1,709	1,803	1,621	1,766	1,628	1,726
" " 1923	1,775	1,790	1,808	1,676	1,754	1,696	1,771
" " 1924	1,761	1,790	1,838	1,709	1,771	1,706	1,774
" " 1925	1,808	1,823	1,988	1,761	1,827	1,723	1,829
" " 1926	1,944	1,864	1,997	1,776	1,878	1,746	1,900
" " 1927	1,980	1,880	1,998	1,800	1,882	1,731	1,920
" " 1928	2,004	1,867	2,001	1,788	1,916	1,728	1,928
" " 1929	2,011	1,895	2,001	1,808	1,923	1,751	1,940
" " 1930	1,912	1,813	1,846	1,724	1,922	1,708	1,851
" " 1931	1,873	1,527	1,749	1,383	1,617	1,480	1,676
" " 1932	1,701	1,451	1,748	1,355	1,584	1,464	1,584
" " 1933	1,655	1,438	1,775	1,372	1,571	1,463	1,567

10. **Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour—Adult Males.**—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for male workers in each State and Australia at the 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1920 to 1933. Index-numbers are given for each State, based on the average weekly hours at each of the periods specified, computed with the weighted average hours of labour for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Male Workers during a Full Working Week, and Hours Index-Numbers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at the 30th April 1914 (48.93), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. (a)
30th April, 1914 ..	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
31st December, 1920	47.51	47.19	45.63	47.29	46.53	47.33	47.07
" " 1921	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
" " 1922	46.05	46.99	45.51	47.00	46.41	46.93	46.38
" " 1923	46.73	47.06	45.51	47.00	46.66	47.27	46.70
" " 1924	46.75	46.99	45.40	46.98	46.52	47.26	46.66
" " 1925	46.76	46.98	43.88	46.97	46.26	47.25	46.44
" " 1926	44.55	46.94	43.95	46.95	45.80	47.27	45.57
" " 1927	44.44	46.82	43.96	46.78	45.75	47.16	45.46
" " 1928	44.17	46.70	43.96	46.67	45.30	46.85	45.27
" " 1929	44.14	46.83	43.96	46.83	45.58	47.09	45.34
" " 1930	45.64	46.85	44.43	46.83	45.55	47.09	45.98
" " 1931	44.22	46.88	44.98	46.83	45.55	46.76	45.51
" " 1932	44.19	46.86	44.99	46.83	45.51	46.75	45.49
" " 1933	44.23	46.82	44.00	46.83	45.51	46.77	45.36

(a) Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.) in which working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals.

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Male Workers during a Full Working Week, and Hours Index-Numbers—continued.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (48.93), as base (= 1,000). The index numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. (a)
INDEX-NUMBERS.							
30th April, 1914 ..	1,010	997	997	993	976	994	1,000
31st December, 1920	971	964	933	966	951	967	962
" " 1921	933	960	930	962	945	957	945
" " 1922	941	960	930	961	948	959	948
" " 1923	955	962	930	961	954	966	954
" " 1924	955	960	928	960	951	966	954
" " 1925	956	960	897	960	945	966	949
" " 1926	910	959	898	960	936	966	931
" " 1927	908	957	898	956	935	964	929
" " 1928	903	954	898	954	926	957	925
" " 1929	902	957	898	957	932	962	927
" " 1930	933	958	908	957	931	962	940
" " 1931	904	958	919	957	931	956	930
" " 1932	903	958	919	957	930	955	930
" " 1933	904	957	899	957	930	956	927

(a) Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.) in which working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals.

II. Hourly Rates of Wage, 1914 to 1933—Adult Females.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers in each State at the dates specified.

Average Nominal Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Female Workers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hourly rate of wage for Australia at 30th April 1914 (6.64d.), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout. The rates of wage per hour are shown to the nearest farthing.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th April, 1914 ..	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 6	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
31st December, 1920	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1921	1 1	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1922	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0	1 0
" " 1923	1 1	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1
" " 1924	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1
" " 1925	1 1	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " 1926	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1927	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2
" " 1928	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1929	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1930	1 2	1 2	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " 1931	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	1 1	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1932	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " 1933	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$

Average Nominal Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Female Workers—*continued.*

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
INDEX-NUMBERS.							
30th April, 1914 ..	980	1,021	976	881	1,386	920	1,000
31st December, 1920	1,777	1,685	1,761	1,578	2,069	1,580	1,730
" " 1921	1,965	1,878	1,989	1,770	2,215	1,794	1,923
" " 1922	1,899	1,881	1,908	1,726	2,215	1,797	1,889
" " 1923	1,943	1,937	1,997	1,815	2,215	1,831	1,944
" " 1924	1,929	1,943	2,017	1,821	2,236	1,898	1,949
" " 1925	1,944	2,000	2,125	1,913	2,280	1,893	1,995
" " 1926	2,080	2,059	2,169	1,959	2,319	1,952	2,078
" " 1927	2,175	2,084	2,193	1,958	2,327	1,985	2,125
" " 1928	2,205	2,140	2,250	2,003	2,333	2,092	2,172
" " 1929	2,218	2,154	2,252	2,015	2,333	2,108	2,182
" " 1930	2,113	2,127	2,172	2,011	2,383	2,105	2,128
" " 1931	2,044	1,822	1,943	1,688	2,045	1,791	1,910
" " 1932	1,837	1,711	1,863	1,605	1,967	1,700	1,777
" " 1933	1,776	1,700	1,919	1,611	1,910	1,691	1,752

12. Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour—Adult Females.—

The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for female workers in each State and Australia at 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1920 to 1933. Index-numbers are given for each State based on the average weekly hours at each of the periods specified, computed with the weighted average hours of labour for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) worked by Adult Female Workers during a Full Working Week.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at 30th April, 1914 (49.08), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
30th April, 1914 ..	49.34	48.54	49.32	49.33	48.69	50.76	49.08
31st December, 1920	46.83	46.23	46.09	46.51	46.20	47.86	46.47
" " 1921	45.06	46.04	45.66	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.69
" " 1922	45.33	46.14	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.82
" " 1923	45.81	46.13	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.98
" " 1924	45.98	46.08	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	46.02
" " 1925	46.17	45.83	44.00	46.10	45.57	47.86	45.78
" " 1926	44.02	45.60	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
" " 1927	44.02	45.58	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
" " 1928	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.79
" " 1929	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.79
" " 1930	45.85	45.44	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	45.48
" " 1931	43.93	45.44	44.56	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.88
" " 1932	43.93	45.44	44.56	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.88
" " 1933	43.93	45.44	44.03	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.81

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) worked by Adult Female Workers during a Full Working Week—continued.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at 30th April, 1914 (49.08), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
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INDEX-NUMBERS.

30th April, 1914 ..	1,005	989	1,005	1,005	992	1,034	1,000
31st December, 1920	954	942	939	948	941	975	947
" " 1921	918	938	930	939	937	975	931
" " 1922	924	940	929	939	937	975	934
" " 1923	933	940	929	939	937	975	937
" " 1924	937	939	929	939	937	975	938
" " 1925	941	934	896	939	928	975	933
" " 1926	897	929	897	939	928	975	916
" " 1927	897	929	897	939	928	975	916
" " 1928	895	925	897	938	928	939	913
" " 1929	895	925	897	938	928	939	913
" " 1930	934	926	897	938	928	939	927
" " 1931	895	926	908	938	928	939	914
" " 1932	895	926	908	938	928	939	914
" " 1933	895	926	897	938	928	939	913

13. Nominal and Effective Wages.—(i) *General.* Wages are said to be *nominal* when they represent the actual amounts of money received in return for labour, and are described as *effective* or *real* when their equivalence in purchasing power is expressed, that is their purchasing power according to some definite composite unit or regimen the cost of which is ascertained at a particular date or during a particular period adopted as a datum for reference. The relation between nominal and *effective* or *real* wages was discussed at some length in Labour Report No. 6, and reference to the matter was also made in Labour Report No. II.

(ii) *Effective or Real Weekly Wage Index-numbers—1901 to 1933.* In computing these *effective* wage index-numbers for the respective years, the nominal wage index-numbers for each State have been divided by the retail price index-numbers (food, groceries and rent of all houses) for its respective capital city. The resulting index-numbers show for each State and for Australia for the years specified the variations in *effective* or *real* wages. The nominal wage index-numbers for the years prior to 1914 are based on rates of wage current at the end of December, the only data available. For the years 1914 onward, however, the nominal wage index-numbers used are based on the average wage for the four quarters in each year, and in this respect differ from those in the preceding sections. However, so far as the years 1901 and 1911 are concerned, inasmuch as the movement in wages during any one year prior to 1914 was comparatively slight, the index-numbers, therefore, as quoted may be regarded as substantially accurate.

Effective or Real Wages (Full Work)—Adult Males.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
N.S.W. ..	961	973	906	911	1,069	1,048	1,035	1,079	1,089	1,050	1,107	1,160	1,150	1,138
Victoria ..	915	1,037	961	875	1,097	1,073	1,069	1,095	1,120	1,084	1,158	1,162	1,126	1,139
Queensland	1,172	1,090	1,038	1,036	1,232	1,241	1,183	1,222	1,236	1,220	1,317	1,345	1,376	1,417
S. Australia	948	957	929	853	1,051	1,053	1,076	1,073	1,089	1,067	1,166	1,178	1,133	1,152
W. Australia	1,024	1,023	1,070	1,012	1,161	1,162	1,165	1,199	1,156	1,143	1,229	1,232	1,212	1,246
Tasmania ..	827	838	942	830	1,017	1,044	1,037	1,072	1,099	1,064	1,111	1,114	1,067	1,094
Australia	964	1,000	948	911	1,095	1,081	1,072	1,102	1,115	1,082	1,152	1,185	1,168	1,178

In the preceding table the *effective* wage index-numbers are computed to the one base, that of Australia for 1911, and, as the index-numbers are comparable in all respects, comparisons may be made as to the increase or decrease in the *effective* wage index-number for any State over any period of years. Thus, comparing 1933 with 1901 and with 1911, there has been an increase in the average *effective* wage in all States, while compared with 1932, there has been an increase in all States with the exception of New South Wales.

14. Effective or Real Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1933.—In the preceding paragraph, particulars are given as to variations in *effective* wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in the purchasing-power of money, but not for unemployment.

For years prior to 1913, the data available as to unemployment were so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in the purchasing-power of money and in unemployment could not be accurately computed for the several States. In the subjoined table, for these earlier years the percentage of unemployment for Australia and the nominal wage index-numbers relate to the end of the year. For the year 1914 and subsequent years, the wage index-numbers, percentages of unemployment, and retail price index-numbers are the average for the year. Column I. shows the nominal wage index-numbers, and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed (*see* Chapter III.). These percentages of unemployment (converted into terms of employment*) are applied to the index-numbers in Column I. to obtain rate of wage index-numbers allowing for unemployment, which are shown in Column III. computed with the year 1911 as base = 1,000. In Column IV. the price index-numbers are shown, and in Columns V. and VI., the *effective* or *real* wage index-numbers are given for full work and allowing for unemployment respectively. These are obtained by dividing the figures in Columns I. and III., respectively by the corresponding figures in Column IV. The resulting index-numbers show for Australia for the years specified the variations in *effective* wages or in what may be called the "standard of comfort."† A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and V. shows the relation between the nominal rates of wage and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VI. (*see* graph on page 8) show variations in *effective* wages after allowing not only for variations in prices, but for unemployment also.

* e.g. (1912)—95.3 : 94.5 :: 1,051 : 1,042.

† This expression must not be confused with "standard of living." A change in the standard of living necessarily involves a change in regimen (*see* Labour Report No. 1) that is, a change in the nature or in the relative quantity of commodities purchased, or both. A change in the "standard of comfort," merely implies a variation in effective wages, which variation may or may not result in or be accompanied by a change in the "standard of living."

Unemployment, and Nominal and Effective or Real Wage Index-Numbers. (a)

Year.	I.		II.		III.		IV.		Effective or Real Wage Index-numbers.	
	Nominal Weekly Wage Index-numbers.		Percentage Unemployed.		Rate of Wage Index-numbers, allowing for Unemployment, Recomputed. (1911 = 1,000).		Retail Price Index-numbers. Food, Groceries and Rent (all houses).		V.	VI.
									Full Work.	Allowing for Unemployment.
1901	848	6.6	832	880	964	945				
1907	893	5.7	884	897	996	986				
1908	900	6.0	888	951	946	934				
1909	923	5.8	913	948	974	963				
1910	955	5.6	945	970	985	974				
1911	1,000	4.7	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000				
1912	1,051	5.5	1,042	1,101	955	946				
1913	1,076	5.3	1,071	1,104	975	970				
1914	1,081	8.3	1,040	1,140	948	912				
1915	1,092	9.3	1,039	1,278	854	813				
1916	1,144	5.8	1,131	1,324	864	854				
1917	1,226	7.1	1,195	1,318	930	907				
1918	1,270	5.8	1,255	1,362	932	921				
1919	1,370	6.6	1,343	1,510	907	889				
1920	1,627	6.5	1,596	1,785	911	894				
1921	1,826	11.2	1,701	1,697	1,076	1,002				
1922	1,801	9.3	1,715	1,600	1,126	1,072				
1923	1,805	7.1	1,760	1,700	1,062	1,035				
1924	1,840	8.9	1,759	1,681	1,095	1,046				
1925	1,861	8.8	1,781	1,722	1,081	1,034				
1926	1,914	7.1	1,866	1,786	1,072	1,045				
1927	1,946	7.0	1,899	1,766	1,102	1,075				
1928	1,963	10.8	1,837	1,760	1,115	1,044				
1929	1,972	11.1	1,839	1,822	1,082	1,009				
1930	1,939	19.3	1,642	1,683	1,152	976				
1931	1,752	27.4	1,335	1,479	1,185	903				
1932	1,639	29.0	1,221	1,403	1,168	870				
1933	1,584	25.1	1,245	1,345	1,178	926				

(a) As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6.

NOTE.—For years prior to 1914, the nominal wage index-numbers and the percentage unemployed relate to the end of the year only, but from 1914 onward these figures in addition to those for retail prices are averages for the whole year.

Compared with 1911 the *effective* or *real* wage in 1901 was 3.6 per cent. less for full work, and 5.5 per cent. less after allowance for unemployment. In connexion with the index-numbers in Column VI., unemployment was less in 1911—the base year, than in any other year. During the period 1912 to 1920, while wages increased steadily, prices increased at a greater rate, with the result that the purchasing power of wages was less in each of these years than in 1911. The first occasion on which the *effective* wage was higher than in 1911 was in the year 1921.

Retail prices fell less rapidly in 1933. Nominal wages declined to a lesser extent than prices, with the result that the *effective* wage index-number for full work rose from 1,168 to 1,178. As unemployment decreased

considerably, showing the first decline since 1927, the index-number allowing for unemployment increased from 870 to 926. Comparison with 1911 shows that the *effective* wage for full time work was 17.8 per cent. higher, but allowing for unemployment was 7.4 per cent. lower during 1933.

15. Productive Activity.—The preceding table shows the movement in *real* (or *effective*) wages, i.e., wages measured in retail purchasing power over food and housing. A parallel problem is the measure of productivity, i.e., the quantity of production (irrespective of prices) in relation to population or persons engaged in production.

The following table shows the total value of production from various sources during the years specified:—

Estimated Value of Australian Production.

Year.	Agricul- tural.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry and Bee Farming.	Forestry and Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufac- turing.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1907 ..	30,323	54,771	15,667	3,940	28,157	34,090	166,948
1908 ..	37,150	46,468	16,564	4,368	24,355	33,956	162,861
1909 ..	41,056	52,336	16,571	4,504	22,893	36,913	174,273
1910 ..	39,752	56,017	19,086	5,072	23,030	42,442	185,399
1911 ..	38,774	52,729	20,154	5,868	23,303	47,531	188,359
1912 ..	45,754	56,148	21,713	6,745	25,475	53,401	209,236
1913 ..	46,162	63,146	21,682	6,626	25,594	57,674	220,884
1914 ..	36,052	67,085	22,504	6,853	22,054	59,004	213,552
1915 ..	75,475	70,172	22,399	6,253	22,060	59,212	255,571
1916 ..	61,255	83,054	27,931	6,062	23,192	60,502	261,996
1917 ..	59,641	91,979	31,326	6,147	24,998	65,327	279,418
1918 ..	59,036	96,662	33,738	6,890	25,462	70,087	291,875
1919-20 ..	72,202	111,683	38,830	9,670	18,982	92,330	343,697
1920-21 ..	112,801	90,641	52,613	11,136	21,675	101,778	390,644
1921-22 ..	81,890	75,054	44,417	10,519	20,029	112,517	344,426
1922-23 ..	84,183	97,127	43,542	11,124	20,281	123,188	379,445
1923-24 ..	81,166	110,216	42,112	11,866	22,184	132,732	400,276
1924-25 ..	107,163	127,301	45,190	12,357	24,592	137,977	454,580
1925-26 ..	89,267	113,556	48,278	12,784	24,529	143,256	431,670
1926-27 ..	98,295	111,716	46,980	12,790	23,939	153,634	447,354
1927-28 ..	84,328	124,554	50,261	12,181	23,015	158,562	452,901
1928-29 ..	89,440	116,733	50,717	11,617	19,539	159,759	447,805
1929-30 ..	77,109	84,563	49,398	11,371	17,912	149,184	389,537
1930-31 ..	70,500	69,499	43,067	8,313	15,356	112,966	319,701
1931-32 ..	74,489	61,540	41,478	7,703	13,352	106,456	305,018
1932-33 ..	75,562	64,851	39,622	8,470	15,583	114,136	318,224

In previous issues of this Report, an attempt was made to measure the quantity of material production by means of production price index-numbers. These index-numbers have never been regarded as satisfactory over a long

period, and there is danger in continuing them further in respect to manufacturing production. (See Production Bulletin No. 24, page 112.) In the absence of a satisfactory measure of the *quantity* of production, the retail price index-numbers have been applied to the value of production in the same manner as applied to nominal wages to measure their relative purchasing power. The results may be taken to indicate the purchasing power in retail prices of the things produced, and for convenience will hereafter be called *real* production.

Two tables are given:—The first shows *real* production per head of population, but any deductions therefrom must take into account the following considerations. The production considered is material production only, and takes no account of services. As civilization advances, material production becomes less important relative to services, and a smaller proportion of the population is engaged in such production. For example, the use of the motor car, the cinema, and wireless is comparatively recent, and in connexion therewith, a much larger number of people is employed in services than in material production. It follows therefore, that material production per head of population will not measure accurately the progress of productive efficiency, but will tend to give too low a value. Unemployment, of course, will also depress it.

A better measure is given by *real* production per person engaged in material production. The second table attempts to give this. The result will give a better measure of productive efficiency, but will not take into account the effect of unemployment, though the index may be somewhat depressed by short time and rationing.

The tables tell different stories. Before unemployment became severe in 1930, *real* production per head, as shown in the last column of the first table, had remained substantially steady, with minor fluctuations since 1906. Whatever gain had been made in productive efficiency had been counterbalanced by the gradual change over from production of goods to production of services. With the heavy increase in unemployment in the last three years, the index fell from its normal figure of about 100 to 76 in 1930-31. This would imply a fall in average *real* income of about 24 per cent. from the normal level, taking unemployment into account. In 1931-32 and 1932-33, however, the index rose to 79 and 86, equivalent to an increase in *real* production of almost 4 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively. A further improvement is anticipated in 1933-34, when the index will probably reach 92. This figure would indicate a rise in *real* production per head of population of nearly 7 per cent. over that for the year 1932-33 and of nearly 22 per cent. since 1930-31.

The index of *real* production per person engaged, as given in the last column of the second table, shows on the other hand an appreciable upward tendency. It rose steeply during the war, as might have been expected, fell somewhat after the war, and recovered again. For 1929-30, it fell to 105, due to the lag in the fall of retail prices, increased to 108 for 1930-31, 112 in 1931-32, 117 in 1932-33, and will probably rise to 120 for 1933-34, as contrasted with about 92 for *real* production per head. This high figure for *real* production per person engaged implies a high *real* wage for those in employment, and is consistent with available information concerning rates of *effective* or *real* wages, which, although showing a drop in 1932 compared with 1931, still maintained the high level reached in the years 1927 to 1929.

Production per Head of Population.

Production per Head of Population.						
Year.	Value of Material Production.				Retail Price Index-Number (a) 1911 = 1,000.	Real Production per head of population (measured in retail purchasing power). 1911 = 100.
	Total. £1,000.	Per head of population.				
		Actual.	Index-Number. 1911 = 100.			
		£				
1906 ..	147,043	35.9	87	902		97
1911 ..	188,359	41.2	100	1,000		100
1913 ..	220,884	45.1	110	1,104		99
1914 ..	213,552	43.0	104	1,140		92
1916 ..	261,996	53.3	129	1,324		98
1917 ..	279,418	56.1	136	1,318		103
1918 ..	291,875	57.5	140	1,362		102
1919-20 ..	343,697	64.9	158	1,624		97
1920-21 ..	390,644	72.2	175	1,821		96
1921-22 ..	344,426	62.5	152	1,600		95
1922-23 ..	379,445	67.4	163	1,642		100
1923-24 ..	400,276	69.6	169	1,714		99
1924-25 ..	454,580	77.3	188	1,690		111
1925-26 ..	431,670	72.0	175	1,766		99
1926-27 ..	447,354	73.1	178	1,763		101
1927-28 ..	452,901	72.5	176	1,776		99
1928-29 ..	447,805	70.5	171	1,785		96
1929-30 ..	389,537	60.6	147	1,783		83
1930-31 ..	319,701	49.2	120	1,574		76
1931-32 ..	305,018	46.5	113	1,432		79
1932-33 ..	318,224	48.2	117	1,358		86

(a) Retail prices of food, groceries, and housing (all houses) for six capital cities.

Production per Person Engaged.

Year.	Number engaged in Material Production.(a)	Value of Material Production per person engaged in production.(a)		Real Production per person engaged (measured in retail purchasing power) 1911 = 100.
		Actual.	Index-Number. 1911 = 100.	
	(1,000.)	£		
1906 ..	659	223	87	96
1911 ..	728	257	100	100
1913 ..	756	290	113	102
1914 ..	733	289	113	99
1916 ..	685	381	148	112
1917 ..	683	408	159	120
1918 ..	685	424	165	121
1919-20 ..	743	460	179	110
1920-21 ..	760	510	199	109
1921-22 ..	775	441	172	107
1922-23 ..	793	475	185	113
1923-24 ..	810	491	191	111
1924-25 ..	826	547	213	126
1925-26 ..	831	515	201	114
1926-27 ..	841	527	205	116
1927-28 ..	838	536	209	118
1928-29 ..	830	536	209	117
1929-30 ..	803	482	187	105
1930-31 ..	728	431	168	108
1931-32 ..	741	411	160	112
1932-33 ..	781	407	158	117

(a) Vide following explanatory remarks.

The data for the preceding table are not complete. The numbers engaged in timber-getting are not accurately known, so that the value of production on this account, and the corresponding persons engaged, are both left out of account. Further, the information about women engaged in primary production is unsatisfactory, so that males alone are counted in primary industries. In manufacturing, the numbers are converted into equivalent male workers on the basis of relative wages for male and female workers. The column headed "numbers engaged" is therefore, rather an index than the absolute number of individuals occupied in material production, but as an index, it should be accurate enough to give a satisfactory index of production per person engaged.

§ 3. The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.

1. **The Basic Wage.**—(i) *General.*—The "basic" wage is determined by industrial tribunals in Australia operating under Commonwealth and State Arbitration Acts. In the *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act*, and in the industrial legislation in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, provision is made for the tribunals appointed by the Acts to determine the basic rates of wage to be paid to adult unskilled workers. In Tasmania, the provision for the declaration of a basic rate of wage is not included in the industrial Acts in force. The Wages Board system operates in this State, and each Wages Board determines the rate of wage to be paid to the unskilled worker when the determination for an industry or calling is under review. In Victoria, however, the same Wages Board system exists, but by an amendment of the *Factories Act*, operative from 17th October, 1934, (*vide p. 80*) Wages Boards are obliged to adopt the same basic wage as that determined by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court for similar industries.

The Acts in force providing for the determination of a "basic" wage are as under:—

- (a) Australia—*Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1930.*
- (b) New South Wales—*Industrial Arbitration Act 1932.*
- (c) Victoria—*Factories and Shops Act, No. 4275, 1934.*
- (d) Queensland—*Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1929-1931.*
- (e) South Australia—*The Industrial Code 1920-1925.*
- (f) Western Australia—*Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1930.*

The Federal Basic Wage.

(ii) *Commonwealth.*—The doctrine of a basic wage was propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, and the same principle was enunciated in the New South Wales Arbitration Court in somewhat similar terms by Mr. Justice Heydon in 1905. In spite, of these pronouncements, however, and of the fact that wage-fixing tribunals had been in operation as early as 1896 (in the State of Victoria) it was not until the year 1907 that the first basic wage, as such, was declared by a Court in Australia. This declaration was made by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and is popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment" on account of its having been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works. The rate of wage declared in this case was 7s. per diem or £2 2s. per week

for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for "a family of about five*", and was generally referred to as the "Harvester" wage. The constituent parts of this amount were £1 5s. 5d. for food, 7s. for rent, and 9s. 7d. for all other expenditure.

The judgment was delivered on 8th November, 1907, in the matter of the application of H. V. McKay for an Order in terms of Section 2 (d) of the *Excise Tariff* 1906. The Commonwealth Parliament had by this Act imposed certain excise duties on agricultural implements, but provided that the Act should not apply to goods manufactured in Australia "under conditions as to the remuneration of labour which are declared by the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to be fair and reasonable." The President discussed at length the meaning of "fair and reasonable", and stated "These remarks would not be made if the Legislature had defined the general principles on which I am to determine whether wages are fair and reasonable or the reverse. . . . The provision for fair and reasonable remuneration is obviously designed for the benefit of the employees in the industry; and it must be meant to secure to them something which they cannot get by the ordinary system of individual bargaining with employers. . . . The standard must therefore be something else; and I cannot think of any other standard appropriate than 'the normal needs of the average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilized community.'" This may therefore be taken as the true definition of the "basic†" wage of the Federal Arbitration Court.

The President in his judgment stated—"My hesitation has been chiefly between 7s. and 7s. 6d.; but I put the minimum at 7s. as I do not think that I could refuse to declare an employer's remuneration to be fair and reasonable if I find him paying 7s. per day."

The "Harvester basic rates for all other towns throughout Australia were fixed at practically the same rates until the year 1913, when the Court took cognizance of the retail price index-numbers, covering food and groceries and rent of all houses, for the 30 more important towns of the Commonwealth, which had been published by the Commonwealth Statistician for the first time in the preceding year. These index-numbers had been taken back to 1901, with the year 1911 as base, and disclosed not only considerable percentage increases since 1907, but also large disparities in the relative purchasing power of money in the various towns. The basic rates for towns were thereafter fixed on their respective index-numbers, taking the index-number 875 for Melbourne for the year 1907 as being equivalent to 42s. per week—or the base of the table 1,000 as being equivalent to 48s. per week. Exceptions were made as regards many country towns, where certain loadings were applied to counterbalance their lower index-numbers due to cheaper rentals.‡

In 1922 an amount known as the "Powers' 3s."§ was added to the weekly wage for the purpose of securing to the worker during a period of rising prices the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard, and in the

* This was regarded by the learned Judge as the "average" family unit, whereas statistically the average number of dependent children per married adult worker is approximately two, and for all adult workers approximately one, the Court following the principle of paying the same wage to both single and married workers.

† The term "minimum" wage on the other hand, is used to express the lowest rate of wage payable in a particular industry and is either equal to, or greater than the "basic" wage.

‡ As these indexes covered only 60 per cent. of household expenditure, a low index due to low rentals would wrongfully presume low costs in the remaining uninvestigated 40 per cent. of household expenditure and *vice versa*.

§ Awarded by Mr. Justice Powers in the Gas Workers' Case.

same same year the system was instituted of regular quarterly adjustments of the basic wage to variations in purchasing power as disclosed by the retail price index-numbers.

The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* provides that the "basic" wage is to be considered by a Court constituted by the Chief Judge and not less than two other Judges, and must be approved by a majority of the members of the Court. The amended Act of 1930 provides that any alteration of the "basic" wage or the principles on which it is computed, or any variation or interpretation of any award where the variation or interpretation would result in any such alteration, shall have no force or effect unless it is considered by the Court constituted as above-mentioned. By a judgment of the High Court on the 21st April, 1933, the "basic" wage is taken to mean for the foregoing purpose, not only the "Harvester" wage, but any "loadings" forming part of the primary wage of an unskilled labourer, the wage payable for skilled labour being assessed on the basis of that primary wage. A "loading" is defined as an addition to the "basic" wage as compensation for some peculiar condition of labour or environment, and not by way of "margin for skill."

The adequacy or otherwise of the "Harvester" standard has been the subject of much discussion, the author of the judgment himself urging on several occasions the need for its review. The abnormal conditions during and for some time after the war rendered such a review out of the question, particularly in view of the fact that wages throughout Australia were being automatically adjusted to changes in the cost of living. A Royal Commission (referred to later) was appointed in 1920 to assess a basic wage, but its recommendations were disregarded.

This method of fixation and adjustment of the basic wage continued in force until 30th April, 1934, when it was superseded by a Judgment of the Full Arbitration Court, delivered on 17th April, particulars of which appear below.

In the meantime, however, the economic depression, which made itself felt severely in Australia in 1930, forced the employers to seek relief from the Court of part of the heavy burden of wages on industrial recovery, and on page 74 of Labour Report No. 23 for 1932, an account will be found of the proceedings which resulted in the Court reducing all wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent. from 1st February, 1931, together with references to the Court's refusal in June, 1932, and May, 1933, to rescind the Order on applications made by the Unions.

2. Basic Wage Inquiry, 1934.—(i) *Introductory.* As explained hereinafter, the 10 per cent. reduction of wages referred to above ceased to operate in the majority of awards as from the 1st May, 1934, following on a judgment of the Full Court delivered on the 17th April, 1934. The Court at the same time declared a new basic wage, to be periodically adjusted on the "All Items" ("C" Series) index-numbers computed by this Bureau. This new wage supersedes the former "Harvester" standard wage supplemented by the "Powers' 3s." with which the family unit of "about five persons" had been generally associated. For convenience of reference, the new basic wage will be known as the "Commonwealth 'Restoration' Basic Wage, 1934."

(ii) *Applications for Restoration.* In connexion with its former refusals to rescind the 10 per cent. reduction imposed from 1st February, 1931, the Court had indicated that although refusing restoration generally, it was possible that certain industries were in a condition to justify the restoration,

and that the Court would be quite prepared to hear applications made on that ground. A number of full and partial restorations were actually made in this way by the Court, and also voluntarily by employers.

Applications by organizations generally renewing the request for rescission of the 10 per cent. reduction having been made, the case opened before the Full Court on the 19th February, 1934, and the hearing continued until the 14th March, 1934, the transcript of the evidence covering 865 pages exclusive of "exhibits" not incorporated. Very few witnesses were called, and as the Court declined to hear evidence on the domestic requirements of typical families, the case submitted by the Unions, in addition to traversing the general principles followed by State tribunals in determining the basic wage for their respective States; was mainly directed to prove that the national finances had improved substantially; that commerce and industry had revived, and that balance-sheets, enhanced prices of stocks and shares, increased productivity, and other ready means of measuring prosperity had proved the ability of industry to bear complete restoration of former wage standards; that the continuation of the reduction was hampering progress towards complete recovery; and that had the conditions prevailing in 1930 been similar to those of 1934, the Court would not have made the reduction. The employers denied generally the position as stated by the Unions, and submitted that the alleged improvement was more psychological than real; that although Commonwealth finances had apparently improved, the condition of State finances was still parlous; that the position of the railways and tramways was desperate, and that State deficits were largely due to the losses in those services.

(iii) *Judgment of the Court.* (a) *Capital Cities.*—The reserved judgment was delivered by the Court on the 17th April, 1934, and came into operation on the 1st May, 1934. The decision was not unanimous, the majority judgment being signed by Dethridge, C.J., and Drake-Brockman, J.; Beeby, J., dissenting as to the amount at which the basic wage was declared. The basic rates awarded for the various capital cities are shown in column 2 of the following table, while the basic rates being paid under the former systems, together with the increases and decreases on former standards, are added for comparative purposes.

COMPARISON OF BASIC RATES AWARDED FOR CAPITAL CITIES.

City.	New Rates Awarded 1st May, 1934, "C" Series.	Rates being paid prior to 1st May, 1934. (a)		Increase or Decrease.		
		Under "D" Series less 10 per cent. "cut".	Under "A" Series (Full).	Over "D" Series.	Over "A" Series.	Over "A" Series less 10 per cent. "cut".
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sydney ..	67 0	66 11	72 0	0 1	-5 0	+2 2
Melbourne ..	64 0	63 4	67 6	0 8	-3 6	+3 3
Brisbane ..	61 0	59 4	62 0	1 8	-1 0	+5 2
Adelaide ..	64 0	60 2	63 0	3 10	+1 0	+7 4
Perth ..	66 0	59 3	64 0	6 9	+2 0	+8 5
Hobart ..	67 0	64 10	70 0	2 2	-3 0	+4 0
Six Capitals	65 0	63 9	68 0	1 3	-3 0	+3 10

(a) Calculated to nearest 6d., and including "Powers' 3s." or its equivalent.

NOTE.—For explanation of the "A", "C", and "D" Series see p. 16 of this Report.

Column (3) represents the rates actually being paid to members of the applicant organizations, and the immediate gains are shown in column (5), representing the difference between Columns (2) and (3). A comparison with past "standards" is made in columns (6) and (7). Column (6) represents the increase or decrease compared with wages of workers not subject to the 10 per cent. reduction, who are still enjoying the standard represented by the "A" Series of index-numbers, which has existed since the "Harvester" wage was declared in 1907, plus the addition of the "Powers' 3s." in 1922. The most noteworthy feature of this column is the coincidence that the new rate for the Six Capital Cities combined is that previously paid under the "A" Series, without the "Powers' 3s.", but reference to Section (v.)—"Basis of New Wage"—of this article will disclose the fact that this rate was not used as the basis of the judgment. The rate for Hobart is likewise that formerly paid under the "A" Series, without the "Powers' 3s." while for Melbourne the rate is 6d. under that amount; but in the case of Sydney, the decrease was 2s. in addition to that item. The increases disclosed by column (6) for Adelaide and Perth are due to the higher relative rates under the "C" Series index-numbers for the towns mentioned, compared with those under the "A" Series. Column (7) represents the theoretical immediate gain to wages, had there been no adjustment of wages by means of the "D" Series index-numbers. It must be remembered in this connexion that the introduction of this system of adjustment in May, 1933, was merely a temporary measure adopted by the Court to arrest somewhat the steep drop in wages which was taking place as the result of adjustments made in accordance with the "A" Series index-numbers; and if, therefore, the 10 per cent. reduction had continued to operate upon the rates derived from the "A" Series, the increases over the rates ruling would, on such an hypothesis, have been those shown in column (7).

(b) *Country Towns.* The rates for country towns were, with certain exceptions, fixed at a figure 3s. below that of the Capital City, the exceptions being as follow:—Newcastle, 67s.; Broken Hill, 65s.; Geelong, 63s.; Warrnambool, 63s. (on Geelong); Mildura, 64s. (on Melbourne); Yallourn, 64s. (on Melbourne); Whyalla, 64s. (on Adelaide); Kalgoorlie, 76s.; Geraldton, 69s.; Launceston, 66s.; Queenstown, 62s. 6d. The rates for Adelaide, Hobart and Launceston were graduated so as to come into full operation by the 1st June, 1935. Special provisions were made in connexion with the railway services. In the case of Tasmania a flat rate of 65s. or 2s. below that of Hobart was declared, whilst in the case of South Australia a flat rate of 64s. on the Five Towns index-number was fixed. In the cases of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, the Court decided to extend the flat rate to all industries within the railway services (such as craftsmen in the metal and other trades), and to vary or modify the relevant awards or undertakings accordingly. In view of the financial position of Government transport services, the Court decided to remove the present restriction on State legislatures making reductions in the remuneration of employees covered by Federal awards, etc., to meet financial stringency, and made the following provision, viz.:—

"Notwithstanding anything in this award, the Commissioner may in or from the rates of pay prescribed herein, make reductions or deductions not greater than a statute now or at any time requires to be made generally in or from substantially similar rates of pay of employees of the State or of State instrumentalities."

(c) *Exemptions.* The following industries were exempted from the operation of the judgment until further consideration could be given to them, i.e., Fruitgrowing; Printing at Broken Hill; and the following cases in which cost of living adjustments have not applied—Municipal Employees; Bond Stores; Felt Hatters; Maltsters; Marine Stores; and Launceston Tramways.

(iv) *Periodical Adjustments.* The fixation and future adjustment of the new wage was transferred from the "D" Series of index-numbers to the "C" Series (Food, Groceries, Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses, Clothing and Miscellaneous Household Expenditure). The greater suitability of the latter series for the purpose had been urged on the Court by the various parties at different times, and was partly adopted by the Court in May, 1933, in connexion with the "D" Series. The "A" Series will, of course, continue to apply to those industries which were not suffering the full 10 per cent. reduction at the date of the judgment. Provision was also made that no adjustment of wages on account of cost of living would be made unless the amount of the change reached at least 2s. per week. The dates of adjustment were altered to the first pay period in the months of June, September, December and March.

(v) *Basis of New Wage.* The new wage adopted by the Court is to a large extent founded upon the amount of 84s. per week, declared by the New South Wales Board of Trade in August, 1925.* As this amount took into consideration the upward tendency of prices, which continued, the Commonwealth Court regarded that rate as applicable to the year 1926, and taking the fall in prices in Sydney since that date up to the 4th Quarter of 1933, as disclosed by the "All Items" index-numbers ("C" Series), the appropriate rate for Sydney was found to be 67s. per week. This rate was then equated to the "C" Series index-number for Sydney for the 4th Quarter, 1933, viz., 829, and the proportionate rate for 1,000 (the base of the Series) calculated as equal to 81s. per week. From the latter amount as base, a table of wages based on this Series was calculated in divisions of 1s.† per week (e.g., $994-1006=81$ s. per week), and the value of all other index-numbers ascertained from the table.

(vi) *Reasons for Judgment.*—On the question of the present general condition of industry, the Court stated in support of the amounts awarded by its judgment:—"There has undoubtedly been some improvement in the industrial position of the Commonwealth during the last year. The price of wool has substantially increased and there is a rise in some minor products, but our other substantial exports, wheat and butter, cannot realize payable prices abroad, and the dried and canned fruits export trade is meeting with such keen competition that its condition is perilous. The government finances of the States are still far from being in a satisfactory condition, chiefly because of railway deficits. It is not necessary to discuss in detail these conditions which are now matters of general public knowledge. The position may be summed up by saying that there is now an increase of confidence among the community resulting in freer expenditure and some increase of investment in industry, but that former prosperity is far from being restored. Unemployment, though decreasing, is still very great. As to the marketable production of the country, the material presented to the Court shows that there was a great fall of about 13.9 per cent. in 1929-30 compared with 1928-29. There was a further fall of 9 per cent. in the

* See New South Wales Industrial Gazette, No. 2, Vol. XXVIII., 1925, page 154.

† 18. = 12.345679 pence.

following year. This remained about constant during the next twelve months. In 1932-33 compared with 1930-31 there has been an increase in production per head of population of about 10 per cent. With regard to the national income the fall between 1928-29 and 1931-32 exceeded 30 per cent. in terms of money. In real value this represented a fall of about 17 per cent. For 1932-33 compared with 1928-29 the fall in real value was about 12 per cent. showing much improvement. The latest available information shows an upward trend but the position is still precarious. The building industry is becoming busier. In certain cases, too, employers have voluntarily conceded some restoration of wage rates. The question the Court has to face is whether, putting the signs of recovery against the still unsatisfactory aspects of Australian finance and industry, it can hold that a change in wage rates such as is asked for will, on the whole, be beneficial to all concerned. That it is desirable to settle as far as may be possible the general level of real wages for some time to come must be conceded by all. People in whom the spirit of enterprise is reviving desire to be able to make their plans of expenditure with some certitude. Wage-earners for their part are in an analogous position. After giving the most serious consideration to the existing and the probable future state of industry in the Commonwealth, the Court has decided that the position permits of the fixation of an ordinary basic wage of the amounts hereinafter indicated and, subject to that fixation, that the 10 per cent. reduction shall cease to operate except in some industries which are now in a critical condition or in which other special circumstances exist justifying the continuance of the 10 per cent. reduction. They will be specified later.

“At the present time, we have to estimate, as nearly as we can, what level of wages will promote the active exercise of spending power, and at the same time avoid chilling the now slightly-rewarmed industrial courage. Mr. Ronald Walker, of the Sydney University, whose book *Australia in the World Depression* was referred to during the hearing, while doubtful of the efficacy of the wage reductions made in Australia in 1931, at page 207 expresses the opinion that ‘such wage reductions as were made in 1931 and especially the reduction of the New South Wales basic wage in August have aided the recovery.’ His discussion of the problem suggests that when industry is beginning to recover from a depression, an increase in the wage level may be dangerous, and that a wage cut then may be beneficial although possibly useless if made in the pit of the depression.

“A wage-regulating tribunal has to be guided by the trend of unemployment, of prices of primary and secondary products, and of their relationship to each other. Particularly in Australia, which is so largely dependent upon its exports of primary products, the necessity of adjusting the costs of secondary industries so that their products will come within the purchasing capacity of the primary industries must not be forgotten. After the most exhaustive examination of all relevant considerations, at the best only an inexact estimate can be made of where the wage level should be at any particular time—the factors which tend to the desirable equipoise of profits, savings, and wages, are so numerous, fluctuating and incalculable.

“This Court has tried to determine such a wage level as will be economically sound, for otherwise it will not be sustainable, and at the same time such a level as will give to the average family unit a standard of living which is the highest the present and likely income during the next few years of the Commonwealth can provide. It has been guided by experience of the working

of its own awards, and has also taken notice of the results of the investigations of State tribunals and boards. Moreover it has, when considering the severe fall in the income of the Commonwealth since 1929 and the consequent necessity of adapting wage levels to that fall, given due recognition to the fact that this Court's practice of adjusting the amount of the basic wage to fluctuations in retail prices, has rendered to the community during the recent calamitous industrial crisis the very valuable service of making a large part of the required adaptation automatically."

(vii) *The Family Unit*.—The judgment discusses at some length the question of the propriety of identifying a typical family unit with the wage adopted. Hitherto the Court had regarded its basic wage as appropriate to the requirements of a unit of "about five persons," consisting of a man, wife, and three dependent children, but in point of actual fact the average number of children per adult male is about one, while for married adult workers it is 1.8. The Court emphasizes the point of view, however, that the deciding factor is what industry in all its primary, secondary, or ancillary forms can pay to the average employee, and that irrespective of what family units have been laid down for or adopted by Industrial Tribunals, the amounts actually paid have been governed by this consideration. The Court stated, however, that in view of the absence of clear means of measuring the general wage-paying capacity of total industry, the actual wage upon which well-situated labourers are at the time maintaining the average family unit could justifiably be taken as a criterion of what industry can probably pay to all labourers. The Court considered that Mr. Justice Higgins had very wisely used this criterion in the 1907 "Harvester" case, and that there was sound economic warrant for the ascertainment of the real family unit, and the cost of providing something like the standard which families of well-employed labourers had already reached; and that if the real family unit were departed from, or a standard sought for the likely maintenance of which experience gave no reason to hope, then an unrealizable wage level may be ordained. It would appear, therefore, that although not identifying its wage with a specific family unit, the remarks of the Court lead to the conclusion that the wage declared was arrived at partly because in its opinion the material before it suggested that the amount would be sufficient to meet the requirements of a man, wife, and two children, representing the average family responsibility of the married adult worker.

(viii) *Rate for Females*.—The Court stated that it did not think it desirable, at any rate at the present time, to declare any wage as a basic wage for females, and continued the proportions in each existing award of the minimum wage for females to that for males—generally in the vicinity of 52 per cent. of the adult male rate.

(ix) *Minority Judgment*.—In his minority judgment, Judge Beeby expressed the opinion that although the economic position was much better than twelve months ago, recovery was not sufficient or permanent enough to justify the belief that the Commonwealth can get back to pre-depression standards; that 20 per cent. of the population was still unemployed; that the prices offering for our primary products were lower than those of 1931, and the difficulties of finding markets for our surpluses had increased; that prices offering for our base metals are barely sufficient to meet costs of production; that we are not entitled to assume that the remarkable recovery of wool prices is permanent; that budgetary deficits are still piling up, and the floating debt and consequent interest charges steadily increasing.

He stated that the foregoing did not preclude consideration of whether and to what extent the Court's drastic cut in real wages should be modified in the light of substantial economic recovery, nor an examination made of the results of the Court's original order. He analysed the distribution of the products of industry as disclosed by manufacturing statistics which showed that since 1927-28 the proportions going to employers and workers had changed from 45.42 and 54.58 to 49.81 and 50.19 in favour of the employer, and considered that this decline of 4.39 per cent. in the share accruing to the worker called for complete re-examination of the whole theory and methods of wage fixation. He considered that wages should be related to production. He expressed doubt as to whether the reduction of the real wages of a section of the workers materially contributed to the partial recovery of last year, and considered that such transfer of spending power is not conducive to recovery unless it be part of a planned scheme of reorganization which guarantees that the transferred amount is either spent immediately on commodities or reinvested in labour-employing concerns. He reviewed the steps taken in other countries towards economic reconstruction to show that the universal trend of economic thought from low wage to high wage theories and to shortening working hours should be considered by a Court exercising quasi-legislative functions. He considered that the rates awarded by the majority judgment were not commensurate with the degree of economic recovery, and that the following should be the amounts for the towns shown, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Sydney	3	9	0	Perth ..	..	3	5	0
Melbourne	3	5	6	Hobart ..	..	3	6	0
Brisbane	3	5	0	Launceston ..	..	3	3	6
Adelaide	3	3	0	Six Capitals ..	..	3	6	0

He considered that the "All Items" index-numbers should be used for the future adjustment of wages, but the rates recommended were not proportionate to the "All Items" index-numbers, taking the rate for Sydney as base, but were arrived at after consideration of all prevailing circumstances, and that with these rates there should be corresponding adjustments for provincial towns. In other respects he agreed with the majority judgment.

3. **State Basic Wages.**—(i) *New South Wales.*—The first determination under the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act of a standard "living" wage for adult male employees was made on the 16th February, 1914, when the Court of Industrial Arbitration fixed the "living" wage at £2 8s. per week for adult male employees in the metropolitan area. The Court, however, indicated to Industrial Boards that in view of the prosperous condition of industry they should fix the "living" wage at 8s. 6d. per day. Determinations of the "living" wage in New South Wales were made by the Court of Industrial Arbitration during the period 1914 to 1916. The rates declared on the 18th August, 1916, for adult males were £2 15s. 6d. per week for future awards, and £2 14s. per week for existing awards. The Board of Trade was established in 1918, and was empowered to determine the "living" wage for adult male and female employees in the State. The first declaration by this body was made on 5th September, 1918, when the rate for adult male employees in Sydney and suburbs was declared at £3 per week, while the rate for female employees was declared at £1 10s. on 17th December 1918. The Board of Trade made numerous declarations during the period 1918 to 1925, but ceased to function after the *Industrial Arbitration*

(*Amendment*) Act 1926 established the Industrial Commission of New South Wales which exercised the powers of the Board of Trade as from 15th April 1926. The *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* No. 45, 1927, altered the constitution of the Industrial Commission from a single Commissioner to one consisting of three members.

The first declaration of the Commission was made on 15th December, 1926, when the rate for adult males was fixed at £4 4s. per week, the same rate as previously declared by the Board of Trade. On the 27th June 1927, the rate for adult males (except rural employees) was declared at £4 5s. per week, and for adult females at £2 6s. per week. The weekly rate for adult rural employees was declared on the 20th July 1927, at £4 4s., and this wage remained in force until December, 1929. Under the provisions of *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* No. 41 of 1929, any declaration of a "living" wage made after the commencement of the amended Act did not extend to employees in rural industries. The next declaration of the Commission was issued on the 20th December, 1929, when the rate for adult male workers was fixed at £4 2s. 6d. per week, and for adult female workers at £2 4s. 6d. per week. The adult male rate was determined on the family unit of a man, wife and one child. The President dissented from the other two Commissioners and presented a separate judgment. These pronouncements are published in the *New South Wales Industrial Gazette*, Vol. XXXVI., No. 6, and deal exhaustively with matters relating to basic wages. The "living" wage determined by the Industrial Commission in 1929 remained in operation until the 26th August 1932, when a "living" wage was declared for adult male workers at £3 10s. per week, and for adult female workers at £1 18s. per week. The wage was altered as from the 1st May, 1933, to £3 8s. 6d. for adult males and £1 17s. for adult females, and from 1st May, 1934, to £3 7s. 6d. and £1 17s. 6d. respectively.

The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age is operative in New South Wales, and a resumé of the main features of the system appears in Section 5 of this article.

(ii) *Victoria*.—Up to October, 1934, there was no basic wage fixed by any State authority in Victoria, but the Wages Boards followed the rates of the Federal Court to a large extent, and also made similar periodical adjustments to cost of living variations. With the passing of *The Factories and Shops Act*, No. 4,275 of 1934 (proclaimed to come into operation on 17th October, 1934) it is now obligatory on all Wages Boards to adopt Federal Award rates where applicable in all Determinations made. The Act further provides for the Secretary for Labour making adjustments of wages according to cost of living index-numbers without calling the Boards together for the purpose.

(iii) *Queensland*.—The *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act* (No. 28) of 1929, repealed the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1916, and amendments thereof, and the *Basic Wage Act* of 1925. The Board of Trade and Arbitration was abolished, and a Court, called the Industrial Court, was established. The Act provides that it shall be the duty of the Court to make declarations as to—(a) the "basic" wage, and (b) the maximum weekly hours to be worked in industry (called the "standard" hours). For the purposes of making any such declarations the Court shall be constituted by the Judge and the two Conciliation Commissioners.

The main provisions to be observed by the Court when determining the "basic" wage are—(a) the minimum wage of an adult male employee shall be not less than is sufficient to maintain a well-conducted employee of average health, strength and competence, and his wife and a family of three children in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the conditions of living prevailing among employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed, and provided that the earnings of the children or wife of such employee shall not be taken into account; (b) the minimum wage of an adult female employee shall be not less than is sufficient to enable her to support herself in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the nature of her duties and to the conditions of living prevailing among female employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed. The Court shall, in the matter of making declarations in regard to the "basic" wage or "standard" hours, take into consideration the probable economic effect of such declaration in relation to the community in general, and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned.

The first formal declaration by the Industrial Arbitration Court in this State of a minimum wage was gazetted on 24th February 1921, when the basic rates of wage in industries of average prosperity were determined to be—in Brisbane and Rockhampton, £4 5s. per week for adult males, and £2 3s. per week for adult females; in Townsville, £4 15s. for adult males, and £2 8s. for adult females. Prior to this declaration the rate of £3 17s. per week for adult males had been generally recognized by the Court in its awards as the "basic" or "living" wage. The basic rates for Brisbane were reduced by the Court as from 1st March 1922, to £4 per week for adult males, and £2 1s. per week for adult females. On 28th September, 1925, these rates were increased to £4 5s. per week and £2 3s. per week respectively. Two reductions in the "basic" wage were made in 1930. On the 1st August the rate for adult male employees was reduced to £4 per week, and on the 1st December to £3 17s. The rates for adult females at these dates were fixed at £2 1s. and £1 19s. 6d. per week respectively. A further reduction of the basic rates was gazetted in 1931, the rates fixed as from the 1st July, 1931, being £3 14s. for adult males and £1 19s. for adult females. The last revision of the basic wage was made by the Industrial Court in February, 1933, when it was decided to make no alteration in the rates fixed as from 1st July, 1931, viz.:—74s. per week for adult male employees, and 39s. per week for adult female employees. The Court was unanimous in making no change at present after fully traversing the three main factors by which the Court has been guided since the basic wage was first fixed in 1921, i.e., Interstate Competition; Productivity; Unemployment. As regards the first, if the New South Wales basic wage inclusive of child endowment be taken as £3 11s. 6d., the reduction to that amount would be only 2s. 6d. per week, whereas the Court has never made a reduction of under 3s. per week. As regards the second (Productivity), the percentage drop between 1928-29 and 1930-31 is less than that of wages, and as figures for 1931-32 are not available, there is no evidence that the drop in values has since overtaken or exceeds the drop in wages. As regards Unemployment, it would appear that Queensland's position is by far the best in Australia, and notwithstanding sweeping reductions in wages in other States, the Court would hesitate to say that a reduction of the basic wage would increase employment. As regards the cost of living check, the Court expressed doubt as to whether the reductions shown by the index numbers of the

Commonwealth Bureau were entirely conclusive, in view of the change of regimen made in 1932. These rates were in operation at the end of June, 1934. The declarations of the Industrial Court and the opinions of the members are published in the Queensland Industrial Gazette.

(iv) *South Australia*.—The *Industrial Code* 1920, provides that the Board of Industry shall, after public inquiry as to the increase or decrease in the average cost of living, declare the "living" wage to be paid to adult male employees and to adult female employees. The Board has power also to fix different rates to be paid in different defined areas.

It is provided that the Board of Industry shall hold an inquiry for the purpose of declaring the "living" wage wherever a substantial change in the cost of living or any other circumstance has, in the opinion of the Board, rendered it just and expedient to review the question of the "living" wage, but a new determination cannot be made by the Board until the expiration of at least six months from the date of its previous determination.

The Board of Industry consists of five members, one nominated by the Minister for Industry, two nominated by the South Australian Employers' Federation as representatives of employers, and two nominated by the United Trades and Labour Council of South Australia as representatives of employees. The member nominated by the Minister is President and presides at all meetings of the Board.

According to the *Industrial Acts* 1920–1925, "living wage" means a sum sufficient for the normal and reasonable needs of the average employee living in the locality where the work under consideration is done or is to be done.

The family unit is not specifically defined in the Code, but it is stated that the South Australian Industrial Court in 1920 definitely decided that the "average employee" in respect of whom the "living" wage is to be declared is a man with a wife and three children.

The first declaration of the "living" wage was made by the Board of Industry on the 15th July, 1921, when the "living" wage for adult male employees in the metropolitan area was determined at £3 19s. 6d. per week. The "living" wage for adult female employees in the same area was declared on the 11th August, 1921, at £1 15s. per week.

The Board of Industry made declarations of "living" wages in 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925. The rates declared in 1925 were—£4 5s. 6d. per week for adult male employees, and £1 19s. 6d. for adult female employees. These rates were not altered until the year 1930.

On the 11th October, 1930, the Board of Industry declared the "living" wage for adult male employees in the metropolitan area at 12s. 6d. per day, or £3 15s. per week, and on the 22nd December, 1930, the rate for adult female employees was declared at £1 15s. per week. The above rates are those determined by the majority of the Board of Industry. In each case a minority report was issued. The reports of the Board of Industry bearing on these declarations were published in Bulletin No. 8 issued by the Department of Industry, South Australia. The Board of Industry, on the 17th August, 1931, declared the basic rate for adult male workers at £3 3s. per week, and, on the 4th December, 1931, declared the rate for adult female workers at £1 11s. 6d. per week. A review of the "living" wage was made by the Board of Industry in 1933 at the instance of the employers, but in its report dated 12th April, the Board recommended that no

change be made in existing rates for the metropolitan area, fixed on 17th August, 1931, viz., for adult males 10s. 6d. per day or £3 3s. per week, and for females £1 11s. 6d. per week. A minority report was submitted by the representatives of the Employers on the Board objecting to the finding, chiefly on the grounds that decreased cost of living had been disregarded; that the economic outlook had not definitely improved; and that the effect of the finding would be to raise the standard of living to what the Board thought appropriate in 1930 and 1931, and superior to that prescribed by the Board in the prosperous year of 1925. These declarations were published in Bulletin, No. 10, issued by the Department of Industry, and the rates specified were still in force at the 30th June, 1934.

(v) *Western Australia*.—The Court of Arbitration, appointed under the provisions of the *Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1930*, determines and declares the "basic" wage in this State. The Court consists of three members appointed by the Governor, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employers, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employees, while the third member is a Judge of the Supreme Court. The last mentioned member is the President of the Court.

The *Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1925* provided that, before the 14th June in every year, the Court, of its own motion, shall determine and declare—(a) a "basic" wage operating from the 1st July of each year, to be paid to male and female workers; and (b) wherever and whenever necessary, differential basic rates to be paid in special or defined areas of the State.

The expression "basic" wage means a sum sufficient to enable the average worker to whom it applies to live in reasonable comfort, having regard to any domestic obligation to which such average worker would be ordinarily subject. The family unit is not specifically defined in the Act, but it has been the practice of the Court to take as a basis of its calculations—a man, his wife and two dependent children.

Provision is made in the *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act of 1930* for quarterly adjustments of the "basic" wage by the Court of Arbitration when the official statement supplied to the Court by the State Government Statistician relating to the cost of living shows that a variation of 1s. or more per week has occurred, compared with the preceding quarter. These adjustments apply from the dates of declaration by the Court.

The first declaration of the "basic" wage by the Court of Arbitration since the authority to fix same was vested in the Court by the *Industrial Arbitration Act of 1925* was made on the 11th June, 1926, when the rate for adult male employees was determined at £4 5s. per week, and for adult female employees at £2 5s. 11d. per week. These rates remained in force until the declaration of the 5th June, 1929, when the rate for adult males was increased to £4 7s. per week, and for adult females to £2 7s. per week. These rates applied to the State with the exception of the gold-fields area where the rates were £4 5s. for adult male employees, and £2 5s. 11d. for adult female employees. The Court of Arbitration on the 10th June, 1930, revised the basic rates and fixed the rates as from 1st July, 1930, at £4 6s. per week for adult males and £2 6s. 5d. for adult females in the Metropolitan area, and at £4 5s. and £2 5s. 11d. respectively in other parts of the State. On 3rd March, 1931, these rates were reduced to £3 18s. and £2 2s. 2d. in the Metropolitan area, and £3 17s. and £2 1s. 8d. in other parts of the State. A declaration on the 10th June continued the basic rates previously declared. On the

18th August the Court issued a declaration determining the "basic" wages for the agricultural area, that is for the South-West Land Division, excluding the Metropolitan area, at £3 16s. per week for adult males, and at £2 1s. per week for adult females. The rates for the Metropolitan area and for other parts of the State were not changed.

A declaration on the 5th November, 1931, adjusted the rates as follow :—Metropolitan area—adult males, £3 13s. 6d. per week; adult females, £1 19s. 8d. per week; South West Land Division—adult males, £3 14s. 6d. per week; adult females, £2 0s. 3d. per week. The "basic" wage in other parts of the State remained as previously declared, viz. :—£3 17s. per week for adult males, and £2 1s. 8d. per week for adult females.

On the 29th February, 1932, the Court declared the basic rates for the Metropolitan area at £3 12s. per week for adult males, and at £1 18s. 11d. per week for adult females. For all other portions of the State the "basic" wage remained at the rates previously declared. These rates were reduced to £3 10s. and £1 18s. 1d. on the 2nd November, 1932; to £3 9s. and £1 17s. 3d. on the 28th February, 1933; and to £3 8s. and £1 16s. 9d. on the 13th June, 1933. On the 3rd August the rates were increased to £3 9s. 3d. and £1 17s. 5d. respectively, representing the first increase in the basic wage in the State since 1st July, 1929. These rates were repeated by the Court's declaration of 1st May, 1934, and as from 1st August, 1934, the rates were raised to £3 11s. for males, and £1 18s. 4d. for females.

The rates for country areas from 1st July, 1934, are set out in the footnote to the table in the next paragraph.

(vi) *Tasmania*.—There is no State basic wage fixed by any State authority in Tasmania, but Wages Boards follow, to a large extent, the rates of the Federal Court.

(vii) *Rates Prescribed*.—The "basic" wage rates of State industrial tribunals are shown in the following table :—

Basic Weekly Wage Rates fixed by State Industrial Tribunals.

State.	"Basic" Wage.		Date of Operation.	Family Unit (for Male Rate).
	Males.	Females.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
New South Wales	(a) 3 7 6	1 16 6	1.5.34	Man, wife, and child
Victoria ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Queensland ..	3 14 0	1 19 0	1.7.31	Man, wife, and three children
South Australia ..	(c) 3 3 0	(d) 1 11 6		" " " "
Western Australia ..	(e) 3 11 0	1 18 4	1.8.34	" " two "
Tasmania ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

(a) Plus child allowances.

(b) None declared, but follow Federal rates to large extent.

(c) Judgment dated 17th August, 1931.

(d) Judgment dated 4th December, 1931.

(e) Metropolitan area. "Basic" wage for country districts (including gold-fields areas), excepting the S.W. Land Division—males, £4 2s. 0d.; females, £2 4s. 3d. Agricultural Areas and S.W. Land Division—males, £3 11s. 6d.; females, £1 18s. 7d. All rates subject to deductions of 18 to 22½ per cent. under Financial Emergency Act upon application of employers, according to salary received.

4. *Royal Commission on Basic Wage, 1920*.—The Commonwealth Government appointed a Royal Commission in 1919 to inquire into the actual cost of living at that time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household,

for a man, wife and three children under fourteen years of age. The Commission made inquiries in each State, and their report, issued in 1920, recommended the following amounts for the various capital cities, viz. :—

					£	s.	d.
Sydney	..	..	..	..	5	17	1
Melbourne	..	..	..	..	5	16	6
Brisbane	..	..	..	..	5	6	2
Adelaide	..	..	..	..	5	16	1
Perth	..	..	..	..	5	13	11
Hobart	..	..	..	..	5	16	11
Six Capitals (Weighted Average)	..	..	..	..	5	15	8

The recommendations of this Commission were not given effect to owing to the marked advance of the amounts suggested over ruling rates* and the grave doubts expressed as to the ability of industry to pay such rates.

5. Child Endowment.—(i) *General.*—The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age became prominent in Australia in recent years, and is in operation in certain instances.

(ii) *The New South Wales Scheme.*—The first attempt in Australia to institute the system was made in New South Wales in 1919, when a Bill was introduced into the State Parliament to provide a flat basic wage for a man and wife, and an allowance of 5s. per week for each child, the latter rate to be reduced on a sliding scale and to cease when the income reached an amount of £3 per week above the basic wage. The Bill was rejected, but the subject again came up in the session of 1926–27, when Acts, which have been amended during subsequent years, providing for the payment of child allowances were enacted. Prior to December, 1929, the Act provided for (a) the declaration of a basic wage, and (b) the payment of an allowance of 5s. per week in respect of each dependent child, subject to the provision that child allowances were to be paid only to the extent by which the total earnings of the worker and his family fell short of the sum represented by the *basic wage* plus child allowance at the rate of 5s. per week for each child. The amending Act, assented to on the 23rd December, 1929, provides that, subject to the last-mentioned provision, child endowment shall be 5s. per week for each child except one in the family. Payments of child allowances in New South Wales were made from a fund created by a levy on the total amount of wages paid by employers. The rate of tax to be collected by the Government from employers during 1930 was fixed at 1 per cent. From the 1st July, 1931, the rate was fixed at 2 per cent., and from 1st January, 1932, at the rate of 5d. in the £ on all wages above £3 per week. The amount of levy collected during 1932–33 was £2,409,034, and £2,105,659 was paid away in allowances to 63,072 families. The levy was discontinued as from 1st January, 1934, the cost of endowment being met from Consolidated Revenue.

* The "Harvester" equivalent for Melbourne as at the time (September quarter, 1920) was \$4 13s. per week, but only £3 18s. to £4 2s. was being paid on the basis of an annual index number.

(iii) *Commonwealth Public Service*.—The first payment of child endowment allowances in Australia was in connexion with the Commonwealth Public Service and was made from 1st November, 1920, when the Commonwealth Government decided to pay allowances to officers at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child under fourteen years of age, with a limit of £400 per annum by way of salary plus allowance. As the result of proceedings before the Public Service Arbitrator in 1923, this allowance was confirmed as a permanent payment to officers, and the necessary fund to meet it was created by deducting the average value of the payment from the basic wage of all adult officers, so that the officers are themselves providing the fund from which the allowance is paid. The deduction was originally £11 per annum, but is now £12. The payment of the allowance in the Service is now limited to officers receiving from salary and allowance an amount not greater than £500 per annum. Further details regarding the introduction and method of calculating the payments will be found in Labour Report No. 17, and later Reports.

CHAPTER III.—EMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Industrial Disputes.

1. *General*.—The collection of information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts) in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed, however, that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913.

Annual figures for years since 1913 are contained in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 23 while particulars for the year 1933 are furnished in the present Report.

2. *Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1933*.—The following table deals with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1933 in industrial groups. A list of the 14 groups included in the classification will be found in the preface.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1933 was 90, as compared with 127 during the previous year. In New South Wales 54 disputes occurred, 42 of which involved workpeople engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1933 amounted to 111,956 for all disputes in Australia, as compared with 212,318 working days lost during 1932. The estimated loss of wages was £95,048 in 1933, as compared with £165,582 for the year 1932.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1933.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Num-ber.	Estab-lish-ments In-volved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Esti-mated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In-directly.	Total.		
	New South Wales—							£
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	150	..	150	450	375
III.	Food, drink, etc. ..	3	85	1,685	..	1,685	1,485	1,000
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	3	10	1,120	40	1,160	15,501	11,391
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining ..	42	42	9,388	1,568	10,956	27,438	27,793
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	2	2	908	55	963	7,913	7,958
XIV.	Miscellaneous ..	3	3	155	..	155	317	243
	Total ..	54	143	13,406	1,663	15,069	53,104	48,760
	Victoria—							
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. ..	1	1	60	..	60	120	104
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	196	..	196	980	843
III.	Food, drink, etc. ..	1	17	795	162	957	10,456	7,581
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. ..	1	1	133	132	265	265	100
VIII.	Coal-mining ..	5	5	5,150	..	5,150	14,050	11,300
XIV.	Miscellaneous ..	3	3	822	..	822	822	486
	Total ..	12	28	7,156	294	7,450	26,693	20,416
	Queensland—							
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	48	..	48	48	34
III.	Food, drink, etc. ..	2	2	820	..	820	1,200	1,130
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining ..	1	1	71	..	71	71	74
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	2	2	1,269	873	2,142	9,972	7,295
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	1	1	180	..	180	180	163
XIV.	Miscellaneous ..	4	4	248	11	259	2,405	1,381
	Total ..	11	11	2,636	884	3,520	13,876	10,077
	South Australia—							£
IX.	Railway and Tramway services	1	1	50	..	50	100	90
	Western Australia—							
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	2	2	19	1	20	1,120	847
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining ..	3	3	1,169	40	1,209	5,769	4,710
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	2	2	2,080	230	2,310	9,100	8,430
XIV.	Miscellaneous ..	3	3	376	5	381	907	543
	Total ..	10	10	3,644	276	3,920	16,896	14,530
VIII.	Tasmania— Coal-mining ..	1	1	75	..	75	1,200	1,050
	Northern Territory—							
XIV.	Miscellaneous ..	1	1	21	8	29	87	125
	Australia—							
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. ..	1	1	60	..	60	120	104
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	5	5	413	1	414	2,598	2,101
III.	Food, drink, etc., manufac-turing and distribution ..	6	104	3,300	162	3,462	13,141	9,711
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. ..	1	1	133	132	265	265	100
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	3	10	1,120	40	1,160	15,501	11,391
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining ..	52	52	15,853	1,608	17,461	48,528	44,927
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	6	6	4,257	1,158	5,415	26,985	23,683
IX.	Railway and Tramway services	1	1	50	..	50	100	90
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	1	1	180	..	180	180	163
XIV.	Miscellaneous ..	14	14	1,622	24	1,646	4,538	2,778
	Total—Australia ..	90	195	26,988	3,125	30,113	111,956	95,048

3. Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1933.—(i) General.—The preceding tables show the number and effect of all disputes for the year 1933 classified according to Industrial Groups. The figures show large decreases compared with those of the previous year as regards number of working days and amount of wages lost. The number of disputes is the lowest recorded

for any year during the period covered by the investigation. The tables show that of the total number of disputes (90) which occurred in 1933, no less than 52 were in connexion with the coal mining industry, and of these, 42 occurred in New South Wales. The total loss in wages through all disputes in Australia was £95,048. The loss through 42 disputes in the coal-mining industry in New South Wales was £27,793, or 29 per cent. of the total loss in wages for Australia.

(ii) *Details regarding Principal Disputes.*—There were no disputes of outstanding magnitude in 1933.

The losses in working days for all disputes for the year amounted to 111,956, the lowest figure recorded for any year since the matter has been a subject of investigation. Previous to 1933 the lowest figure was recorded in 1932 when the number of working days lost was 212,318. Brief particulars of the disputes mainly responsible for losses in working days and wages in 1933 are given below :—

New South Wales.—A demand for the immediate restoration of the 10 per cent. "cut" was the reason given for a stoppage of work in September, 1933. Several firms engaged in the wool and basil industry were involved and after a stoppage of about three weeks, the members of the unions concerned were instructed by their executives to return to work pending a compulsory conference ordered by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

A dispute involving persons engaged in metalliferous mining occurred at Broken Hill in October, 1933. The employees demanded increased rates for breaking and filling ore underground. Negotiations between the parties concerned resulted in a resumption of work on the old conditions after a stoppage of about two weeks.

Victoria.—Operations in the meat export industry were held up by a dispute which occurred in Victoria in September, 1933. Several firms in various parts of the State were involved, the cause of the trouble being the inability of the employees to agree to certain clauses in a new agreement between employers and employees which was being drafted.

The principal matters in dispute were the "institution of the 'team' system of killing", and "a reduction of approximately 10 per cent. in wages". Negotiations between the parties having failed to effect an amicable settlement of the dispute, the employers decided to employ non-union labour; and operations were resumed under these conditions, a number of unionists being ultimately re-engaged.

A dispute involving coal-miners occurred at the State coal mine, Wonthaggi, in December, 1933, owing to the objection of the miners to certain working conditions. Negotiations between the management and representatives of the miners resulted in work being resumed after a few days' stoppage.

Queensland.—A demand that two men who had been suspended for an infringement of the rules should be reinstated caused a stoppage of metalliferous mining operations at Mount Isa in October, 1933.

Negotiations having failed to effect a settlement, the operations of the company concerned were suspended indefinitely.

Western Australia.—Alleged misinterpretations of clauses of an award caused a stoppage of work at the Lake View and Star Gold Mine, Boulder, in September, 1933. Negotiations between employers and employees resulted in a general agreement on all points, and work was resumed after a stoppage of about one week.

Operations at two collieries in the Collie district were suspended for several days in September, 1933, owing to a dispute. The cause of the stoppage was a demand by the employees for increased pay for "dip work". The dispute was referred to the Board of Reference constituted under the Coal Mining Award, with the result that an extra payment of sixpence per ton was granted on coal won from developmental headings worked to the dip of the seam.

4. Industrial Disputes, 1929 to 1933.—(i) *Australia.*—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1929 to 1933, and the aggregate for the whole period :—

Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)		Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
			Coal- Mining.	Other Mining.			
NUMBER.							
1929 ..	29	8	193	11	9	9	259
1930 ..	27	..	126	4	5	21	183
1931 ..	15	4	79	8	10	18	134
1932 ..	20	4	77	8	5	13	127
1933 ..	16	..	52	6	1	15	90
1929-33 ..	107	16	527	37	30	76	793

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1929 ..	25,364	732	68,751	8,015	1,286	456	104,604
1930 ..	6,034	..	40,336	851	2,610	4,391	54,222
1931 ..	5,005	159	23,351	2,015	2,515	4,622	37,667
1932 ..	8,236	120	19,540	2,602	181	2,238	32,917
1933 ..	5,361	..	17,461	5,415	50	1,826	30,113
1929-33 ..	50,000	1,011	169,439	18,898	6,642	13,533	259,523

Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)		Transport, Land and Sea (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
			Coal- Mining.	Other Mining.			

WORKING DAYS LOST.

1929 ..	1,896,091	4,456	2,496,028	31,748	30,237	2,918	4,461,478
1930 ..	77,232	..	1,328,142	3,798	46,427	55,642	1,511,241
1931 ..	29,032	1,006	124,089	36,012	19,861	35,991	245,991
1932 ..	50,692	1,561	131,154	21,402	1,038	6,471	212,318
1933 ..	31,625	..	48,528	26,985	100	4,718	111,956
1929-33 ..	2,084,672	7,023	4,127,941	119,945	97,663	105,740	6,542,984

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929 ..	1,680,629	5,060	2,810,623	36,468	33,971	2,554	4,569,395
1930 ..	73,126	..	1,398,706	5,111	48,304	67,095	1,592,342
1931 ..	28,694	901	126,535	29,249	13,553	28,799	227,731
1932 ..	24,051	1,434	115,407	19,691	720	4,279	165,582
1933 ..	23,407	..	44,927	23,683	90	2,941	95,048
1929-33 ..	1,829,907	7,395	4,496,198	114,202	96,638	105,668	6,650,008

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for coal-mining (Group VIII). For the year 1933 these disputes represented 58 per cent. of the total for the year, as compared with 61 per cent. in 1932.

During the past five years, working days lost through dislocations of work, involving employees in coal-mining numbered 4,127,941, representing 63 per cent. of the total loss of working days for the period. The majority of these disputes occurred in New South Wales. In making comparisons regarding the number and magnitude of disputes in this particular class, it should be noted that the number of workers engaged in the coal-mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any of the other States.

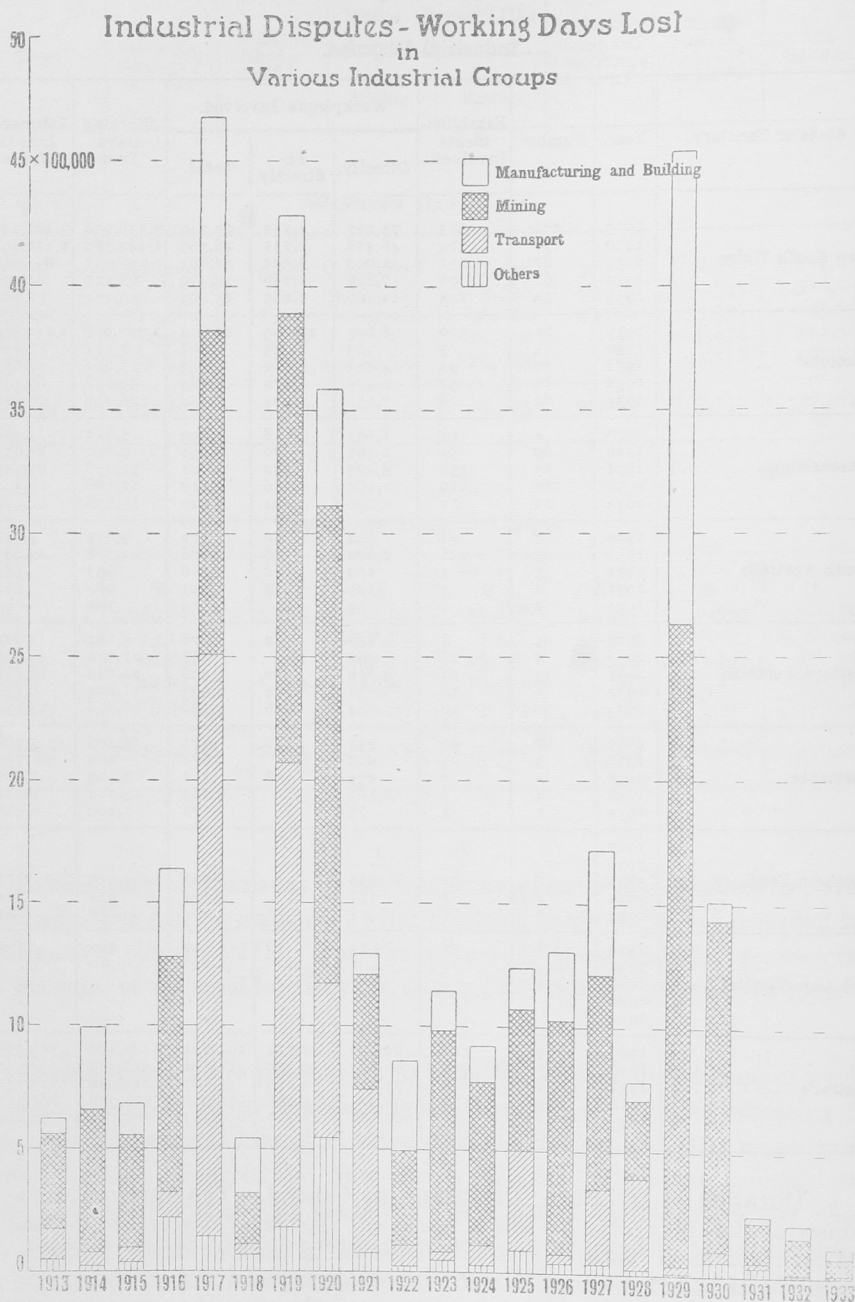
A serious dispute, involving timber workers in the States of New South Wales and Victoria, was responsible for the higher figures relating to working days and wages lost in the Manufacturing Group during the year 1929.

(ii) *States*.—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1929 to 1933, together with the workpeople involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages are given hereunder.

Industrial Disputes.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales ..	1929	231	513	75,197	4,152	79,349	3,146,038	£ 3,421,412
	1930	156	384	46,418	2,151	48,569	1,443,366	1,516,296
	1931	87	131	21,002	1,801	22,803	136,037	133,068
	1932	92	99	17,813	2,156	19,969	63,425	64,420
	1933	54	143	13,406	1,663	15,069	53,104	48,760
Victoria ..	1929	11	320	8,893	12,719	21,612	1,296,676	1,130,565
	1930	5	5	385	23	408	7,744	7,228
	1931	10	92	4,022	621	4,643	27,862	24,884
	1932	12	37	6,475	110	6,585	99,638	65,599
	1933	12	28	7,156	294	7,450	26,693	20,416
Queensland ..	1929	4	23	1,691	8	1,699	3,443	3,379
	1930	10	31	1,561	70	1,631	9,881	11,059
	1931	15	358	5,079	642	5,721	51,096	47,415
	1932	10	210	1,061	1,156	2,217	21,166	18,541
	1933	11	11	2,636	884	3,520	13,876	10,077
South Australia ..	1929	2	21	532	40	572	9,040	7,910
	1930	7	246	2,870	6	2,876	22,778	22,987
	1931	5	5	160	6	166	655	582
	1932	2	3	109	4	113	970	664
	1933	1	1	50	..	50	100	90
Western Australia ..	1929	4	8	827	50	877	2,672	2,771
	1930	2	26	468	..	468	27,072	34,378
	1931	13	26	3,878	50	3,928	24,022	15,829
	1932	8	16	2,531	162	2,693	11,203	9,538
	1933	10	10	3,644	276	3,920	16,896	14,530
Tasmania ..	1929	6	40	333	142	475	3,409	3,068
	1930	3	3	270	..	270	400	394
	1931	2	2	155	6	161	3,409	5,278
	1932	2	4	1,103	..	1,163	15,562	6,516
	1933	1	1	75	..	75	1,200	1,050
Northern Territory ..	1929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1931	2	2	245	..	245	910	675
	1932	1	3	177	..	177	354	304
	1933	1	1	21	8	29	87	125
Fed. Cap. Territory ..	1929	1	1	20	..	20	200	200
	1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia ..	1929	259	926	87,493	17,111	104,604	4,461,478	4,569,305
	1930	183	695	51,972	2,250	54,222	1,511,241	1,592,342
	1931	134	616	34,541	3,126	37,667	245,991	227,731
	1932	127	372	29,329	3,588	32,917	212,318	165,582
	1933	90	195	26,988	3,125	30,113	111,956	95,043

5. *Duration of Industrial Disputes*.—(i) *General*.—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the time between the cessation and resumption of work, has been calculated in working days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). The following limitations of time have been adopted:—(a) One day or less; (b) two days and more than one day; (c) three days and more than two days; (d) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week); (e) one week and under two weeks; (f) two weeks and under four weeks; (g) four weeks and under eight weeks; and (h) eight weeks and over.



EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in hundred thousands. Thus, taking the year 1917, and comparing the shaded and blank sections with the scale, it will be observed that about 870,000 working days were lost in Manufacturing and Building, over 1,300,000 in Mining, over 2,300,000 in Transport, and about 150,000 in other industries.

(ii) *Australia—1929 to 1933.*—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1929 to 1933 are given in the table appended :—

Duration of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Limits of Duration.	Year.	Number.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
1 day and less ..	1929	127	41,299	828	42,127	47,869	£ 55,514
	1930	81	21,031	335	21,366	20,907	22,975
	1931	45	12,776	1,234	14,010	13,810	14,791
	1932	48	11,516	708	12,224	12,149	13,643
	1933	43	10,465	1,202	11,667	11,467	10,064
2 days and more than 1 day ..	1929	31	7,942	528	8,470	15,697	16,631
	1930	27	5,315	298	5,613	11,053	12,422
	1931	16	3,940	102	4,042	8,054	7,363
	1932	22	4,185	392	4,577	9,114	8,166
	1933	11	3,812	270	4,082	8,158	7,220
3 days and more than 2 days ..	1929	21	5,217	300	5,517	16,327	18,865
	1930	14	2,454	18	2,472	7,398	7,760
	1931	13	4,122	7	4,129	12,373	7,295
	1932	9	2,431	491	2,922	8,681	7,397
	1933	14	4,820	930	5,750	15,550	14,073
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days) ..	1929	31	7,721	799	8,520	34,049	38,949
	1930	15	3,233	105	3,338	14,193	16,774
	1931	18	4,615	233	4,848	22,786	22,173
	1932	18	2,884	1,079	3,963	16,298	15,547
	1933	4	667	22	689	3,435	3,320
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	1929	23	5,540	201	5,741	47,784	51,893
	1930	20	2,897	492	3,389	25,018	25,245
	1931	19	4,552	683	5,235	40,782	37,469
	1932	11	4,599	500	5,099	33,342	19,524
	1933	9	5,296	501	5,797	41,762	36,648
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	1929	11	1,506	239	1,745	27,752	28,454
	1930	12	2,895	419	3,314	47,444	53,660
	1931	11	2,997	509	3,506	48,940	42,522
	1932	11	2,124	330	2,454	36,063	25,747
	1933	6	1,883	199	2,082	29,762	21,771
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	1929	5	154	37	191	5,262	5,812
	1930	6	2,608	360	3,028	73,514	70,453
	1931	8	907	233	1,140	38,323	34,840
	1932	5	391	41	432	11,199	10,211
	1933	1	26	..	26	702	505
8 weeks and over ..	1929	10	18,114	14,179	32,293	4,266,738	4,353,187
	1930	8	11,479	223	11,702	1,311,712	1,382,853
	1931	4	632	125	757	60,923	61,278
	1932	3	1,199	47	1,246	85,472	65,347
	1933	2	19	1	20	1,120	847
Total ..	1929	259	87,493	17,111	104,604	4,461,478	4,569,305
	1930	183	51,972	2,250	54,222	1,511,241	1,592,342
	1931	134	34,541	3,126	37,667	245,991	227,731
	1932	127	29,329	3,588	32,917	212,318	165,582
	1933	90	26,988	3,125	30,113	111,956	95,048

6. *Causes of Industrial Disputes.*—(i) *General.*—The reasons alleged by employers and employees for a stoppage of work do not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention of either side. On occasions, the alleged reason is of a twofold character, and, where this is the case, the claim which is fully or

partially satisfied and results in a resumption of work is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz. :—(1) Wages ; (2) hours of labour ; (3) trade unionism ; (4) employment of particular classes or persons ; (5) working conditions ; (6) sympathy ; and (7) other causes.* The first five groups are subdivided to meet the varying phases of the causes of disputes under each of the main headings.

(ii) *Causes of Disputes, Australia, 1913 and 1927 to 1933.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years specified.

Causes of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
NUMBER.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	42	24	8	8	..	4	5	1
(b) Against decrease ..	4	4	3	6	9	17	11	4
(c) Other wage questions	31	66	39	45	44	16	26	14
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	3	14	2	6	4	2	2	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	7	4	2	2	..	..	..	7
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists..	8	12	6	3	..	1	2	1
(b) Other union questions	5	24	11	12	20	4	3	3
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	44	152	105	87	48	50	50	35
5. Working conditions ..	51	72	48	31	27	22	11	9
6. Sympathetic ..	5	5	9	6	11	5	2	..
7. Other causes ..	8	64	54	53	20	13	15	16
Total ..	208	441	287	259	183	134	127	90

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	8,633	7,316	2,775	1,414	..	2,053	1,295	29
(b) Against decrease ..	503	300	1,317	10,532	12,824	7,108	7,327	2,178
(c) Other wage questions	7,160	20,297	17,057	8,742	12,686	3,999	5,417	4,336
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	460	7,813	61	21,646	4,334	192	198	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	1,819	288	1,005	2,067	..	..	..	2,620
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists..	5,370	4,432	193	103	..	9	17	89
(b) Other union questions	1,418	25,848	2,311	4,367	4,160	2,240	501	705
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	11,370	55,174	35,379	22,933	7,751	12,023	12,556	11,803
5. Working conditions ..	10,785	29,766	14,169	4,672	4,276	6,659	2,804	4,503
6. Sympathetic ..	947	1,484	6,123	11,604	4,010	1,053	316	..
7. Other causes ..	1,758	48,039	16,032	16,524	4,181	2,331	2,486	3,850
Total ..	50,283	200,757	96,422	104,604	54,222	37,667	32,917	30,113

* The heading, "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances which mainly arise in connexion with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following :—(a) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery ; (b) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters which the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers, or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity.

Causes of Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	100,069	150,691	6,548	7,433	..	15,425	5,990	87
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	2,578	3,824	2,332,157	1,227,808	111,258	123,571	17,431
(c) Other wage questions	78,183	83,831	80,755	47,261	113,102	43,746	17,631	18,736
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	305,782	725	1,887,196	63,583	152	2,894	..
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	15,111	4,487	2,667	3,183	..	..	..	8,895
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	91,002	82,156	2,137	424	..	99	59	89
(b) Other union questions	32,388	204,802	8,900	49,924	50,225	11,752	6,261	1,421
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	191,723	310,425	423,555	78,492	24,683	38,567	36,054	31,799
5. Working conditions ..	73,562	303,788	98,852	8,545	8,551	17,106	14,902	22,865
6. Sympathetic ..	24,066	3,573	106,358	23,482	17,648	4,070	1,096	..
7. Other causes ..	5,212	261,468	42,957	23,381	5,641	3,816	3,860	10,633
Total ..	623,528	1,713,581	777,278	4,461,478	1,511,241	245,991	212,318	111,956

The main causes of industrial disputes are “wage” questions, “working conditions,” and “employment of particular classes or persons.”

The number of disputes concerning “wages” in 1933 was 19, representing 21 per cent. of the total. The heading “Employment of particular classes or persons” includes stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of fellow workpeople who were considered to have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs frequently in the coal-mining industry. Disputes over “Employment” questions in 1933 numbered 35, or 39 per cent. of the total, and over “Working Conditions” 9, or 10 per cent. Disputes classified under these three headings numbered 63, or 70 per cent. of the total dislocations during the year.

7. Results of Industrial Disputes.—(i) *General*.—The terms or conditions under which a resumption of work is agreed upon are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute and are comprised in one or other of the following four classes, viz. :—

- (a) In favour of workpeople ; (b) In favour of employer ; (c) Compromise ; (d) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result :—(a) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands, or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers ; (b) In favour of employer, when the

demands of the employees are not conceded, or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand; (c) *Compromise*, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or in resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers; (d) *Indefinite*, when, for example, employees cease work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained; or in cases where a dispute arises in connexion with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of "Sympathetic" disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally "Indefinite" except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(ii) *Results in each State, 1933.*—The following table shows the industrial disputes in 1933, classified according to results.

Industrial Disputes—Results, 1933(a).

State or Territory.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales	10	36	6	1	2,325	11,154	1,313	213	3,368	47,771	1,475	426
Victoria ..	1	9	2	..	590	5,595	1,265	..	590	22,838	3,265	..
Queensland ..	5	5	1	..	1,293	1,847	380	..	3,213	9,903	760	..
South Australia ..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	100	..	..
Western Australia ..	1	6	3	..	570	2,022	1,328	..	5,130	3,998	7,768	..
Tasmania ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	1,200	..
N. Territory ..	..	1	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	87	..	..
F.C. Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Aust. (a)	17	58	13	1	4,778	20,697	4,361	213	12,301	84,697	14,468	426

(a) The following are the particulars of disputes which were incomplete at 31st December, 1933, which should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in the preceding tables:—

State.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople.	Working Days Lost.
New South Wales ..	1	1	64	64
Total ..	1	1	64	64

(iii) *Australia, 1933.*—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost, in disputes in Australia for the year 1933, classified according to cause and result of dispute.

Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, Australia, 1933.

Classified according to Causes and Results.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
Wages—												
(a) For increase	..	1	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	87	..	..
(b) Against decrease	..	2	2	..	..	1,838	340	..	..	15,966	1,465	..
(c) Other Wage questions..	2	10	2	..	892	2,747	697	..	5,452	12,207	1,077	..
Hours of Labour—												
(a) For reduction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours	..	4	1	1	..	2,300	43	213	..	8,200	205	426
Trade Unionism—												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	1	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	89	..	..	..
(b) Other union questions..	..	3	..	..	..	705	..	..	..	1,421	..	..
Employment of particular Classes or Persons..	8	25	2	..	2,606	8,854	343	..	4,526	26,930	343	..
Working conditions	1	4	4	..	187	1,558	2,758	..	368	11,739	10,758	..
Sympathetic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	5	9	2	..	1,004	2,666	180	..	1,866	8,147	620	..
Total (a)	17	58	13	1	4,778	20,697	4,361	213	12,301	84,697	14,468	426

(a) See note to table on page 96.

(iv) *Australia, 1929 to 1933.*—The table hereunder shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the five years 1929–1933, classified according to results :—

Industrial Disputes—Results, Australia.

Year.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1929..	70	135	44	5	11,200	69,859	7,150	15,304	38,943	4,315,760	43,174	26,302
1930..	36	117	24	1	4,133	45,204	3,343	520	13,497	1,358,044	25,177	13,000
1931..	27	80	25	..	5,917	26,182	5,406	..	47,191	142,006	49,222	..
1932..	29	77	21	..	5,437	17,518	9,962	..	23,572	48,893	139,853	..
1933 (a)	17	58	13	1	4,778	20,697	4,361	213	12,301	84,697	14,468	426

(a) See note on page 96.

The figures for the year 1929 in the table above and in the following table include the number of workpeople involved and the working days lost in 1929 in the dispute on the Northern Coalfield of New South Wales which commenced in March, 1929, and terminated in June, 1930.

Disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers in the earlier years, but later the position was reversed. The percentage in favour of employers in 1933 was 65. Many of the disputes in the coal-mining industry are of short duration, and the records show that the workpeople resumed work on antecedent conditions without apparently gaining any concessions. These disputes have been classified as terminating in favour of the employer. A number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

8. Methods of Settlement.—(i) *General.*—Methods of settlement have been classified under the following six headings :—

- (i) By negotiation.
- (ii) Under State Industrial Act.
- (iii) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
- (iv) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
- (v) By closing down establishments permanently.
- (vi) By other methods.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action. The sixth, "Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and is connected with "Other Causes" and relates mainly to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, the cause of the stoppages not being in all cases made known officially to the management.

(ii) *Australia, 1913 and 1927 to 1933 (a)*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder :—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.(a)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	229	138	130	134	88	87	64
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	17	18	8	8	3	3	4	1
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	19	13	10	3	6	21	5	3
By reference to Board or Court ..	22	19	8	1	2	1	2	3
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	4	19	6	6	..	4	3	8
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	13	5	10	7	9	3	7	2
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	1	10	3	3	1	2	1	3
By other methods ..	13	122	99	96	23	21	18	11
Total ..	208	435	282	254	178	132	127	(a) 89

(a) See note on page 96.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933 (a)
WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,357	94,070	37,708	32,393	40,804	22,292	22,595	19,703
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,172	5,839	1,242	19,161	196	1,885	1,800	1,100
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	6,505	3,763	2,009	487	3,476	3,871	1,640	1,290
By reference to Board or Court ..	12,774	4,314	2,975	56	184	42	416	1,390
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	659	33,517	1,497	511	..	1,083	1,839	1,096
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	658	533	11,047	5,411	2,940	222	460	986
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	170	1,104	266	144	40	52	11	1,271
By other methods ..	2,988	56,860	38,916	45,350	5,560	8,058	4,156	3,213
Total	50,283	200,000	95,660	103,513	53,200	37,505	32,917	(a) 30,049

WORKING DAYS LOST.

Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	94,400	700,968	273,254	2,417,171	1,289,487	109,601	87,650	54,774
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	26,335	100,148	36,937	1,279,258	2,893	2,625	79,872	6,600
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	187,871	80,815	38,878	5,261	56,648	25,257	7,423	3,510
By reference to Board or Court ..	221,769	60,236	29,533	56	1,272	252	3,408	6,330
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	2,105	305,303	3,962	1,882	..	30,317	18,596	15,437
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	14,139	9,706	266,369	610,686	34,612	27,042	6,874	10,543
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	20,400	30,289	750	9,861	80	5,355	44	8,627
By other methods ..	56,509	422,094	96,637	100,004	24,726	37,970	8,451	6,071
Total	623,528	1,709,559	746,320	4,424,179	1,409,718	238,419	212,318	(a) 111,892

(a) See note on page 96.

In each of the years included above, direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. In the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations were settled in this manner, and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 53 in 1923, and 72 in 1933. In connexion with the comparatively large number of disputes classified as settled "By other methods," stoppages of work frequently

occur, principally at the collieries, without any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

9. Interstate Disputes.—Disputes which extend beyond the limits of a single State, while in some cases of large dimensions, are comparatively few in number. These disputes rarely start on an interstate basis, but develop into such through the interdependence of trade union organizations and the submission to the principle that the objectives of one section of unionists must not be prejudiced by another section. During the year 1933 there were no stoppages of work which could be considered as interstate disputes.

Particulars of interstate disputes during past years have been published in Labour Report, No. 20, and in previous issues.

§ 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

1. General.—The collection by this Bureau of information relating to unemployment was initiated in 1912, when special inquiries were forwarded to officials of trade unions throughout Australia for particulars for that year, and for information relating to previous years, as far back as 1891.

From 1913, information concerning the extent of unemployment of trade unionists has been collected at quarterly periods, and the results of the investigations have been published in the Official Year Book, Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, and the Labour Reports. The Bureau is greatly indebted to the responsible officials of the various unions for the kindly readiness with which they supplied available data.

The particulars in the following tables are based on information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions, and the number of members of unions regularly reporting has now reached over 400,000. Unemployment returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, shearers, etc.). Very few unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the larger organizations have permanent secretaries and organizers who are in close touch with the members and with the state of trade in their particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and employers apply to the union officials when labour is required. Provision is also made in the rules for members out of work to pay reduced subscriptions. The value of the percentages of unemployment derived from Trade Union returns is in the indication they give of the relative intensity of unemployment from time to time. It is believed that they can be taken as a rough index of the percentage of workers unemployed at any time.

Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment have been recorded by collecting returns quarterly since the 1st January, 1913, the yearly figures quoted representing the average of the four quarters.

2. Unemployment.—(i) *States, 1933.*—In addition to the qualifications referred to above, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the industries included in the returns from trade unions are not quite identical

in the various States. The results may, however, be taken as representing fairly well labour conditions generally. The figures in the following tables do not include persons out of work through strikes and lock-outs :—

Unemployment—1933.

State	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales	114	186,202	53,839	28.9
Victoria	81	115,096	25,726	22.3
Queensland	46	50,395	7,705	15.3
South Australia	58	29,370	8,799	29.9
Western Australia	61	25,278	6,257	24.8
Tasmania	34	8,964	1,709	19.1
Australia	394	415,305	104,035	25.1

(ii) *Australia*, 1891 to 1934 (3rd Quarter).—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1934 (3rd Quarter) in respect of :—

- (a) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available, (b) The number of members of such unions, (c) The number of members unemployed, and (d) The percentage of members unemployed on total number of members.

Unemployment—Australia.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 end of year	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896 " "	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901 " "	39	8,710	574	6.6
1907 " "	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908 " "	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909 " "	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910 " "	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911 " "	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912 " "	464	224,023	12,441	5.6
1913 (average for year) ..	462	246,068	16,054	6.5
1914 " "	459	268,938	22,344	8.3
1915 " "	470	276,215	25,663	9.3
1916 " "	473	290,075	16,783	5.8
1917 " "	450	286,811	20,334	7.1
1918 " "	478	299,793	17,536	5.8
1919 " "	464	310,145	20,507	6.6
1920 " "	447	341,967	22,105	6.5
1921 " "	449	361,744	40,549	11.2
1922 " "	445	380,998	35,238	9.3
1923 " "	436	376,557	26,672	7.1
1924 " "	413	397,613	35,507	8.9
1925 " "	380	391,380	34,620	8.8

Unemployment—Australia—continued.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1926 (average for year) ..	374	415,397	29,326	7.1
1927 " " ..	375	445,985	31,032	7.0
1928 " " ..	375	423,422	45,669	10.8
1929 " " ..	382	424,093	47,359	11.1
1930 " " ..	395	438,874	84,767	19.3
1931 " " ..	397	430,004	117,866	27.4
1932 " " ..	395	415,434	120,454	29.0
1933 " " ..	394	415,305	104,035	25.1
1931 1st Quarter ..	397	440,234	113,614	25.8
2nd " ..	397	429,687	118,424	27.6
3rd " ..	396	426,603	120,694	28.3
4th " ..	396	423,493	118,732	28.0
1932 1st " ..	395	425,094	120,366	28.3
2nd " ..	396	413,742	124,068	30.0
3rd " ..	395	412,997	122,340	29.6
4th " ..	392	409,902	115,042	28.1
1933 1st " ..	394	412,674	109,182	26.5
2nd " ..	394	415,559	106,652	25.7
3rd " ..	394	416,426	104,560	25.1
4th " ..	394	416,560	95,745	23.0
1934 1st Quarter ..	394	422,056	92,297	21.9
2nd " ..	394	422,113	88,413	20.9
3rd " ..	394	425,104	86,652	20.4

3. Unemployment by Industries.—(i) *Australia, 1933.*—The next table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries in which employment is stable—such as railways, or occupations in which employment is subject to exceptional fluctuations—such as wharf labour, agricultural, pastoral, etc., are insufficiently represented in the returns, owing to the impossibility of securing the necessary information from the trade unions. Particulars are not, therefore, shown separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous."

Unemployment in Industrial Groups—Australia, 1933.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
Manufacturing—				
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	16	18,580	6,466	34.8
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	63	71,640	20,517	28.6
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	51	35,777	6,076	17.0
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	22	32,957	5,743	17.4
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	13	18,582	2,798	15.1
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	65	38,038	13,039	34.3
VII. Building ..	47	48,879	17,412	35.7
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	21	25,901	7,459	28.8
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services	12	17,738	4,446	25.1
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	84	107,213	20,079	18.7
All Groups	394	415,305	104,035	25.1

(ii) *Australia, 1912, and Quarterly, 1932 to 1934.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed in the fourth quarter of 1932 up to the third quarter of 1934. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also inserted for purposes of comparison.

Unemployment—Australia, Percentages by Industries.

Industrial Group.	1912. End of Year.	1932.	1933.				1934.		
		4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.
Manufacturing—									
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	3.7	38.4	36.2	35.3	34.8	32.9	31.7	31.1	29.3
II. Engineering, Metal Works	7.4	31.6	30.2	30.0	28.6	25.8	24.8	24.2	22.6
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	7.3	18.4	16.6	16.7	18.1	16.5	15.5	17.1	17.0
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	6.3	17.8	17.1	17.4	19.1	16.1	16.0	12.5	13.8
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	2.8	15.6	15.8	15.9	15.5	13.2	11.8	11.7	10.8
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	6.9	39.8	37.8	35.9	32.9	30.4	26.8	24.7	24.1
VII. Building	5.5	40.2	38.7	36.6	35.1	32.2	30.8	28.2	26.0
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	5.6	33.7	29.1	28.1	29.0	29.1	27.9	28.3	30.3
X. Other Land Transport . .	1.1	28.0	27.1	25.4	24.8	23.0	22.1	21.1	20.2
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous . .	5.4	21.1	19.9	19.2	18.8	17.1	16.7	16.5	15.9
AUSTRALIA	5.6	28.1	26.5	25.7	25.1	23.0	21.9	20.9	20.4

(iii) *Australia and States, 1933.*—The following table shows for Australia and for each State the percentage of unemployed in each industrial group for the year 1933:—

Unemployment—Percentages by Industries, 1933.

Industrial Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.
Manufacturing—							
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	30.1	37.1	20.9	48.9	38.0	22.4	34.8
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	30.4	29.1	16.8	36.4	26.8	16.5	28.6
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	20.6	12.0	19.1	14.7	13.0	17.8	17.0
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	26.4	12.1	8.2	21.6	28.2	6.3	17.4
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	21.3	10.0	6.3	19.0	21.1	10.8	15.1
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	45.0	25.0	8.6	26.4	22.5	29.8	34.3
VII. Building	32.9	35.2	32.6	51.5	35.1	50.2	35.7
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	29.0	25.3	18.3	69.5	18.4	21.8	28.8
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services	32.0	20.5	10.9	41.1	31.1	32.0	25.1
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous . .	23.5	16.8	10.5	12.4	15.5	16.2	18.7
All Groups	28.9	22.3	15.3	29.9	24.8	19.1	25.1

4. **Unemployment.—States.**—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1919 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 1 to 11, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics. The

following table shows for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed quarterly during the years 1922 to 1934 (3rd Quarter):—

Unemployment—Percentages—Yearly and Quarterly.

Period.			N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmanis.	Australia.
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1922	Year	..	11.5	6.7	10.0	5.7	10.0	8.7	9.3
1923	"	..	9.2	5.4	7.1	4.6	5.7	3.8	7.1
1924	"	..	12.6	7.1	6.4	4.6	5.5	3.8	8.9
1925	"	..	11.0	8.6	6.6	4.3	6.1	7.8	8.8
1926	"	..	7.4	6.4	8.4	5.2	7.1	13.9	7.1
1927	"	..	7.0	7.4	5.9	7.2	5.4	11.1	7.0
1928	"	..	11.3	10.9	7.0	15.0	8.2	10.6	10.8
1929	"	..	11.5	11.1	7.1	15.7	9.9	13.4	11.1
1930	"	..	21.7	18.3	10.7	23.3	19.2	19.1	19.3
1931	"	..	30.8	25.8	16.2	32.5	27.3	27.4	27.4
1932	"	..	32.5	26.5	18.8	34.0	29.5	26.4	29.0
1933	"	..	28.9	22.3	15.3	29.9	24.8	19.1	25.1
1930	1st Quarter	..	16.3	14.1	8.4	18.6	15.1	7.5	14.6
	2nd	..	21.0	17.6	10.1	21.4	18.7	18.9	18.3
	3rd	..	23.3	19.4	11.6	24.7	18.4	23.4	20.3
	4th	..	26.3	21.9	12.5	28.5	24.6	26.5	23.4
1931	1st	..	29.2	24.4	14.1	30.6	26.1	26.6	25.8
	2nd	..	30.7	26.5	16.1	32.4	27.1	27.3	27.6
	3rd	..	31.6	26.8	16.9	33.3	27.9	27.3	28.3
	4th	..	31.5	25.6	17.5	33.7	28.1	28.4	28.0
1932	1st	..	31.8	26.0	18.2	33.1	28.6	27.3	28.3
	2nd	..	33.2	27.7	19.9	35.2	30.3	27.4	30.0
	3rd	..	33.0	27.0	19.3	35.4	30.1	26.9	29.6
	4th	..	31.9	25.2	17.9	32.2	28.9	23.8	28.1
1933	1st	..	30.2	23.9	16.7	30.5	27.1	19.8	26.5
	2nd	..	29.6	23.0	15.6	30.0	26.0	19.0	25.7
	3rd	..	28.8	22.5	15.1	30.3	25.6	10.2	25.1
	4th	..	27.0	19.9	13.8	28.9	20.5	18.2	23.0
1934	1st	..	25.8	18.6	13.7	28.5	19.5	17.7	21.9
	2nd	..	25.0	18.0	12.7	25.4	18.3	17.9	20.9
	3rd	..	24.5	17.5	11.4	25.4	17.2	18.9	20.4

5. **Causes of Unemployment.**—In earlier issues of the Labour Report tables were published showing the percentage of members of unions unemployed through—(a) lack of work; (b) sickness and accident; and (c) other causes. The returns from trade unions for past years show that while the percentage unemployed through lack of work has varied considerably according to the state of trade during the period, the percentages of members unemployed through sickness and accident, and through other causes, have remained uniform at 0.7 per cent. and 0.2 per cent., respectively.

6. **Seasonal Employment in Australia.**—An investigation concerning the extent of seasonal employment in Australia was made in 1928. The State Statisticians were invited to furnish brief reports regarding the industries and callings in their respective States subject to seasonal fluctuations, and from the reports received, supplemented by information from other sources, particulars were published in Labour Report, No. 19. The result of inquiries concerning the organization of public works in connexion with unemployment was also published in Labour Report, No. 19.

7. **Special Legislation for Relief of Unemployment.**—(i) *General.*—The position in regard to unemployment in Australia became so serious in 1930 that the usual methods of providing funds for relief work and

sustenance were found to be inadequate. The number of unemployed increased rapidly, and the Governments realized that special action was needed to provide additional funds to relieve the distress.

The steps taken by the Governments to provide money for the relief of unemployment, and the legislation enacted in the years 1930 to 1932 for that purpose are briefly reviewed in the two preceding issues of the Annual Labour Report.

Unfortunately, the provision made proved inadequate to meet the situation, as the number of unemployed increased in 1931 and 1932. The Acts in operation were amended, and higher rates of special taxation were imposed. In the following statement the Acts which came into force in 1932, 1933 and 1934 are briefly reviewed.

(ii) COMMONWEALTH.—(a) *General*.—The *Loan (Unemployment Relief Works) Act*, No. 9 of 1932, authorized the raising of money to the amount of £1,800,000 for assisting the States in the relief of unemployment. The money was to be free of interest, and the amounts allotted to the States were as follows :—New South Wales, £600,000 ; Victoria, £475,000 ; Queensland, £310,000 ; South Australia, £195,000 ; Western Australia, £145,000 ; Tasmania, £75,000. The payments are conditional on the expenditure being on approved reproductive works, and on the States providing equivalent amounts. The required sum was borrowed by the Commonwealth from the Commonwealth Bank, and the States borrowed £1,200,000 from the same source, making a total of £3,000,000 available for the purpose indicated. The amount of £600,000 granted to New South Wales was not subject to the £1 for £1 condition. The total expenditure up to 31st July, 1933, was £1,367,638. In December, 1932, the Government allocated a further £100,000 to the States' for expenditure on Commonwealth works, in order to mitigate the condition of the workless at the Christmas season. The Commonwealth Government proposes to make available to the States on a population basis during 1934–35 the sum of £2,000,000 to be expended on public works.

(b) *Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Employment*.—An Advisory Committee, consisting of five members, was appointed by the Commonwealth Government in September, 1932.

One of the functions of the Committee is the preparation of the agenda for Premiers' Conferences and the following up of decisions and undertakings. The operations of the committee do not interfere with or hamper State activities, but render all possible assistance to the States. At the first meeting of the Committee, held on the 28th September, 1932, the Minister in charge of Development stated that the Premiers' Conference decided that a special loan programme of £7,000,000 should be carried out as part of a three-year plan to provide £15,000,000 for reproductive works.

(iii) *New South Wales*.—Legislation passed in 1932 and 1933 was as follows :—*Unemployment Relief Tax Act*, No. 16 of 1932 ; *Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Amendment) Acts*, Nos. 5, 15, 22, and 56 of 1932 ; *Finances Adjustment Act*, No. 27 of 1932 ; *Finances Adjustment (Relief of Unemployment and Public Service Salaries) Act*, No. 3 of 1933 ; *Unemployment Relief Tax Act*, No. 4, 1933 ; *Taxation Reduction Act*, No. 11, 1933 ; *Special Income and Wages Tax (Management) Act*, No. 13, 1933 ; *Housing of the Unemployed Act*, No. 4, 1934 ; *Housing of the Unemployed (Grant) Act*, No. 5, 1934 ; and *Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Amendment) Act*, No. 25, 1934.

The Unemployment Relief Tax was discontinued on 30th November, 1933, and replaced by a Wages Tax on income from employment and a Special Income Tax on income from other sources.

The Wages Tax is as follows :—40s. and under, Nil ; over 40s. to 50s., 9d. ; over 50s. to 60s., 1s. 3d. ; over 60s. to 70s., 1s. 9d. ; over 70s., 1s. on first £2, plus 1d. on each 2s. 6d. of next £2, plus 1d. on each 2s. of the balance.

The rate of Special Income Tax on five-twelfths of the income earned in 1933-34 is 12d. in the £, and on seventh-twelfths 6d. in the £ on first £60; 8d. in the £ on second £60; and 10d. in the £ on the balance. Where the income is derived partly from wages and partly from other sources the rate is calculated in regard to total income. Persons residing in Australia whose income from all sources does not exceed £100 per annum are not required to pay the tax.

(iv) *Victoria*.—Legislation passed in 1932 and 1933 was as follows :—The *Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Acts*, Nos. 4026 and 4027 of 1932 ; the *Unemployment Relief Tax Acts*, Nos. 4023, 4053, 4057, 4059 and 4097 of 1932 ; *Unemployment Relief (Administration) Act*, No. 4135, 1933 ; *Unemployment Relief Tax (Assessment) Act*, No. 4171, 1933 ; *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act*, No. 4172, 1933 ; *Unemployment Relief Loan and Application Act* No. 4173, 1933 ; and *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act*, No. 4242, 1934.

The rates of tax are on a sliding scale according to salary, commencing at a rate of 1.2d. in the £ for incomes of £52 to £103 per annum ; 3.24d. from £104 to £207 ; 4.05d. from £208 to £312 ; and so on up to a maximum rate of 14.20d. for incomes in excess of £3,000.

(v) *Queensland*.—Legislation dealing with this subject was not passed in 1933-34, but in the Order-in-Council extending the Acts for a further period of twelve months to 30th June, 1935, provision was made for rebate of tax where amount of income received over maximum specified for each grade involved the payment of more tax than the actual amount of increased income received by the individual.

The existing rates of taxation are 3d. in the £ up to £104 per annum; 6d. over £104 to £208 ; 9d. over £208 to £499 ; and 1s. over £499. Flat rates also apply in certain cases, e.g., 9d. in the £ in respect of seasonal workers, and 6d. in the £ for casual workers, &c.

(vi) *South Australia*.—Legislation covering special taxation for unemployment relief has not been enacted, the necessary funds being voted by Parliament from revenue.

(vii) *Western Australia*.—Legislation dealing with this subject was not passed in 1932 to 1934. Special taxation has not been imposed, all money for the purpose being provided by the Government, Municipal Authorities and other bodies. There is a Hospital Tax of 1½d. in the £1 applicable to all incomes over £1 per week, and a Financial Emergency Tax of 4½d. in the £1 from 1st December, 1932, similar to the Hospital Tax.

(viii) *Tasmania*.—Legislation passed in 1932 and 1933 comprised the *Unemployment Relief Tax Acts*, Nos. 4 and 27 of 1932 ; the *Public Works (Unemployment Relief) Act*, No. 409 of 1932 and No. 2 of 1933 ; the *Unemployed (Assistance to Primary Producers) Relief Act*, No. 4 of 1933 ; the *Public Works (Unemployment Relief) Execution Act*, Nos. 2 and 3, Nos. 11 and 53, 1933 ; *Unemployed (Assistance to Primary Producers) Relief Act*, No. 10, 1933 and *Unemployment Relief (Appropriation) Act*, No. 6, 1934.

The rates of special taxation for unemployed relief are—4d. in the £ on the first £312; 5d. on £313 to £519; 9d. on £520 to £1,500; 1s. over £1,500. Although this tax is nominally an Income Tax, the receipts are largely utilized for unemployment relief purposes.

8. Unemployment Relief—Sustenance Rates.—(i) *New South Wales.*—The Unemployment Relief Council formulates schemes for the absorption of persons out of work and allocates the moneys to be expended therefor. The labour for relief works is engaged usually through the Labour Exchanges organized in the Department of Labour and Industry. The distribution of food relief and other charitable assistance is undertaken by the Department of the Chief Secretary under the supervision of the Director of Charitable Relief. The method of distributing food relief by means of orders to suppliers introduced in 1932–33 is still in operation.

The following statement shows the value of food relief orders for the various family units, and the working time and wages in respect of emergency relief work which is substituted for sustenance where practicable:—

Family Unit.	Scale.	Per fortnight.			
		Limit of Income.	Value of Food Relief. (Metropolitan).	Emergency Relief Work.	
				Work Time.	Earnings.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Hrs.	£ s. d.
Single Adult	A	1 5 0	0 13 0	14	1 1 10
Married Couple	B	2 0 0	1 1 6	24	1 17 5
Married couple, 1 child ..	B1	2 10 0	1 13 6	30	2 6 9
Married couple, 2 children ..	B2	3 0 0	1 19 6	32	2 9 10
Married couple, 3 children ..	B3	3 5 0	2 5 6	36	2 16 1
Married couple, 4 children ..	B4	3 10 0	2 11 6	40	3 2 4
Married couple, 5 children ..	B5	3 15 0	2 17 6	44	3 8 6
Married couple, 6 children ..	B6	4 5 0	3 3 6	48	3 14 9
Married couple, 7 children ..	B7	4 15 0	3 9 6	52	4 1 0
Each Additional Unit .. ..	..	0 10 0	0 6 0	4	0 6 3

The foregoing scales date from 3rd May, 1934, when the rates were increased. Where there are unemployed children between the ages of fifteen and twenty years in a family the parents' working time may be extended by eight hours per fortnight. The emergency relief work to which the foregoing scale of working time and wages applies is undertaken by the councils of the municipalities and shires.

The Unemployment Relief Council provides the moneys for the payment of wages and subsidizes the councils at the rate of 10 per cent. of the wages and the councils pay all other costs. Works for the purposes (usually drainage work) have been undertaken also by the Department of Public Works; and in such cases the Unemployment Relief Council provides all the moneys.

(ii) *Victoria.*—Sustenance payments are distributed by relief committees approved by the Charities Board of Victoria, and with the assistance of the police. The system of "working for sustenance" which was in operation in isolated instances only, was generally instituted on 3rd July, 1933.

The maximum income and allowance at 28th August, 1933, under the system are as follow :—

Family Unit.	Sustenance not granted if Family Income exceeds. per week.	Maximum Weekly Sustenance.		Family Unit.	Sustenance not granted if Family Income exceeds. per week.	Maximum Weekly Sustenance.	
		Persons not working in Return for Sustenance.	Persons working in Return for Sustenance.			Persons not working in Return for Sustenance.	Persons working in Return for Sustenance.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Itinerant unemployed male	10 0	5 9	10 0	Man, wife and 3 children ..	30 0	16 6	27 6
Individual .. residing with relatives or strangers (other than parents) unable to support him or her ..	12 0	6 0	12 0	Man, wife and 4 children ..	32 6	19 0	30 0
Man and wife ..	20 0	9 0	20 0	Man, wife and 5 children ..	35 0	21 6	32 6
Man, wife and 1 child ..	25 0	11 6	22 6	Man, wife and 6 children ..	37 6	24 0	35 0
Man, wife and 2 children ..	27 6	14 0	25 0	Man, wife and 7 children ..	40 0	26 6	37 6
				Man, wife and 8 or more children ..	42 6	29 0	40 0

Note.—An additional 2s. 6d. is granted for each unemployed child of 16 and over residing with the applicant working for sustenance, provided that the weekly value of sustenance does not exceed 42s. 6d. Total family income plus sustenance must not exceed 57s. per week.

To conform to the table indicated above, the number of hours to be worked by the applicant is computed by dividing the amount of sustenance he is entitled to receive per week by the hourly basic wage prevailing in the municipality in which he resides. With the exception of four or five industrial municipalities in the metropolitan area, all male applicants in receipt of sustenance are employable within their own municipalities on municipal work that would not ordinarily be undertaken as part of the municipal programme. The performance of work in return for sustenance must not entail the dismissal of any person ordinarily employed by the municipality.

In both municipal and governmental work in return for sustenance, the usual arrangement provides for the employment of the men for continuous periods equivalent to the amounts they are entitled to receive for two weeks' sustenance. For instance, an applicant with a classification of man, wife and three children, is entitled to sustenance, if working in return therefor, at the rate of 27s. 6d. per week. He would thus be employed for a period which would enable him to earn 55s., representing two weeks' sustenance. If the basic wage were 10s. per day he would work for five and one-half days and would again be called up at the expiration of the period which the amount of wages represented in weeks at the sustenance rates he is entitled to receive.

At the lower rates, applicants receive orders on tradespeople ranging from 6s. per week to 29s. per week in accordance with their family unit.

(iii) *Queensland.*—The Intermittent Relief Scheme, which is operative in all the larger towns of the State, provides work through Local Authorities and Government Departments for all persons eligible to draw food relief. Destitute persons in centres where Intermittent Relief work is not operating draw food relief. The classification of the family units and amounts allotted thereto are shown in the following table.

**Weekly Ration Scale, Family Units, Number of Work Days and Total Amount of Pay as
from 15th September, 1933.**

Weekly Ration Scale, if not on Relief Work.	Family Unit.	Work Days.	Total Amount of Pay when Work Provided.
<i>s. d.</i>			<i>s. d.</i>
10 0	One person	1	13 6
14 6	Man and wife	1½	20 3
18 0	Man, wife and 1 child ..	2	27 0
21 6	Man, wife and 2 children ..	2	27 0
25 0	Man, wife and 3 children ..	2½	33 9
28 6	Man, wife and 4 children ..	3	40 6
32 0	Man, wife and 5 children ..	3	40 6
35 6	Man, wife and 6 children ..	3½	47 3
39 0	Man, wife and 7 children ..	4	54 0
42 6 (maxi.)	Man, wife and 8 children ..	4	54 0

The above rates of pay, when work is provided, are increased in the northern and western parts of the State by the addition of the parities provided in the basic wage declaration.

(iv) *South Australia*.—Food relief is controlled by the Unemployment Relief Council.

The approximate value of food relief orders for the various family units is as follows:—

Family Unit.	Per Week. <i>s. d.</i>
Single person	5 3
Man and wife	10 6
Man, wife and one child ..	13 1
Man, wife and two children ..	15 8
Man, wife and three children ..	18 3
Man, wife and four children ..	20 10

The above rates are based on weekly average. The approximate amount granted for each child is 2s. 7d. per week.

Married men are granted 1 cwt. of firewood weekly—an extra ½ cwt. per week being allowed during the winter months. Infants not naturally fed are supplied with fresh milk and special foods.

(v) *Western Australia*.—Relief is granted to unemployed married men at the rate of 7s. per member of the family per week, with a maximum amount of 49s. per week, of which 2s. in cash is paid in respect of each 7s. Children over fourteen years of age are not eligible. Single men are given part-time employment enabling them to earn 30s. per week. If incapable of work, meal tickets are provided and the men are billeted in approved lodging houses. Single girls and women receive food relief to the value of 7s. per week, and are required to work one day per week at a sewing centre.

From the 1st August, 1933, employment upon relief works was placed on a rotary basis, which provides four weeks' full-time work followed by further full-time work equal to the value of periods of sustenance, as set out hereunder :—

Rate of Sustenance per week.	Period of Rotation.	Employment on Relief Work.		"Standing Down" Period.(b)
		Full-time work.(a)	Further full-time work (a) equivalent to value of the under-mentioned.	
		"A."	"B."	
s. d.	weeks.	weeks.	weeks' sustenance.	weeks.
14 0	11	4	7	11
21 0	10	4	6	10
28 0	9	4	5	9
35 0	8	4	4	8
42 0	7	4	3	7
49 0	7	4	3	7

(a) At Arbitration rates.

(b) After completion of "A" and "B" no further work or sustenance is available until the elapse of the periods shown dating from commencement of "A".

(vi) *Tasmania*.—The following scale of sustenance rates came into operation on 16th July, 1934 :—

Family Unit.	Cities and Suburbs.			Country Districts.(a)		
	Sustenance.	Sustenance Work.		Sustenance.	Sustenance Work.	
	Dole per week.	Hours of Work.	Payment for Work.	Dole per week.	Hours of Work.	Payment for Work.
	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
Single person	10 0	10	13 4	10 0	9	12 0
Married couple	18 0	18½	24 3	14 0	12	16 0
Married couple with 1 child..	21 3	21½	28 1	17 0	15	20 0
Married couple with 2 children	24 6	24¾	35 0	20 0	18	24 0
Married couple with 3 children	27 9	28	37 4	23 0	21	28 0
Married couple with 4 children	31 0	31¼	41 8	26 0	24	32 0
Married couple with 5 children	34 3	34½	46 0	29 0	27	36 0
Married couple with 6 children	37 6	37¾	50 4	32 0	30	40 0
Married couple with 7 children	40 9	41	54 8	35 0	32	42 8
Married couple with 8 children	44 0	44	58 8	35 0	32	42 8
Married couple with 9 children	44 0	44	58 8	35 0	32	42 8

(a) Excluding Glenorchy and Clarence which are treated as suburbs of Hobart.

NOTE.—When work for sustenance is performed payment is made in cash. When no work is performed sustenance orders on the various storekeepers are issued to the men.

Firewood is allowed also at the rate of ¼ ton fortnightly in winter, and every three weeks in summer, at a cost of approximately 1s. 8d. per week.

In addition, 1 pint of milk per day is issued where there is a child under four years of age.

Arrangements are made with Municipal Councils whereby men in receipt of sustenance perform a certain number of hours work each week and receive payment in cash. The Council is reimbursed the wages paid by submitting a claim to the Social Services Department. The work to be provided by such Councils to be in addition to that which would ordinarily be undertaken. The Councils not to reduce the annual votes for works because of the extra items, also not to displace any permanent employees. The men to be employed at the basic rate of pay, for a sufficient number of hours each week to cover the amount of sustenance authorized by the Department. The Councils to provide supervision, tools and equipment; also material required for the work.

(vii) *Federal Capital Territory*.—The original practice of granting rations was changed to a scheme of payment of the equivalent cash to that previously received in food value. The scale of sustenance per week, and the earnings under the scheme now in operation are shown below :—

Family Unit.	Scale of Sustenance per week.		Maximum Earnings Allowed.*	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Single person	6	5	34	0
Man and wife	9	10	80	0
Man, wife and one child	15	10	80	0
Man, wife and 2 or 3 children	20	6	104	0
Man, wife and 4 or 5 children	24	6	126	0 ^(a)
Man, wife and 6 children	24	11	172	0
Man, wife and 7 children	28	3	195	0
Man, wife and 8 children	28	8	218	0

(a) 149s. for 5 children.

The earnings are taken over a period of four weeks, and no relief is granted when they exceed the amounts mentioned during such period taken as a whole.

Relief work is granted on the basis of one week in three for a married man and one in five for a single man.

(viii) *Northern Territory*.—Rations are issued only to sick persons, women and children, and to the aged and infirm. Married men are required to perform work to the value of 25s. (approximately 1½ days) per week and single men to the value of 15s. (approximately 1 day) per week. Relief is restricted to persons who were residing continuously in the Territory for three years prior to the date of application. Concessions are granted in regard to such matters as hospital treatment, burials, fares out of Territory, repatriation of aged Chinese, &c.

9. **Unemployment Relief Funds.**—(i) *Commonwealth*.—The Commonwealth Government made available to the States in 1929-30 from the Federal Aid Roads Account the sum of £1,000,000, appropriated by Act No. 55 of 1930, for the relief of unemployment; and further supplemented this amount by £750,000 in 1930-31; £304,000 in 1931-32; £1,156,000 (from Loans) in 1932-33; and £300,000 (from Loans) in 1933-34. Other references appear in section 7 (ii) *ante*.

* Per period of four weeks.

(ii) *New South Wales*.—The receipts and expenditure in connexion with the Unemployment Fund in this State during the years 1930-31 to 1933-34 were as follow :—

Year.		Receipts. £		Expenditure. £
1930-31	..	4,377,835	..	4,357,085
1931-32	..	6,042,256	..	6,105,452
1932-33	..	6,736,923	..	3,995,362
1933-34	..	5,274,475	..	1,907,563

(iii) *Victoria*.—The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure from the Unemployment Relief Fund for the years 1930-31 to 1933-34 :—

Year.		Receipts. £		Expenditure. £
1930-31	..	1,238,504	..	1,343,281
1931-32	..	1,545,715	..	1,650,493
1932-33	..	1,817,548	..	2,838,084
1933-34	..	1,710,552	..	1,804,499

Allowing for adjustments in respect of earlier years, the total expenditure on Unemployment Relief to 30th June, 1934, was £9,041,053.

(iv) *Queensland*.—The receipts and expenditure in connexion with the Unemployment Relief Fund for the years 1930-31 to 1933-34 were as follow :—

Year.		Receipts. £		Expenditure. £
1930-31	..	702,640	..	700,112
1931-32	..	1,089,645	..	1,200,674
1932-33	..	1,806,010	..	1,771,111
1933-34	..	1,967,942	..	1,903,888

(v) *South Australia*.—There is no special unemployment taxation in this State. The monies required for the relief of unemployment are provided from General Revenue. In addition the Minister may issue licences to charitable organizations to raise money for the relief of unemployment in their districts. The total expenditure on Unemployment Relief (excluding Children's Welfare and Public Relief) during 1930-31 was £716,244; during 1931-32, £852,059; during 1932-33, £622,331; and during 1933-34, £534,418.*

(vi) *Western Australia*.—Special unemployment taxation is not levied in this State. Amounts required for sustenance and general relief of destitution are provided by the Government from Consolidated Revenue. In 1930-31 sustenance payments amounted to £436,146 and expenditure on relief works to £149,455, and in 1931-32, expenditure on sustenance was £643,996 and on relief works £1,202,547. In 1932-33 expenditure on sustenance amounted to £346,956 (of which £149,833 was for sustenance work) and on reproductive relief work to £775,131. In 1933-34 the expenditure from Revenue was £232,192, representing £176,203 for rations and lodging; £49,239 on sustenance work; £2,274 for grants to institutions; and £4,476 on firewood and miscellaneous.

(vii) *Tasmania*.—Receipts for the relief of unemployment are now obtained from a special tax and a tax on wages, the amount received in

* Expenditure of £108,980 by Public Relief Department on Sustenance to Destitute, probably also Unemployment Relief.

1933-34 being £215,000. An estimate of the amounts expended for the last four years on relief work and sustenance for the unemployed is given below.

	Year, 1930-31.	Year, 1931-32.	Year, 1932-33.	Year 1933-34.
	£	£	£	£
From Revenue ..	51,800	70,000	69,892	168,350
From Loans ..	35,300	40,000	62,447	56,106

The amount of £168,350 for 1933-34 consisted of £83,639 for relief works and £84,711 for sustenance (wages and provisions).

(viii) *Federal Capital Territory*.—There is no special taxation for the relief of unemployment, but the Commonwealth Government credited a Trust Fund with £15,000 at the end of 1931-32, in addition to meeting its ordinary obligations for relief from revenue, special loans, &c. The expenditure in 1932-33 amounted to £67,580, and a substantial amount of relief was also provided from the Additions-New Works Estimates as well as the General Maintenance Estimates. The expenditure in 1933-34 amounted to £2,738 on the alleviation of distress including ration relief and £1,473 on relief works, but in addition the ordinary revenue and loan votes for Additions, New Works, Buildings, etc., provided work for the unemployed, but the amount spent in this way is not readily available.

(ix) *Northern Territory*.—Special funds are provided for unemployment relief in the estimates of expenditure for the Territory. The expenditure in 1932-33 was £10,828, and for 1933-34, £7,324.

(x) *Loan Expenditure*.—In addition to expenditure from ordinary revenue, a large amount was also expended in the various States from Loan funds, but owing to the complication of moneys being advanced by the Commonwealth to the States; expenditure by the Commonwealth in the States; and the difficulty of stating the extent to which the ordinary Loan programmes of the States relieved unemployment, it is almost impossible to publish satisfactory figures for the past four years, 1930-31 to 1933-34. The total amount expended from Loan appropriations by all States for the relief of unemployment in 1933-34, has been estimated at £11,994,260, but this amount is subject to the complications mentioned above. In addition, the Commonwealth Government made available £300,000 for assistance to the States. The Gross Loan Expenditure on Works, &c., less Revenue deficits, &c., by the States amounted to £19,660,000, and the Commonwealth £224,000, but the most that can be claimed for such expenditure in this connexion is that had it been curtailed on the grounds of financial stringency, unemployment would have been greater.

10. *Numbers in Receipt of Sustenance*.—The number of persons in receipt of relief in its various forms cannot be accurately determined, but the following statement shows the numbers in receipt of or working for sustenance in the various States at the 30th June, 1934:—

State.				
New South Wales	..	..	..	92,092
Victoria	..	..	..	26,966
Queensland	..	..	..	30,592
South Australia	..	..	..	17,994
Western Australia	..	..	..	1,309
Tasmania	..	..	..	1,703
Territories	..	..	..	849
Total	..	..	..	171,505

The above figures are exclusive of dependants as complete figures are not available for all States and Territories.

In addition to the above, large numbers of workers were engaged on "relief" works, mostly on a "rotational" system, either directly employed by the various governments or through local government authorities. As the cost was made a charge against the ordinary votes for works and services and loan appropriations, it has not been possible to secure satisfactory information in regard to the actual numbers involved.

§ 3. State Free Employment Bureaux.

1. **General.**—There is considerable diversity in the scope of the several State Employment Bureaux, as well as in the methods adopted for registration of applicants for employment. Information in regard to these Bureaux was published in Labour Report, No. 19. Details were given concerning systems of registration of applicants for employment, selection of applicants for vacant positions, granting sustenance and food relief, and other matters. In Labour Report No. 20, particulars relating to the organization of the State Free Labour Bureaux in the several States were given.

The work of the State Employment Bureaux greatly increased in 1930 owing to the abnormal amount of unemployment. The peak number of applications for work was, however, received in the first quarter of 1931. Skilled and semi-skilled workers, who in the past had not availed themselves of the services of the Bureaux, registered for relief work, as there was little prospect of employment in their usual occupations. Special legislation in 1930 for the relief of unemployment provided that registration at the Bureaux was essential before relief work or sustenance could be obtained, and resulted in increased registrations for employment.

2. **Applications and Positions Filled.**—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers received at the State Free Labour Bureaux in the various States in the years 1929 to 1933. The number of positions to which workpeople were sent is also shown. The figures relating to applications for employment received do not, however, necessarily represent the number of individuals applying for employment, since the same persons may apply more than once in the twelve months:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Australia.

Year.				Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received. (a)	Positions filled.
1929	..	..	..	310,752	72,721	71,806
1930	..	..	..	668,506	143,219	154,923
1931	..	..	..	838,481	104,353	129,451
1932	..	..	..	741,224	124,553	137,044
1933	..	..	..	671,175	183,052	192,772

(a) Exclusive of Tasmania.

3. Details for each State.—The next table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State in the year 1933 :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, 1933.

State.	Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received.	Positions filled.
New South Wales	197,068	131,037	130,717
Victoria	84,573	20,370	20,370
Queensland	122,487	20,117	20,117
South Australia	237,580	5,701	5,701
Western Australia	19,882	5,827	5,827
Tasmania	9,585	(a)	10,040
Total	671,175	183,052(b)	192,772

(a) Particulars not available. (b) Exclusive of Tasmania.

4. Details in Industrial Groups.—The next table gives details for the years 1932 and 1933 in industrial groups :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Industrial Groups, Australia.

Industrial Group.	1932.			1933.		
	Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received. (a)	Positions filled.	Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received. (a)	Positions filled.
I. Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber Workers, etc. . .	7,872	666	851	7,078	879	901
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	25,923	734	1,096	22,335	1,079	1,596
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	7,176	611	819	6,523	898	1,278
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	5,561	2,118	2,212	5,135	3,080	3,124
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	1,388	45	60	1,307	66	79
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	7,076	1,756	1,827	6,432	2,581	3,007
VII. Building . .	50,593	3,993	5,217	45,812	5,868	7,854
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	3,252	594	731	2,995	873	922
IX. Rail and Tram Services . .	208,455	7,755	7,715	187,605	12,397	12,508
X. Other Land Transport . .	8,561	3,972	3,878	7,752	5,838	5,852
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. . .	343	..	135	361	133	139
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, etc. . .	32,055	10,045	10,438	30,126	15,763	16,012
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . .	21,238	5,575	4,696	19,031	8,193	8,245
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous . .	361,731	86,689	97,369	328,683	125,404	131,255
Total	741,224	124,553	137,044	671,175	183,052	192,772

(a) Exclusive of Tasmania.

As pointed out previously, the work of the Bureaux in the various States is not on uniform lines. For example, in States in which Government Departments obtain workers from the Labour Bureaux, the numbers of workers are larger in comparison than in the same groups in States which do not adopt this practice. Moreover, special provisions for female workers are not made in all States.

The majority of the workers sent to employment by State Employment Bureaux in 1933 were unskilled men, the number of general labourers and miscellaneous workers (Group XIV.) being 131,255, or 68 per cent., of the total number provided with work. Domestic workers (Group XIII.), and pastoral and agricultural labourers (Group XII.), were sent to employment in comparatively large numbers during the year. The number of skilled workers for whom positions were found was not large. As a general rule skilled workers do not register at the Bureaux until they have exhausted the usual avenues for obtaining employment. The majority of the workers who apply are unskilled, although skilled workers when they find that there is no employment in their own trade register for unskilled work, and for this reason the above does not represent an unimpeachable picture of the relative position of unemployment in the various industrial groups.

5. Quarterly Applications for Employment.—The following table shows the number of applications for employment registered in each State in each of the quarters specified. A marked increase in the number of registrations occurred in 1930 and 1931. In the four quarters of 1929 the number of applications for employment remained fairly constant, but in the succeeding quarters the depressed state of trade and industry was shown by the increasing numbers of workpeople registering at the Bureaux for employment and sustenance. The number of registrations increased in each quarter of 1930 and reached its peak in the first quarter of 1931.

State Free Employment Bureaux—Registrations for Employment.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	All States.
1929.							
1st Quarter ..	18,668	8,668	25,630	16,541	3,381	554	73,442
2nd " ..	18,918	11,187	21,494	17,733	3,610	968	73,910
3rd " ..	17,901	10,731	27,200	19,801	7,131	929	83,693
4th " ..	17,137	8,955	28,233	20,574	4,006	802	79,707
1930.							
1st Quarter ..	27,715	10,180	29,120	22,009	5,263	1,111	95,398
2nd " ..	51,769	31,085	29,697	29,101	7,926	1,785	151,363
3rd " ..	82,575	32,506	28,310	43,389	14,364	5,178	206,322
4th " ..	88,069	34,085	35,665	48,832	5,229	3,543	215,423
1931.							
1st Quarter ..	84,242	36,344	40,957	62,269	6,008	3,727	233,547
2nd " ..	70,344	34,589	32,037	69,144	5,068	2,927	214,109
3rd " ..	60,367	26,140	23,981	72,307	16,937	2,501	202,233
4th " ..	54,899	21,021	30,744	74,029	4,507	3,392	188,592
1932.							
1st Quarter ..	59,723	23,458	38,637	69,349	6,154	3,905	201,226
2nd " ..	36,135	22,693	33,671	72,066	8,774	3,691	177,030
3rd " ..	44,983	17,447	35,785	72,924	21,866	3,567	196,572
4th " ..	32,850	17,724	37,141	63,328	12,529	2,824	166,396
1933.							
1st Quarter ..	59,347	21,543	34,619	61,123	..	2,151	..
2nd " ..	52,516	23,386	30,503	60,872	..	2,576	..
3rd " ..	48,458	23,071	28,400	61,299	..	2,598	..
4th " ..	36,747	16,573	28,965	54,286	..	2,260	..

§ 4. Industrial Accidents.

I. Source of Information.—The following tables have been compiled from monthly and quarterly returns received from the Chief Inspectors of Factories, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery, and from Boiler, Lift, and Scaffolding Inspectors in the several States. In the Annual Reports

issued by the State Departments, special sections are published relating to accidents in industrial undertakings. Reference to these Reports will afford more detailed information. The appreciative thanks of the Bureau are extended to the officials of the various State Departments, including the officials of the Mining Departments, who very kindly supplied the summarized returns shown hereunder.

2. Number of Accidents Reported.—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State in the years 1929 to 1933 :—

Industrial Accident.—Number, 1929 to 1933.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
No. of Fatal Accidents	{ 1929 .. 65 1930 .. 51 1931 .. 41 1932 .. 56 1933 .. 54	{ 20 10 14 9 17	{ 15 15 5 8 9	{ 10 1 6 3 2	{ 11 20 18 21 26	{ 16 7 8 6 8	{ 137 104 92 103 116
No. of Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days	{ 1929 .. (a) 6,061 1930 .. 5,586 1931 .. 4,307 1932 .. 4,615 1933 .. 5,337	{ 655 531 398 441 558	{ 325 230 278 235 232	{ 264 219 182 123 134	{ 340 349 430 392 561	{ 56 79 54 93 76	{ 7,701 6,994 5,649 5,899 6,898

(a) *Vide* remarks below.

In 1933, deaths from industrial accidents exceeded those for the previous year in all States with the exception of New South Wales and South Australia. The number of non-fatal accidents increased in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, but decreased in the other States.

The large number of accidents recorded in New South Wales in the last five years was due to an amendment of the Act which provided that all accidents which prevented workers from returning to work within seven days must be reported. Figures for this State are, therefore, not exactly comparable with those for other States. Further, the definition of a non-fatal accident is not on uniform lines in all States.

3. Accidents in Industrial Groups.—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups in Australia in 1933.

Industrial Accidents.—Number in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1933.

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitating for over 14 days. (b)
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	8	376
II. Engineering, etc. ..	6	991
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	2	701
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. ..	1	423
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	1	265
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	8	1,622
VII. Building and Scaffolding ..	3	11
VIII. Mining ..	(a) 82	(a) 2,335
IX. Lifts ..	4	9
X. Miscellaneous ..	1	165
Total ..	116	6,898

(a) Includes accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works as follows :—5 fatal, 1339 non-fatal in New South Wales, 1 non-fatal in Western Australia and 3 non-fatal in Tasmania.

(b) *Vide* remarks above.

The largest number of accidents both fatal and non-fatal occurred in the mining and allied industries, the percentage being 71 for fatal and 34 for non-fatal on the respective totals recorded for all industrial accidents.

Three fatal accidents occurred in connexion with building and scaffolding, and four deaths were due to lift accidents. Twenty-six fatal, and 4,378 non-fatal accidents were reported in the manufacturing industries, and 991 of the total occurred in the engineering and metal-working group.

4. **Mining Accidents.**—(i) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the respective States, except as regards accidents occurring in smelting and metallurgical works which are registered as factories and are under the jurisdiction of the Chief Inspectors of Factories.

(ii) *Classification.*—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments, and in regard to accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works to Inspectors of Factories in each State in the year 1933.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1933.(a)

A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	2	1	..	..	11	..	14
" " Falls of Ground ..	8	4	3	..	1	3	19
" " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	1	2	..	..	2	..	5
Other Accidents	1	2	1	..	7	..	11
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents	5	..	..	1	..	1	7
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.	5	..	1	1	..	1	8
4. Quarries, Brick and Clay Pits, etc. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	7	..	2	..	1	1	11
Other Accidents .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	34	11	7	2	22	6	82

(a) The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the States Mines Departments, the discrepancies being partly due to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works and quarries are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1933—continued.

B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total (b)
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	..	1	..	11	1	14
" " Falls of Ground ..	7	2	4	..	14	1	28
" " Falling down ..							
" " shafts, etc. ..	4	..	..	..	4	1	9
Other Accidents ..	3	1	27	1	233	28	293
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in ..	4	..	..	2	13	1	20
Motion	13	1	16	8	55	9	102
Other Accidents							
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelt- ..	1,339	1	42	84	28	7	1,501
ing and other Metallurgical Works, etc.							
4. Quarries, Brick and Clay Pits, etc. ..	..	6	..	3	..	..	9
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
(Fire Damp, etc.)							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	7	2	1	..	1	..	11
(Dynamite, etc.)	15	6	24	..	37	3	85
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..							
Other Accidents	23	10	56	..	134	2	225
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in ..	1	..	2	..	1	..	4
Motion	12	..	3	..	17	..	32
Other Accidents							
Total	1,429	29	178	98	548	53	2,335

(a) Complete reports not available. (b) Inclusive of 1,343 accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works.

Sixty-one fatal accidents occurred below ground in Australia during the year, as compared with 12 above ground. Fatal accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works in 1933 numbered 8, as against 57 in metalliferous mines, 16 in coal mines and 1 in quarries and brick and clay pits. The total number of non-fatal accidents reported by Mines Departments and Inspectors of Factories in connexion with batteries, ore-dressing, smelting, etc., was 1,501. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 667 and above ground 158. Nine non-fatal accidents occurred in quarries and brick and clay pits.

CHAPTER IV.—ASSOCIATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations.

1. General.—In Labour Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at present, and its development since the year 1929. The affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. The Bureau is greatly indebted to the secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in regard to the supply of information.

The figures published in this chapter cover the years 1929 to 1933. Particulars for the years 1912 to 1928 will be found in preceding issues of the Labour Report.

2. Trade Unions and Branches—Number and Membership, 1929 to 1933.

—The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and branches with the number of members at the end of the years 1929 to 1933:—

Trade Unions—Branches and Membership.

Year.	N.S.W	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern Territory.	Total.	Aust.
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS.									
1929	.. e195	151	106	105	129	81	4	771	6374
1930	.. e203	151	107	106	127	82	4	780	6362
1931	.. e202	150	107	110	129	78	4	780	6362
1932	.. e202	151	107	110	129	78	4	781	6361
1933	.. e198	149	107	109	128	80	4	775	6356
NUMBER OF BRANCHES.									
1929	.. e598	410	315	173	189	72	..	1,757	62,154
1930	.. e598	410	319	173	190	71	..	1,761	62,179
1931	.. e585	408	318	171	183	70	..	1,735	62,153
1932	.. e583	406	319	171	185	71	..	1,735	62,155
1933	.. e580	406	320	177	188	78	..	1,749	62,168
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.									
1929	.. 354,430e	240,809	154,627	69,479	63,619	17,215	989	901,168	901,168
1930	.. 343,134e	229,322	141,925	63,318	60,243	16,831	984	855,757	855,757
1931	.. 315,732e	203,956	123,050	57,082	52,234	16,150	802	769,006	769,006
1932	.. 314,050e	196,989	110,055	54,109	50,160	14,699	769	740,831	740,831
1933	.. 303,046e	195,089	121,331	54,197	51,399	13,630	706	739,398	739,398
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.(d)									
1929	.. co.8	co.2	co.1	c7.9	3.4	c7.3	c32.9	ci.1	ci.1
1930	.. c3.2	c4.8	c8.2	c8.9	c5.3	c2.2	co.5	c5.0	c5.0
1931	.. c8.0	ci.1	ci3.3	c9.9	ci3.3	c4.1	ci18.5	ci0.1	ci0.1
1932	.. co.5	c3.4	ci0.6	c5.2	c4.0	c9.2	c4.1	c3.7	c3.7
1933	.. c3.5	ci.0	ci0.2	0.2	2.5	c7.3	c8.2	co.2	co.2

(a) Allowing for interstate duplication. The figures represent the number of distinct organizations and interstate groups of organizations. They do not represent the total number of organizations which are practically independent and self-governing (see following remarks). (b) Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of interstate unions, but also head State branches of interstate unions. (c) Decrease. (d) On preceding year. (e) Includes 15 unions with a membership of 1,022 in the Federal Capital Territory.

The types of trade unions in Australia vary greatly, and range from the small independent association to the large interstate organization, which, in its turn, may be a branch of an international union. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organizations, viz.:— (i) the local independent; (ii) the State; (iii) the interstate; and (iv) the Australasian or international.

In the table just given, under the heading "Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted once only, regardless of the number of branches in that State. In the total number of separate unions in each State (*see* last column but one), it is obvious that there will be duplication in the case of interstate and similar unions, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it is represented by a Branch. The figures in the last column, therefore, have been obtained by making due allowance for this duplication.

3. **Trade Unions—Industrial Groups, 1929 to 1933.**—The following table gives the number and membership of trade unions in Australia in industrial groups at the end of the years 1929 to 1933. In previous Reports it was pointed out that the number of unions classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), increased considerably during the period 1918 to 1920, and a correspondingly large increase occurred in the membership of the group. During recent years many associations of employees of public and semi-public bodies have been organized, and such unions are now included in the tabulations. Public Service, municipal, banking and insurance associations, which were not previously recognized, are now registered under the provisions of Commonwealth and State Industrial Arbitration Acts, and are therefore classified as industrial bodies. The inclusion of these organizations is responsible, to a great extent, for the increase in Group XIV.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia.

Industrial Groups.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
NUMBER OF UNIONS(a).					
Manufacturing—					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	4	4	4	4	4
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	22	22	22	22	22
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	33	32	34	34	34
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	12	12	12	12	11
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	8	9	10	10	10
VI. Other Manufacturing . . .	42	41	38	37	37
VII. Building . . .	28	28	28	28	28
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	14	14	13	13	13
IX. Railway and Tramway Services . .	31	30	29	29	29
X. Other Land Transport . . .	5	5	4	4	4
XI. Shipping, etc. . .	28	26	24	24	22
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. . .	3	3	4	4	4
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . .	19	15	15	16	16
XIV. Miscellaneous—					
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical . .	20	20	19	19	19
(ii) Public Service . . .	50	45	46	45	45
(iii) Retail and Wholesale . . .	7	7	7	7	7
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage, and Labouring . . .	13	13	13	13	12
(v) Other Miscellaneous . . .	35	36	40	40	39
Total . . .	374a	362a	362a	361a	356a

(a) Allowing for interstate duplication.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia—continued.

Industrial Groups.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.					
Manufacturing—					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	35,898	30,944	26,700	27,054	27,164
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	85,425	79,081	74,316	72,883	69,244
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	71,948	71,437	63,582	61,183	62,103
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	56,300	50,625	47,707	51,154	50,173
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	19,817	19,822	18,703	18,128	18,113
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	44,693	44,742	42,553	40,578	42,577
VII. Building . . .	61,191	59,629	52,041	52,582	52,936
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	43,098	42,405	36,037	32,846	30,166
IX. Railway and Tramway Services . .	113,281	106,968	92,292	91,889	90,521
X. Other Land Transport . . .	18,817	18,211	17,595	17,158	16,408
XI. Shipping, etc. . .	38,308	38,050	36,039	32,994	32,691
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. . .	50,266	43,639	28,668	21,237	20,997
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . .	29,767	25,504	23,611	20,993	20,849
XIV. Miscellaneous—					
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical . .	30,440	31,140	30,222	28,420	27,884
(ii) Public Service . . .	79,773	81,275	81,395	80,889	79,800
(iii) Retail and Wholesale . . .	31,887	28,859	26,630	24,983	26,426
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage and Labouring . . .	46,577	41,027	32,541	30,639	30,261
(v) Other Miscellaneous . . .	43,682	42,399	38,374	35,221	41,076
Total	901,168	855,757	769,006	740,831	739,398

4. Trade Unions—Number of Male and Female Members and Percentage to Total Employees.—(i) *States* 1933. The census of 1921 showed the percentage of male and female employees (*i.e.*, persons "in receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population, and by applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population at 31st December, 1933, an estimate of the number of adult employees of each sex in that year was obtained. These figures will, naturally, be subject to modification when the necessary particulars have been compiled from the census of 1933.

The following table shows separately for males and females and for each State (a) the number of members of trade unions; (b) the estimated number of employees of each sex 20 years of age and over in all professions, trades, and occupations; and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b) at the end of the year 1933. The estimated number of employees includes all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed, and therefore embraces a large number of adults who are not eligible for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) as well as others who, while eligible for membership so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. Moreover, the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and age 20 years is taken as approximating to the age of admission to membership. A line has been added to show the estimated numbers of "junior" workers under 20 years of age.

Trade Unions—Number of Male and Female Members, and Percentage to Total Employees, 1933.

Particulars.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nthn. T'tory.	Aus- tralia.
MALES.								
Estimated No. of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) ..	546,710	352,710	193,110	113,080	95,670	41,160	1,850	1,344,290
No. of Members of Unions ..	262,144	156,437	103,979	47,393	44,505	11,134	674	626,266
Percentage of Members on Esti- mated No. Adult Employees ..	47.9	44.4	53.8	41.9	46.5	27.1	36.4	46.6
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	95,010	69,110	35,620	22,430	17,510	9,170	160	249,010
FEMALES.								
Estimated No. of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) ..	121,660	105,650	41,010	26,070	18,130	8,830	150	321,500
No. of Members of Unions ..	40,902	38,652	17,352	6,804	6,894	2,496	32	113,132
Percentage of Members on Esti- mated No. Adult Employees ..	33.6	36.6	42.3	26.1	38.0	28.3	21.3	35.2
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	52,740	44,020	19,030	12,640	9,270	4,210	50	141,960
TOTAL.								
Estimated No. of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) ..	668,370	458,360	234,120	139,150	113,800	49,990	2,000	1,665,790
No. of Members of Unions ..	303,046	195,089	121,331	54,197	51,399	13,630	706	739,398
Percentage of Members on Esti- mated No. Adult Employees ..	45.3	42.6	51.8	38.9	45.2	27.3	35.3	44.4
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	147,750	113,130	54,650	35,070	26,780	13,380	210	390,970

(a) Inclusive of Federal Capital Territory.

(ii) *Australia*.—Similar particulars for Australia for the five years 1929 to 1933 are given in the next table.

Trade Unions—Number of Male and Female Members and Percentage to Total Employees—Australia.

Particulars.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
MALES.					
Estimated Number of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) ..	1,302,400	1,313,000	1,321,000	1,330,000	1,344,290
Number of Members of Unions ..	774,031	735,767	656,105	630,688	626,266
Percentage of Members on Estimated No. Adult Employees ..	59.4	56.0	49.7	47.4	46.6
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	241,400	243,400	244,850	246,500	249,010
FEMALES.					
Estimated Number of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) ..	308,200	311,600	314,600	317,250	321,500
Number of Members of Unions ..	127,137	119,990	112,901	110,143	113,132
Percentage of Members on Estimated No. Adult Employees ..	41.3	38.5	35.9	34.7	35.2
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	136,000	137,500	138,870	139,980	141,960
TOTAL.					
Estimated Number of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) ..	1,610,600	1,624,600	1,635,600	1,647,250	1,665,790
Number of Members of Unions ..	901,168	855,757	769,006	740,831	739,398
Percentage of Members on Estimated No. Adult Employees ..	56.0	52.7	47.0	45.0	44.4
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	377,400	380,900	383,720	386,480	390,970

5. Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1929 to 1933.—The following table shows the number and membership of all

trade unions in Australia for the years 1929 to 1933 inclusive, classified according to size. In this table interstate unions are counted once only :—

Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members—Australia.

Classification.	10,000 and over.	5,000 and under 10,000.	2,000 and under 5,000.	1,000 and under 2,000.	500 and under 1,000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.											
1929 ..	26	15	37	45	47	28	34	49	37	56	374
1930 ..	28	8	39	41	43	30	30	48	35	57	362
1931 ..	26	10	35	42	51	29	23	51	36	59	362
1932 ..	23	14	38	38	47	30	24	50	34	63	361
1933 ..	23	15	38	37	46	30	26	52	30	59	356

MEMBERSHIP.											
1929 ..	556,447	98,868	117,834	64,008	33,720	10,831	8,273	7,061	2,601	1,525	901,168
1930 ..	543,235	57,939	133,496	58,476	31,726	12,786	7,030	7,007	2,485	1,577	855,757
1931 ..	454,636	69,163	121,659	58,616	36,779	11,052	5,485	7,470	2,564	1,582	769,006
1932 ..	392,095	102,843	128,801	53,784	34,331	11,410	6,269	7,189	2,477	1,632	740,831
1933 ..	394,974	108,667	123,604	49,399	33,779	11,539	6,341	7,400	2,223	1,472	739,398

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.											
1929 ..	61.7	11.0	13.1	7.1	3.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	100.0
1930 ..	63.5	6.8	15.6	6.8	3.7	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	100.0
1931 ..	59.1	9.0	15.8	7.6	4.8	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.2	100.0
1932 ..	52.9	13.9	17.4	7.3	4.6	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	100.0
1933 ..	53.4	14.7	16.7	6.7	4.5	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	100.0

In the last part of the preceding table the percentage which the membership in each group bears to the total membership of all groups is given for the years 1929 to 1933. The tendency towards closer organization is evidenced by the fact that though membership of trade unions has increased since 1912 by 71 per cent., the number of unions having less than 2,000 members has considerably decreased, viz., from 360 to 280.

6. Interstate or Federated Trade Unions.—The following table gives particulars regarding number and membership of interstate or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures include interstate unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered :—

Interstate or Federated Trade Unions—Number and Membership.

PARTICULARS.		UNIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.
		2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.(a)	
Number of Unions	1929 ..	19	13	16	20	43	111
	1930 ..	18	15	16	19	43	111
	1931 ..	19	14	18	23	41	115
	1932 ..	21	12	19	23	41	116
	1933 ..	20	12	19	21	43	115
Number of Members	1929 ..	26,955	53,967	107,030	208,721	352,765	748,538
	1930 ..	24,699	63,103	99,861	183,309	357,469	728,441
	1931 ..	23,992	59,110	93,736	178,712	290,457	646,007
	1932 ..	31,950	43,491	92,518	182,540	261,835	612,334
	1933 ..	31,792	33,609	99,293	183,227	264,319	612,240

(a) Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Federal Capital Territory.

The number of organizations operating in two or more States has increased from 72 in 1912 to 115 in 1933, and the percentage of the membership of such organizations on the total membership of all organizations has risen from 65 per cent. to 83 per cent. during the same period.

7. Central Labour Organizations.—In each of the capital cities, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In the majority of the towns where such central organizations exist, most of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organization is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council in the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table hereunder gives the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith in each State at the end of the years 1929 to 1933.

Central Labour Organizations—Number, and Branch Unions Affiliated.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	F.C.T.	Total.
No. of Councils {									
1929 ..	3	5	4	2	9	2	I	..	26
1930 ..	3	5	5	2	9	2	..	..	26
1931 ..	3	5	6	2	9	3	..	I	29
1932 ..	3	5	6	2	9	3	..	I	29
1933 ..	3	5	6	2	9	3	..	I	29
No. of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated {									
1929 ..	87	189	78	64	227	59	I	..	705
1930 ..	84	188	68	65	237	59	..	..	701
1931 ..	94	175	61	60	208	64	..	9	671
1932 ..	95	169	74	55	209	60	..	10	672
1933 ..	94	168	77	54	214	60	..	11	678

The figures regarding number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions, the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the metal trades, or with the building trades.

A Central Labour Organization, called the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the Trade Unions of the Commonwealth, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress, held in Melbourne in May, 1927. The Australasian Council is based on the Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils in each State, such bodies having the right to appoint two representatives to act on the Executive of the Council. In addition to the representatives from the Metropolitan Councils, the Executive consists of four officers, viz., the President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary, who are elected by and from the All-Australian Trade Union Congress.

The objective of the Council is the socialization of industry, i.e., production, distribution and exchange. The methods to be adopted are:— (a) The closer organization of the workers by the transformation of the Australian Trade Union Movement from the Craft to an Industrial basis by the establishment of one Union in each industry; (b) the consolidation of the Australasian Labour Movement with the object of unified control, administration, and action; (c) the centralized control of industrial disputes; and (d) educational propaganda among Unions.

The A.C.T.U. is the first interstate body in Australia with authority to deal with industrial matters of an interstate character affecting the Trade Union movement generally. It is also the body responsible for choosing the Australian Workers' delegate to the Annual International Labour Conference at Geneva.

8. Organizations Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any employer or association of employers in any industry who has employed not less than 100 employees during six months preceding application for registration, and any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.*. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

At the end of the year 1933 the number of employers' organizations registered under the provisions of the Act was 27, with a membership of approximately 20,000. At the same date the number of unions registered was 137, with a membership of approximately 630,000, representing 85 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

§ 2. Employers' Associations.

1. General.—Associations for trade purposes merely are not included in the present chapter, which deals with those associations only whose members are united for their own protection; and for representation in cases before Arbitration Courts, Wages Boards and other wage-fixing tribunals. Associations of employers and employees are recognized under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act as well as under several State Acts, and such organizations may be registered.

* Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service.

2. **Employers' Associations in each State.**—The following table gives particulars of the number and membership of employers' associations in each State at the end of the years 1929 to 1933 :—

Employers' Associations.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
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NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.

1929	146	154	80	56	62	29	527
1930	146	152	83	58	66	29	534
1931	..	..	148	157	85	60	67	30	547
1932	..	..	148	158	85	60	68	30	549
1933	..	..	140	153	80	58	62	28	521

NUMBER OF BRANCHES.

1929	..	..	921	526	191	12	301	6	1,957
1930	..	..	930	495	197	12	297	7	1,938
1931	..	..	906	465	197	18	306	7	1,899
1932	..	..	907	461	185	18	297	10	1,878
1933	..	..	897	508	189	15	288	8	1,905

MEMBERSHIP.

1929	..	..	57,839	36,357	20,113	6,871	11,410	2,752	135,342
1930	..	..	56,430	37,790	18,791	7,218	11,723	2,717	134,669
1931	..	..	55,417	37,389	18,807	7,311	10,969	2,535	132,428
1932	..	..	54,005	37,342	18,929	6,656	10,189	2,504	129,625
1933	..	..	56,384	37,929	18,721	6,452	10,311	2,391	132,188

The increase in the "Number of Branches" compared with previous years is wholly due to the inclusion since 1927 of associations representing agricultural interests, while the increase in total membership is partly attributable to a more complete collection of statistics relating to these organizations.

3. **Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups.**—The figures in the next table refer to Australia at the end of the years 1932 and 1933.

Employers' Associations—Industrial Groups—Australia.

Class.	Number of Associations.		Number of Branches.		Membership.	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Manufacturing—						
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	20	20	7	4	1,297	1,272
II. Engineering, etc.	16	14	12	12	3,000	3,439
III. Food, Drink, etc.	118	108	81	87	19,697	18,982
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc.	21	20	2	2	1,890	1,739
V. Books, Printing, etc.	45	40	2	3	2,873	2,805
VI. Other Manufac- turing	51	51	2	2	3,537	3,720
VII. Building	30	30	13	12	2,501	2,637
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	12	11	..	..	228	276
X. Other Land Transport	19	16	21	21	2,365	2,178
XI. Shipping, etc.	16	16	7	3	263	254
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	47	48	1,700	1,727	74,008	77,675
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	17	15	..	..	1,413	1,722
XIV. Miscellaneous	137	132	31	32	16,553	15,489
Total	549	521	1,878	1,905	129,625	132,188

The female membership of these associations was 5,580 for 1932 and 4,927 for 1933.

The organization of employers is relatively strongest in the pastoral and agricultural industries and in the manufacture and distribution of articles of food and drink. In the former case there has been considerable growth in organization among small farmers, and in the latter the large membership is mainly due to the proprietors of shops purveying foodstuffs being members of grocers', butchers', and other similar associations.

4. **Employers' Associations in Membership Groups.**—The following table gives information in membership groups for Australia for the years 1929 to 1933.

Employers' Associations—Membership Groups—Australia.

Membership Groups.	1,000 and over.	500 and under 1,000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.								
1929..	25	18	22	18	60	80	304	547
1930..	25	21	19	19	58	78	314	534
1931..	22	20	20	21	62	73	329	547
1932..	21	24	19	21	59	71	334	549
1933..	17	25	24	22	51	72	310	521
MEMBERSHIP.								
1929..	89,156	13,208	8,568	4,467	8,948	5,241	5,754	135,342
1930..	88,531	15,039	7,223	4,363	8,297	5,221	5,995	134,669
1931..	86,402	13,623	7,854	4,800	8,635	4,904	6,210	132,428
1932..	80,756	17,228	7,075	5,246	8,143	4,883	6,294	129,625
1933..	79,522	19,158	9,299	5,839	7,463	5,115	5,792	132,188
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.								
1929..	66	10	6	3	7	4	4	100
1930..	66	11	5	3	6	4	5	100
1931..	65	10	6	3	7	4	5	100
1932..	62	13	6	4	6	4	5	100
1933..	60	15	7	4	6	4	4	100

5. Federations of Employers' Associations.—In addition to the associations in various industries, there are central associations in each State, to which many of these separate organizations are affiliated. Examples of this kind of association are provided in the Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, and Employers' Federation in each State. Further, these State Associations are, in some cases, organized on a Federal basis, e.g., there is an Associated Chamber of Manufactures, an Associated Chamber of Commerce, and a Central Employers' Association, to which State branches are affiliated.

The affiliation of these associations is, however, somewhat loose as compared with that of the Federated Trade Unions. Whereas in the latter case the central body has complete control of its State branches, in the case of the Employers' Associations the State body generally has complete independence, the central body acting in a more or less advisory capacity only.

The following table gives particulars for the years 1929 to 1933, so far as can be ascertained, of interstate or federated associations having branches in two or more States :—

Interstate or Federated Employers' Associations.

YEAR.	ASSOCIATIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.		
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.			
NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.								
1929	3	4	4	10	16	37
1930	4	3	4	12	16	39
1931	5	4	4	13	19	45
1932	5	4	4	13	19	45
1933	6	4	5	14	16	45
MEMBERSHIP.								
1929	201	1,066	594	60,729	43,166	105,756
1930	1,169	339	975	61,327	43,303	107,113
1931	1,190	359	741	61,813	42,871	106,974
1932	1,132	323	842	59,993	40,872	103,162
1933	1,354	290	1,118	66,144	35,299	104,205

Of the total membership of 132,188 of all employers' associations, 79 per cent. are organized on an interstate basis. The Pastoral, Agricultural, &c., section (Class XII.) is the most important in the federated sphere, their numbers covering no less than 59 per cent. of the total membership of federated organizations. The Food, Drink, &c., section (Class III.) and the Miscellaneous section (Class XIV.) are also well represented in the federations.

§ 3. International Comparisons.

1. The International Labour Conferences.—In Chapter XVII. of Labour Report No. 14, information was given with regard to the clauses in the Peace Treaty referring to labour conditions. Provision was made in the Treaty for the holding of International Labour Conferences, and the institution of the International Labour Office. The Report referred to also contains information regarding the activities of the Labour Office, together with a brief reference to the five Annual Labour Conferences which had then been held. A short summary of the proceedings at the Sixth

Conference was given in Labour Report No. 15; of the Seventh in Labour Report No. 16; of the Eighth and Ninth in Labour Report No. 17; and of the Tenth in Labour Report, No. 19.

The subject-matters discussed, and the names of the Australian delegates to the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Conferences appeared in Labour Report, No. 20, and a short summary of the proceedings, together with the names of the Australian delegates, at the Fourteenth session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva from the 10th to the 28th June, 1930, was included in Labour Report, No. 21, while an account of the Fifteenth Conference was contained in Labour Report, No. 22 for 1931. In the last issue of this Report—No. 23 for 1932—a précis is given of the work of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Conferences held in 1932 and 1933.

The Eighteenth Session of the International Labour Conference was held at Geneva from the 4th to 23rd of June, 1934, under the Presidency of Mr. Justin Godart, French Government Delegate. The Australian Delegation consisted of J. G. McLaren, C.M.G., B.A., Government Delegate; Mr. Charles Mylne McDonald, Employers' Representative; and Mr. John William Roche, Workers' Representative. The matters dealt with covered: (1) *Unemployment Insurance*—The Draft Convention adopted provided for each ratifying State undertaking to establish a scheme to provide for either a benefit or allowance, the scheme to be either voluntary or compulsory. (2) *Hours of Work and Rest Periods in Automatic Sheet-glass Works*—A Draft Convention was agreed upon regulating hours in the industry. (3) *Maintenance of Rights of Migrant Workers*—It was decided to place this on the agenda for the next Session. (4) *Workmen's Compensation*—A Draft Convention was adopted adding certain diseases to the Convention of 1925. (5) *Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines*—It was decided to place this question on the 1935 agenda with a view to the total prohibition of such work. (6) *Night Work of Women*—The Conference adopted a Draft Convention partially revising that of 1919 by excepting managerial positions and those not involving manual labour, and in certain cases substituting the interval between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. for that between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. as the period of prohibition. (7) *Reduction of Hours of Work*—A resolution was adopted requesting the International Labour Office to place this question on the agenda for the next Session.

2. **Unemployment.**—In the following table, the percentage of unemployment in various countries is shown for each month of the year 1933. The figures are obtained chiefly from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, published by the League of Nations, Geneva:—

Unemployment in various Countries during 1933.

Country.	Percentage Unemployed in Month of—												Average for Year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Australia ..	..	26.5	..	..	25.7	..	..	25.1	..	..	23.0	..	25.1
Belgium ..	20.9	19.3	19.2	18.8	17.7	15.5	16.3	16.3	16.1	14.4	14.8	16.6	17.2
Canada ..	25.5	24.3	25.1	24.5	23.8	21.8	21.2	19.9	19.8	19.8	20.4	21.0	22.3
Denmark ..	43.5	42.9	35.4	28.6	24.3	21.9	21.7	21.4	20.9	23.2	25.7	37.5	28.9
Germany ..	46.2	47.4	52.7	46.3	44.7	40.3	34.0	26.3	22.3	20.9	20.3	24.7	35.6
Great Britain ..	18.8	18.6	18.0	17.1	16.5	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.1	16.4
Holland ..	41.8	38.1	30.0	26.5	28.7	27.7	27.7	29.0	28.6	29.1	29.6	40.0	31.4
Sweden ..	29.1	27.8	29.0	24.8	21.5	20.8	19.8	20.0	19.7	20.6	22.7	27.7	23.7
Switzerland ..	11.4	11.6	10.7	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.5	7.6	6.9	6.3	6.6	7.2	8.5
United States ..	34.0	34.0	33.0	33.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	29.0	27.0	28.0	29.0	28.0	31.0

3. **Trade Unionism in other Countries.**—The following table gives the membership of Trade Unions in the principal countries. The information has been obtained from various sources, but chiefly from the publications issued by the *International Labour Office*.

Trade Unions—Membership, 1st January, 1933.

Country.	No. of Organized Workers.	Country.	No. of Organized Workers.
Argentina	265,000*	Ireland	153,812
Australia	740,331	Italy	3,942,551
Austria	645,268	Japan	307,704
Belgium	958,835	Korea	123,000*
Brazil	34,854	Latvia	34,384
Bulgaria	18,918	Lithuania	1,200*
Canada	267,752	Luxemburg	18,516
Ceylon	114,000	Mexico	500,000*
Chile	204,000*	New Zealand	45,000
China	2,800,000*	Norway	154,923
Cuba	20,000*	Palestine	35,389
Czechoslovakia	1,678,109	Peru	25,000*
Denmark	369,069	Philippines	67,000*
Dutch East Indies	32,000*	Poland	738,809
Egypt	60,000	Portugal	8,830*
Estonia	50,000	Rumania	27,748
Finland	22,429	Russia (Soviet Union)	17,260,000
France	1,339,700	Spain	1,812,138
Germany	7,684,331*	Sweden	711,986
Great Britain	3,776,433	Switzerland	360,955
Greece	779,053	Union of South Africa	24,000
Holland	153,560	United States	2,582,796
Hungary	17,500	Uruguay	28,484*
Iceland	111,921*	Venezuela	36,182
India	78,801	Yugoslavia	51,984

* 1932.

4. **Retail Prices of Food—Various Countries.**—The following table shows the average retail prices of the chief items of food in the principal cities of the countries specified. The prices have been extracted from official publications and reports :—

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1933.

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports.)

Article.	Unit or Quan- tity.	AUSTRALIA.								NEW ZEALAND.							
		Sydney.				Melbourne.				Wellington.				Christchurch.			
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
		d.	£.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.00	4.00	3.67	3.67	3.67	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	42.00	41.85	44.00	41.25	31.20	32.50	34.90	30.95	50.50	48.25	48.75	47.25	45.75	46.25	46.25	46.25
Tea ..	lb.	24.00	23.45	25.25	26.00	23.10	22.80	24.55	26.00	21.25	20.00	22.50	24.00	19.75	20.00	22.75	25.50
Jam ..	1½ lb.	10.20	10.05	9.90	9.95	9.15	8.50	8.50	8.45	12.75	12.75	12.00	12.75	13.13	11.63	11.63	12.00
Sugar ..	lb.	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.00	4.00	3.88	4.00	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Rice ..	"	3.28	3.18	3.15	3.15	3.28	3.23	3.23	3.33	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.75
Oatmeal ..	"	2.84	2.63	2.69	2.64	2.66	2.39	2.34	2.54	2.80	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.30	1.90	1.95	1.85
Raisins ..	"	9.47	9.47	9.40	9.52	9.38	9.28	9.05	9.05	5.75	5.25	4.50	4.50	6.00	6.25	5.00	5.25
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	13.60	17.80	14.65	14.55	7.69	11.56	7.88	8.19	9.75	11.75	14.25	13.75	11.50	10.50	12.00	11.25
Onions ..	lb.	1.40	1.30	1.35	1.35	0.94	0.60	0.74	0.78	1.75	1.50	1.50	2.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.75
Milk ..	quart	7.20	7.15	7.15	6.92	5.85	5.80	5.75	5.70	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Butter ..	lb.	14.75	14.75	16.00	14.30	14.35	14.25	15.55	13.80	11.75	9.75	13.00	11.25	9.50	10.75	12.00	10.00
Cheese ..	"	10.65	10.75	10.95	10.35	10.60	11.00	11.20	11.10	8.50	8.00	8.00	7.50	7.75	7.50	7.25	7.25
Eggs ..	dozen	18.05	22.25	15.00	9.60	15.10	21.30	14.60	11.10	17.75	29.00	13.50	13.50	14.00	27.00	11.00	9.50
Bacon ..	lb.	13.35	12.65	12.80	13.15	13.80	13.70	15.55	15.20	12.75	12.75	11.75	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	12.00
Beef, sirloin ..	"	8.65	8.55	9.30	9.00	7.10	7.40	8.80	9.25	6.75	6.50	6.50	6.75	7.25	6.75	7.00	7.25
" rib ..	"	6.25	6.05	6.85	6.75	5.60	5.95	6.90	7.35	5.00	4.75	4.75	5.00	5.75	5.50	5.50	6.00
" steak, rump ..	"	12.75	12.30	12.95	12.70	11.30	12.10	13.20	14.00	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.75	9.50	9.25	9.25	9.50
Mutton, leg ..	"	5.44	5.30	5.70	5.75	4.80	4.90	6.15	6.15	5.50	5.50	5.75	6.00	5.75	5.00	6.75	7.25
" chops ..	"	6.39	6.20	6.60	6.75	5.75	5.85	6.60	6.70	5.75	5.50	5.50	5.75	4.75	4.50	5.50	6.25
Pork chops ..	"	10.45	9.90	10.20	10.15	8.75	9.10	10.00	10.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1933—continued.

Article.	Unit or Quantity.	UNITED KINGDOM.				UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.							
						Capetown.				Johannesburg.			
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bread	2 lb.	3.63	3.63	3.75	3.75	7.59	7.56	7.53	7.40	6.76	6.75	6.88	6.85
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	42.86	41.96	44.04	43.75	79.68	78.00	77.00	77.89	71.92	71.83	71.31	71.46
Tea	lb.	21.25	21.25	21.50	21.75	27.44	26.47	27.00	27.64	27.09	26.77	27.06	27.85
Jam	1½ lb.	..	..	..	..	7.31	7.15	7.07	7.13	7.98	7.87	7.59	7.67
Sugar	lb.	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	3.44	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.67	3.64	3.64	3.64
Rice .. ..	"	..	..	..	..	2.32	2.25	2.23	2.27	3.89	3.79	3.73	3.79
Oatmeal .. ..	"	..	..	..	..	3.89	3.99	3.97	3.99	3.55	3.46	3.45	3.42
Raisins .. ..	"	..	..	..	..	8.78	8.85	8.64	8.64	8.89	8.64	8.52	8.46
Potatoes	14 lb.	10.50	10.00	12.50	10.50	15.79	22.71	23.38	20.68	14.59	17.64	23.17	23.51
Onions	lb.	..	..	..	..	1.73	1.90	1.75	1.94	1.70	1.81	1.90	1.88
Milk	quart	6.25	5.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	7.43	7.32	7.43	8.40	8.34	8.33	8.34
Butter	lb.	15.25	13.50	13.50	15.00	17.13	19.67	21.79	26.79	16.26	18.82	21.15	26.94
Cheese	"	10.25	9.00	9.00	9.75	14.41	15.07	16.18	17.64	14.36	14.42	15.66	19.90
Eggs	dozen	21.00	12.00	18.00	27.00	17.43	24.08	16.42	15.17	19.35	26.75	14.63	16.03
Bacon	lb.	10.00	11.25	11.50	12.75	9.08	9.67	10.80	11.70	8.72	9.25	11.41	12.33
Beef, sirloin	"	(a) 10.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	18.00	17.85	18.83	19.31	13.51	15.40	16.88	18.77
„ rib	"	(b) 7.25	8.75	8.75	9.00	7.62	7.62	7.62	7.93	7.56	7.48	7.51	8.90
„ steak, rump .. ..	"	..	..	..	..	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62	4.75	4.79	4.79	6.08
Mutton, leg	"	(a) 10.50	14.75	14.50	14.50	9.93	9.93	9.93	10.62	9.68	9.63	9.66	11.65
Pork chops	"	(b) 6.75	9.00	9.25	9.25	7.62	7.62	7.62	8.43	7.89	7.75	8.10	10.69
	

(a) British.

(b) Chilled or frozen.

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1933—continued.

Article.	Unit or Quantity.	CANADA.								UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.(b)			
		Ottawa.				Montreal.				Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.				
Bread ..	2 lb.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	(a)5.60	(a)5.50	(a)5.80	(a)5.90	(a)5.60	(a)5.50	(a)5.80	(a)5.90	6.40	6.50	7.60	8.00
Tea ..	lb.	40.00	40.00	50.00	43.75	38.75	40.00	45.00	43.75	36.25	42.50	61.25	60.00
Jam ..	1½ lb.	24.90	21.60	22.40	23.85	22.75	22.25	22.40	23.55	33.05	32.20	32.90	33.50
Sugar ..	lb.	(a)10.46	(a)10.80	(a)11.00	(a)11.44	(a)10.46	(a)10.80	(a)11.00	(a)11.44	..	..	..	..
Rice ..	"	2.70	3.60	3.70	3.70	2.45	3.55	3.55	3.70	2.50	2.65	2.85	2.80
Oatmeal ..	"	4.70	4.40	4.45	4.25	4.00	3.75	3.85	3.90	2.90	2.90	3.25	3.45
Raisins ..	"	2.10	2.45	2.40	2.35	2.50	2.55	2.35	2.50	2.80	2.80	3.20	3.25
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	8.45	8.25	8.65	7.95	8.05	8.35	8.20	8.30	4.65	4.55	4.70	4.70
Onions ..	lb.	8.87	9.10	15.21	9.90	9.52	8.73	14.00	8.68	10.50	11.90	23.10	16.10
Milk ..	quart	2.20	2.30	2.85	1.90	2.05	2.00	2.75	1.85	1.30	1.95	2.05	1.70
Butter ..	lb.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.15	5.00	5.45	5.50
Cheese ..	dozen	12.30	12.50	11.90	11.70	12.75	13.10	12.20	11.95	12.40	14.10	13.95	14.20
Eggs ..	"	8.60	8.25	8.60	8.70	9.40	9.30	9.25	9.30	10.65	11.15	11.60	11.55
Bacon ..	lb.	16.75	10.40	12.80	21.75	17.50	12.00	13.25	20.20	10.70	10.15	12.80	17.30
Beef, sirloin ..	"	8.40	9.70	10.50	10.10	8.15	9.60	9.55	9.55	10.40	10.65	11.75	11.65
" rib ..	"	9.70	10.90	11.75	11.45	9.50	10.20	10.65	10.65	..	..	..	..
" steak, rump ..	"	7.95	8.55	9.60	7.45	10.15	11.00	10.80	9.30	10.45	10.40	10.60	10.40
Mutton, leg ..	"	10.60	12.30	12.35	9.60	11.50	12.05	11.95	10.60	14.25	14.20	14.90	14.65
Pork chops ..	"	8.25	12.80	11.35	8.45	10.00	13.00	12.35	9.10	8.80	9.00	10.60	11.60
		5.70	7.65	8.30	7.35	5.90	7.55	8.20	7.50				

(a) Dominion average.

(b) Average for all towns.

APPENDIX.

Section I.

Wholesale Prices, Melbourne—Averages for years 1932 and 1933.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1932.	1933.	COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1932.	1933.
GROUP I. METALS—		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	GROUP V. GROCER-		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Iron—Pig—				IES, ETC.—			
Mixed Nos.	ton	140 0	145 0	Currents ..	lb.	0 7 ¹ / ₂	0 7 ¹ / ₂
Rod and Bar	"	410 0	410 0	Raisins ..	"	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 8 ¹ / ₂
Angle ..	"	257 8	220 0	Herrings ..	doz. 1-lb.		
Plate ..	"	340 0	340 0	tins	9 6 ¹ / ₂	9 4 ¹ / ₂	
Hoop ..	"	360 0	356 3	Salmon ..	"	19 5	19 6
Galvanized				Sardines ..	doz. hlvs.	8 7 ¹ / ₂	8 10 ¹ / ₂
Corrugated	"	528 4	493 4	Tea ..	lb.	1 0 ¹ / ₂	1 2 ¹ / ₂
Wire, Fencing	"	329 9	325 10	Coffee ..	"	2 1 ¹ / ₂	2 1 ¹ / ₂
Zinc—Sheet ..	"	1,250 0	1,250 0	Cocoa ..	"	1 3	1 4 ¹ / ₂
Lead—Sheet ..	"	700 0	614 8 ¹ / ₂	Sugar ..	ton	777 10	696 0
Piping ..	"	790 0	725 1 ¹ / ₂	Macaroni ..	lb.	0 4 ⁷ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂
Copper—Sheet	lb.	1 3 ¹ / ₂	1 2 ¹ / ₂	Tapioca ..	cwt.	19 6 ¹ / ₂	20 4 ¹ / ₂
Coal (on Wharf)	ton	37 0 ¹ / ₂	36 6	Rice ..	ton	481 3	455 0
Tinned Plates	box	49 5	56 8	Salt—Fine ..	"	124 2	105 0
Quicksilver ..	lb.	2 6 ¹ / ₂	2 3	Rock ..	"	163 4	168 9
GROUP II. WOOL,				Mustard ..	doz. 1-lb.		
COTTON, ETC.—				tins	44 0	44 4	
Jute Goods—				Starch ..	lb.	0 10 ¹ / ₂	0 10 ¹ / ₂
Branbags ..	doz.	7 0 ¹ / ₂	7 2 ¹ / ₂	Blue ..	"	1 0	1 0
Cornsacks ..	"	8 5 ¹ / ₂	7 6 ¹ / ₂	Matches ..	gross	5 10 ¹ / ₂	5 7 ¹ / ₂
Woolpacks ..	each	3 7 ¹ / ₂	3 3 ¹ / ₂	Candles ..	lb.	0 8	0 8 ¹ / ₂
Leather—				Kerosene ..	gallon	1 6 ¹ / ₂	1 7
Chrome Box				GROUP VI. MEAT—			
Hide ..	ft.	0 10 ¹ / ₂	0 10 ¹ / ₂	Beef ..	100 lb.	27 2 ¹ / ₂	30 6 ¹ / ₂
Sole Leather—				Mutton ..	lb.	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 3
Factory ..				Lamb ..	"	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 4 ¹ / ₂
Sides ..	lb.	1 1 ¹ / ₂	1 1 ¹ / ₂	Veal ..	"	0 3 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂
Rough Tanned				Pork ..	"	0 5 ¹ / ₂	0 5 ¹ / ₂
—Split ..	"	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 7 ¹ / ₂	GROUP VII.			
Cotton—Raw ..	"	0 6 ¹ / ₂	0 6 ¹ / ₂	BUILDING			
Wool ..	"	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 11 ¹ / ₂	MATERIAL—			
Tallow ..	ton	426 8	406 4 ¹ / ₂	Timber, Flooring			
GROUP III. AGRI-				6 x 1 ¹ / ₂ ..	rooft. lin.	27 5 ¹ / ₂	26 3 ¹ / ₂
CULT'L PRODUCE—				6 x 2 ¹ / ₂ ..	"	21 6 ¹ / ₂	21 11 ¹ / ₂
Wheat ..	bushel	3 0 ¹ / ₂	2 9 ¹ / ₂	6 x 3 ¹ / ₂ ..	"	19 4 ¹ / ₂	19 4 ¹ / ₂
Flour ..	ton	161 3	159 11 ¹ / ₂	6 x 4 ¹ / ₂ ..	"	13 10 ¹ / ₂	14 0 ¹ / ₂
Bran ..	"	101 7	93 0 ¹ / ₂	6 x 5 ¹ / ₂ ..	"	14 11 ¹ / ₂	14 11 ¹ / ₂
Pollard ..	"	107 5	96 7 ¹ / ₂	Weatherboards			
Oats ..	bushel	2 0 ¹ / ₂	2 2 ¹ / ₂	Oregon ..	1,000 ft.	276 6	273 8 ¹ / ₂
Oatmeal ..	ton	381 8	358 4	Shelving ..	"	538 9	562 7 ¹ / ₂
Barley—English	bushel	3 1 ¹ / ₂	2 6 ¹ / ₂	Cement ..	cask	22 3	22 1 ¹ / ₂
Cape ..	"	2 5 ¹ / ₂	2 3	White Lead ..	ton	1,172 11	1,175 0
Maize ..	"	4 4 ¹ / ₂	4 8 ¹ / ₂	GROUP VIII.			
Hay ..	ton	140 0	136 5 ¹ / ₂	CHEMICALS—			
Straw ..	"	53 6	49 4 ¹ / ₂	Cream of Tartar	lb.	1 6 ¹ / ₂	1 5 ¹ / ₂
Peas ..	bushel	6 9 ¹ / ₂	4 5 ¹ / ₂	Carbonate of			
Potatoes ..	ton	85 4	77 10 ¹ / ₂	Soda ..	ton	417 6	415 0
Malt ..	bushel	5 6	5 6	Saltpetre ..	"	950 0	933 7 ¹ / ₂
Chaff ..	ton	81 0	75 6 ¹ / ₂	Sulphur ..	"	272 11	289 0 ¹ / ₂
Onions ..	"	336 9	52 1 ¹ / ₂	Caustic Soda ..	"	550 5	536 4 ¹ / ₂
GROUP IV. DAIRY				Potassium			
PRODUCE—				Cyanide ..	lb.	1 7 ¹ / ₂	1 7 ¹ / ₂
Ham ..	lb.	1 2 ¹ / ₂	1 1 ¹ / ₂	Alum ..	ton	600 0	600 0
Bacon ..	"	0 10 ¹ / ₂	0 10 ¹ / ₂				
Cheese ..	"	1 0 ¹ / ₂	1 0 ¹ / ₂				
Butter ..	"	1 2 ¹ / ₂	1 0 ¹ / ₂				
Lard ..	"	0 5 ¹ / ₂	0 5 ¹ / ₂				
Eggs ..	doz.	1 0 ¹ / ₂	1 0 ¹ / ₂				
Honey ..	lb.	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 4 ¹ / ₂				
Beeswax ..	"	1 1 ¹ / ₂	1 1 ¹ / ₂				
Condensed Milk	doz. tins	8 7 ¹ / ₂	8 0 ¹ / ₂				

NOTE.—In many instances these prices are the averages of certain brands which have been on the market for a great number of years, and these particular commodities and prices were therefore adopted in the scheme of computing the index-numbers for fluctuations in wholesale prices generally.

Sydney—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1933.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1933.
Groceries, &c.—														
Bread ..	2 lb.	d. 5.25	d. 5.25	d. 5.25	d. 5.25	d. 5.25	d. 5.25	d. 5.25	d. 5.25	d. 5.08	d. 5.06	d. 5.00	d. 5.46	d. 5.22
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	42.30	42.00	41.70	41.50	41.85	42.75	43.95	44.00	43.40	42.45	41.25	47.75	42.91
" self-raising ..	2 "	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.40	6.35	6.35	6.30	6.60	6.36
Tea ..	lb.	23.85	24.00	23.85	23.55	23.45	23.45	24.05	25.25	25.90	26.00	26.00	26.00	24.61
Sugar ..	"	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03
Rice ..	"	3.33	3.28	3.28	3.23	3.18	3.18	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.20
Sago ..	"	3.13	3.08	3.08	3.03	3.03	3.05	3.05	3.00	3.00	3.03	3.03	3.08	3.05
Jam, apricot ..	1½ "	10.50	10.20	10.15	10.10	10.05	9.95	9.95	9.90	9.85	9.95	9.95	9.95	10.04
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	7.05	6.95	7.00	6.95	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.86
Oatmeal ..	lb.	2.94	2.84	2.81	2.68	2.63	2.58	2.65	2.69	2.67	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.70
Raisins, seeded ..	"	9.47	9.47	9.47	9.47	9.47	9.47	9.47	9.40	9.47	9.52	9.52	9.42	9.47
Currants ..	"	8.65	8.65	8.75	8.50	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.55	8.60	8.50	8.54
Apricots, dried ..	"	15.55	15.40	14.65	13.80	13.30	12.75	12.60	12.75	12.40	11.95	12.00	11.95	13.26
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	11.55	11.32	11.20	11.15	11.05	10.70	10.70	9.80	9.25	9.25	9.20	9.20	10.37
Pears, canned ..	"	11.93	11.82	11.60	11.50	11.35	11.25	11.30	10.65	10.10	10.15	10.10	10.05	10.98
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	16.70	16.70	16.50	16.40	16.40	16.40	16.20	16.10	16.30	15.95	15.85	15.85	16.28
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	13.65	13.60	13.95	13.75	17.80	15.95	15.85	14.65	14.50	14.20	14.55	12.30	14.98
Onions ..	lb.	1.72	1.40	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.35	1.25	1.25	1.35	1.25	1.35
Soap, household ..	"	4.72	4.72	4.68	4.57	4.44	4.25	4.19	4.27	4.25	4.27	4.27	4.27	4.41
Candles ..	"	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25
Kerosene ..	1 gal.	21.19	21.28	21.28	21.28	21.28	21.28	21.28	21.28	21.10	20.35	20.10	20.60	21.03
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.00	6.92	6.92	7.05	7.10
Butter, factory ..	lb.	15.25	14.75	13.85	13.80	14.75	16.10	16.60	16.60	16.85	16.15	14.30	14.30	15.28
Cheese, mild ..	"	11.20	10.65	10.35	10.40	10.75	11.65	11.45	10.95	10.55	10.55	10.35	10.25	10.76
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	9.00	9.00	8.90	8.90	8.85	8.85	8.75	8.75	8.30	8.20	8.10	8.10	8.64
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	16.45	18.05	18.15	26.80	22.25	21.80	20.10	15.60	13.00	10.65	9.60	12.65	17.09
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	13.50	13.35	13.05	12.55	12.65	11.95	12.10	12.80	12.90	13.00	13.15	13.45	12.87
Ham, uncooked ..	"	18.50	17.78	17.44	17.22	16.89	16.39	16.28	16.50	16.28	16.39	16.50	17.11	16.94
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	8.65	8.65	8.60	8.75	8.55	8.65	8.70	9.30	9.20	9.30	9.00	9.10	8.87
" ribs ..	"	6.25	6.25	6.15	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.20	6.85	6.85	7.00	6.75	6.90	6.45
" steak, rump ..	"	12.85	12.75	12.60	12.40	12.30	12.40	12.50	12.95	12.90	12.80	12.70	12.70	12.65
" stewing ..	"	5.60	5.65	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.30	5.35	5.75	5.70	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.56
" sausages ..	"	5.10	5.10	5.15	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.30	5.05	5.16
" corned round ..	"	7.25	7.20	7.00	7.05	7.15	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.15	7.25	7.10	7.10	7.14
" brisket ..	"													
" with bone ..	"	3.55	3.55	3.45	3.45	3.40	3.40	3.50	3.75	3.80	3.65	3.80	3.80	3.59
Mutton, leg ..	"	5.44	5.44	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.45	5.55	5.70	5.85	5.90	5.75	5.95	5.58
" shoulder ..	"	4.00	4.06	4.05	3.95	3.90	4.10	4.05	4.45	4.55	4.60	4.45	4.60	4.23
" loin ..	"	6.44	6.39	6.20	6.00	6.05	5.80	5.85	6.30	6.45	6.65	6.50	6.85	6.29
" chops, loin ..	"	6.72	6.72	6.70	6.60	6.65	6.45	6.65	7.15	7.30	7.40	7.35	7.65	6.95
" leg ..	"	6.33	6.39	6.05	6.10	6.20	6.00	6.20	6.60	6.70	6.80	6.75	7.00	6.43
Pork, leg ..	"	10.65	10.50	9.65	10.10	9.70	9.80	9.75	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.00	10.05	10.02
" loin ..	"	10.75	10.65	10.10	10.45	10.05	10.15	10.20	10.55	10.40	10.55	10.50	10.50	10.41
" chops ..	"	10.45	10.45	9.90	9.80	9.90	9.70	9.70	10.20	10.10	10.10	10.15	10.25	10.06
" sausages ..	"	7.90	7.92	7.93	7.93	7.93	7.93	7.89	7.81	8.13	7.81	7.81	7.64	7.89

Melbourne—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1933.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1933.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Groceries, &c.—														
Bread ..	2 lb.	4.00	4.00	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67	4.61	3.80
Flour, ordinary ..	25 "	32.10	31.20	30.55	31.30	32.50	32.50	34.45	34.90	33.35	31.60	30.95	44.15	33.30
" self-raising ..	2 "	6.00	5.90	5.90	6.00	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.35	5.20	6.10	5.83
Tea ..	1b.	22.70	23.10	23.10	23.00	22.80	22.50	23.60	24.55	25.40	26.30	26.00	26.30	24.12
Sugar ..	"	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.98	3.95	3.88	3.80	4.05	4.00	4.15	3.98
Rice ..	"	3.43	3.28	3.25	3.23	3.23	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.18	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.28
Sago ..	"	2.94	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.79
Jam, apricot ..	1½ "	10.00	9.15	8.80	8.80	8.50	8.45	8.35	8.50	8.50	8.40	8.45	8.45	8.69
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	7.25	7.20	7.20	7.05	7.00	7.00	6.90	6.95	6.85	6.95	7.00	7.05	7.04
Oatmeal ..	1b.	2.74	2.66	2.66	2.51	2.39	2.31	2.34	2.34	2.36	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.49
Raisins, seeded ..	"	9.40	9.38	9.38	9.28	9.28	9.25	9.20	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.15	9.21
Currants ..	"	8.35	8.15	8.20	8.20	8.15	8.10	8.10	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.16
Apricots, dried ..	"	15.00	14.35	13.70	13.55	13.60	13.40	13.45	13.05	12.75	12.55	12.35	12.50	13.36
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	11.85	11.15	11.15	11.05	10.95	10.95	10.35	9.25	8.75	7.80	7.80	7.35	9.86
Pears, canned ..	"	11.80	11.55	11.60	11.35	11.20	11.10	10.60	9.85	9.70	8.90	8.85	8.45	10.41
Salmon, in tins ..	1b.	17.55	17.10	17.05	16.90	16.65	16.95	16.65	16.35	16.35	16.55	16.25	16.05	16.70
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	9.71	7.69	7.94	11.88	11.56	9.75	9.69	7.88	6.94	6.38	8.19	9.34	8.91
Onions ..	1b.	1.21	0.94	0.72	0.70	0.69	0.81	0.78	0.74	0.77	0.73	0.78	0.79	0.81
Soap, household ..	"	5.00	5.21	4.94	4.93	4.93	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.81	4.83	4.83	4.88	4.90
Candles ..	"	11.35	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.05	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.10	11.10	11.05	11.19
Kerosene ..	1 gal.	21.85	22.38	22.38	22.38	22.38	22.38	22.68	22.68	21.84	21.25	21.25	21.25	22.06
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	5.95	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.78
Butter, factory ..	1b.	14.85	14.35	13.35	13.65	14.25	15.80	14.65	15.55	16.75	15.75	13.80	12.95	14.64
Cheese, mild ..	"	10.90	10.60	10.10	10.85	11.00	11.15	11.05	11.20	10.56	10.50	11.10	10.85	10.82
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	9.30	9.35	9.30	9.15	9.15	9.10	9.25	9.20	9.00	8.80	8.85	8.60	9.09
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	12.20	15.10	15.70	19.60	21.30	20.90	14.50	14.60	11.45	11.00	11.10	11.35	14.90
Bacon, rashers ..	1b.	14.40	13.80	13.50	13.85	13.70	13.00	13.90	15.55	15.65	15.30	15.20	15.45	14.52
Ham, uncooked ..	"	15.50	14.63	14.63	14.75	14.56	14.69	14.69	16.19	16.19	16.31	16.31	16.44	15.41
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	7.20	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.40	7.90	8.15	8.80	9.20	9.55	9.25	8.90	8.14
" ribs ..	"	5.70	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.95	6.55	6.65	6.90	7.40	7.70	7.35	7.30	6.52
" steak, rump ..	"	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.50	12.10	12.20	12.40	13.20	13.60	14.20	14.00	13.60	12.56
" stewing ..	"	5.20	5.05	5.00	5.00	5.30	5.65	5.70	6.05	6.40	6.40	6.20	6.10	5.67
" sausages ..	"	4.95	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.95	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.13
" corned ..	"	6.80	6.70	6.80	6.80	6.80	7.00	7.05	7.45	7.90	8.05	8.15	8.10	7.30
" round brisket ..	"													
" with bone ..	"	3.45	3.10	3.20	3.25	3.40	3.60	3.70	3.93	3.98	4.38	4.18	4.14	3.69
Mutton, leg ..	"	4.75	4.80	4.70	4.65	4.90	5.60	5.70	6.15	6.50	6.50	6.15	5.95	5.53
" shoulder ..	"	2.70	2.60	2.60	2.65	3.00	3.60	3.50	3.70	4.05	4.00	3.80	3.90	3.34
" loin ..	"	4.80	4.85	4.85	4.80	5.00	5.45	5.45	5.75	6.20	6.15	5.65	5.80	5.40
" chops, loin ..	"	5.75	5.60	5.50	5.65	5.80	6.30	6.40	6.55	6.85	7.10	6.65	6.90	6.26
" " leg ..	"	5.80	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.85	6.40	6.30	6.60	6.90	6.95	6.70	6.70	6.29
Pork, leg ..	"	8.20	7.90	7.85	8.00	8.20	8.90	8.95	9.20	9.25	9.50	9.60	9.95	8.79
" loin ..	"	8.70	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.85	9.10	9.10	9.50	9.70	9.80	9.90	10.20	9.19
" chops ..	"	9.15	8.75	8.65	8.70	9.10	9.50	9.70	10.00	9.90	10.15	10.45	10.65	9.56
" sausages ..	"	7.40	7.40	7.33	7.80	8.17	8.67	8.67	8.67	9.00	8.57	8.57	8.57	8.24

Brisbane—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1933.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1933.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	4.45	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.47	4.46	4.46	4.41	4.41	4.41	4.41	5.21	4.51
Flour, ordinary ..	25 "	39.27	39.05	39.05	39.05	39.05	39.05	39.41	39.41	39.41	39.41	38.73	50.59	40.12
" self-raising ..	2 "	6.55	6.59	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.50	6.41	6.36	6.41	6.41	6.23	7.09	6.52
Tea ..	lb.	21.91	21.91	21.91	21.91	21.91	22.00	23.09	24.23	25.27	25.27	25.27	25.27	23.32
Sugar ..	"	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98
Rice ..	"	3.36	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.27	3.27	3.27	3.20	3.16	3.29
Sago ..	"	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.83	2.90	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.83
Jam, apricot ..	1½ "	9.89	9.89	9.89	9.82	9.82	9.82	9.82	9.79	9.79	9.75	9.62	9.62	9.80
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	7.05	7.05	6.91	6.86	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91	7.00	6.95	6.91	6.86	6.94
Oatmeal ..	lb.	2.76	2.73	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.64	2.62	2.65
Raisins, seeded ..	"	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.23	10.14	10.05	10.09	10.18	10.14	10.14	10.09	10.14	10.17
Currants ..	"	9.09	9.09	9.09	9.00	8.86	8.77	8.73	8.77	8.68	8.82	8.77	8.82	8.88
Apricots, dried ..	"	15.05	14.45	14.45	14.14	14.32	14.14	14.14	14.14	13.27	12.73	12.64	12.32	13.82
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	11.91	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.32	11.18	10.95	0.68	8.68	8.55	8.45	8.27	10.29
Pears, canned ..	"	12.14	12.00	12.09	12.09	12.00	11.91	11.68	10.55	9.50	9.36	9.23	9.09	10.97
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	14.59	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.27	14.14	14.09	13.86	13.00	13.32	13.05	13.09	13.92
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	13.68	13.45	13.68	16.64	15.95	14.55	15.45	14.73	13.18	12.95	12.55	11.05	13.99
Onions ..	lb.	1.03	1.03	1.12	1.09	1.06	1.12	1.20	1.00	1.01	1.05	0.98	0.95	1.06
Soap, household ..	"	3.20	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.23	3.23	3.18	3.30	3.41	3.41	3.34	3.26
Candles ..	"	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.59	10.45	10.55	10.45	10.36	10.45	10.51
Kerosene ..	1 gal.	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.18	17.91	17.68	17.68	17.73	18.01
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	6.08	6.08	6.05	5.90	5.90	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.94
Butter, factory ..	lb.	15.27	14.77	13.77	13.77	14.91	15.73	14.95	15.64	16.50	16.23	14.73	14.64	15.08
Cheese, mild ..	"	10.95	10.86	10.59	10.45	10.95	11.36	11.55	11.09	10.91	11.23	11.00	10.27	10.93
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	9.27	9.32	9.32	9.27	9.32	9.32	9.32	9.32	9.32	9.32	9.00	8.95	9.25
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	13.82	15.86	16.05	19.95	21.68	19.59	16.64	12.73	12.00	11.73	11.55	12.64	15.35
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	11.18	11.09	10.91	10.86	10.77	10.77	10.77	11.18	12.18	12.23	11.68	12.14	11.32
Ham, uncooked ..	"	17.44	17.00	17.36	16.83	16.17	15.71	16.00	16.00	17.00	17.00	16.33	16.67	16.63
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	6.75	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.53	6.48	6.50	6.65	6.70	6.70	6.65	6.60	6.63
" ribs ..	"	4.60	4.55	4.50	4.55	4.40	4.40	4.45	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.53	4.52
" steak, rump ..	"	9.10	9.05	9.00	9.00	8.83	8.80	8.85	9.00	9.15	9.20	9.15	9.15	9.03
" " stewing ..	"	3.95	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.85	3.85	3.90	3.95	4.05	4.10	4.15	4.05	3.97
" sausages ..	"	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85	4.90	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.91
" corned round ..	"	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.73	5.78	5.80	5.80	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.82
" " brisket ..	"													
" " with bone ..	"	2.70	2.90	2.80	2.80	2.60	2.63	2.58	2.68	2.80	2.85	2.85	2.83	2.75
Mutton, leg ..	"	5.30	5.30	5.25	5.30	5.25	5.20	5.30	5.80	5.98	6.00	6.05	6.10	5.57
" shoulder ..	"	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.05	3.10	3.65	3.80	3.80	3.85	3.95	3.39
" loin ..	"	4.85	4.85	4.70	4.75	4.85	4.85	4.95	5.50	5.63	5.65	5.65	5.70	5.16
" chops, loin ..	"	5.20	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.75	5.83	5.85	5.85	5.95	5.44
" " leg ..	"	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.40	5.35	5.45	6.05	6.18	6.20	6.10	6.15	5.76
Pork, leg ..	"	8.25	8.25	8.30	8.15	8.05	8.05	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.35	8.50	8.55	8.26
" loin ..	"	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.00	7.85	7.90	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.15	8.35	8.35	8.09
" chops ..	"	8.53	8.45	8.45	8.30	8.20	8.10	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.55	8.55	8.37
" sausages ..	"	6.07	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.86	5.86	5.86	5.86	5.86	5.95

Adelaide—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1933.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1933.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	3.80	3.80	4.00	3.95	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.45	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.95	4.08
Flour, ordinary ..	25 "	31.85	31.65	31.65	31.35	32.20	32.75	34.70	34.95	34.60	32.60	32.40	44.05	33.73
" self-raising ..	2 "	4.15	4.15	4.20	4.20	4.30	4.55	4.75	4.75	4.80	4.55	4.45	5.30	4.43
Tea ..	lb.	21.85	21.65	21.65	21.65	21.65	21.65	22.80	24.20	25.30	25.40	25.80	25.80	23.29
Sugar ..	"	4.00	3.95	3.89	3.83	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93
Rice ..	"	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.13	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.12
Sago ..	"	2.65	2.65	2.60	2.60	2.55	2.65	2.60	2.65	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.65
Jam, apricot ..	1½ "	9.95	9.70	9.50	9.25	9.15	9.20	9.10	8.60	8.50	8.45	8.60	8.60	9.05
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	6.85	6.60	6.55	6.50	6.55	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.55
Oatmeal ..	lb.	2.31	2.31	2.30	2.19	2.09	2.14	2.14	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.17	2.18
Raisins, seeded ..	"	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.05	7.10	7.00	7.00	6.90	6.90	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.98
Currants ..	"	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.55	7.55	7.50	7.50	7.40	7.50	7.53
Apricots, dried ..	"	12.22	12.17	12.00	12.05	11.90	11.90	12.05	11.85	11.80	11.60	11.00	11.20	11.81
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	11.35	11.00	10.65	10.40	10.50	10.60	10.20	9.85	9.85	9.65	9.30	8.95	10.19
Pears, canned ..	"	10.60	10.40	10.40	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.15	10.00	9.85	9.75	9.40	9.15	10.03
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	12.30	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.50	12.45	12.40	12.30	12.25	11.90	11.90	12.30
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	10.17	7.75	8.25	12.67	11.67	11.33	11.00	10.75	9.92	8.67	10.67	15.50	10.70
Onions ..	lb.	0.96	0.96	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.96	0.98	1.00	0.91	1.00	1.00	0.96
Soap, household ..	"	4.18	4.16	4.12	4.08	4.04	4.04	4.04	4.04	4.04	4.04	4.07	4.09	4.08
Candles ..	"	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.60	10.65	10.62
Kerosene ..	1 gal.	18.96	19.36	19.36	19.36	19.36	19.36	19.36	19.36	18.15	18.05	18.05	18.05	18.90
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	6.00	5.90	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.80	5.93
Butter, factory ..	lb.	14.20	15.35	15.05	15.20	14.80	14.75	14.20	16.05	16.45	14.75	15.05	14.65	15.05
Cheese, mild ..	"	8.50	8.35	8.55	8.45	8.75	9.25	9.35	9.20	9.10	9.15	8.85	8.55	8.84
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	8.60	9.06
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	8.95	10.20	11.10	19.70	18.15	18.00	11.25	9.90	9.05	9.00	9.00	8.95	12.24
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	10.65	10.15	10.05	10.00	10.05	11.05	12.00	13.70	13.90	13.80	13.80	14.00	11.93
Ham, uncooked ..	"	15.50	15.25	14.44	13.56	13.38	14.25	15.06	15.88	15.75	15.63	15.75	15.88	15.03
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	7.30	7.45	7.40	7.45	7.75	7.95	7.80	7.85	7.95	7.85	7.80	7.75	7.69
" ribs ..	"	5.40	5.55	5.60	5.70	5.85	6.15	5.95	6.10	6.25	6.10	6.05	6.10	5.90
" steak, rump ..	"	11.30	11.70	11.70	11.50	11.60	12.30	12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	11.70	11.80	11.77
" stewing ..	"	6.70	6.80	6.80	7.00	7.20	7.50	7.30	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.11
" sausages ..	"	4.60	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.80	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.60	4.63
" corned round ..	"	7.90	8.20	8.15	8.05	8.15	8.35	8.15	8.20	8.15	8.20	8.20	8.10	8.15
" " with bone ..	"	4.00	4.30	4.20	4.33	4.50	4.67	4.93	5.00	4.86	4.86	4.70	4.42	4.57
Mutton, leg ..	"	6.10	6.40	6.25	6.20	6.20	6.60	6.35	6.50	6.55	6.35	6.10	6.20	6.32
" shoulder ..	"	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.15	5.00	5.50	5.35	5.50	5.55	5.45	5.45	5.25	5.31
" loin ..	"	5.75	5.70	5.50	5.60	5.50	5.90	5.80	5.85	6.05	6.05	6.00	5.85	5.80
" chops, loin ..	"	7.00	7.10	7.10	6.80	7.00	7.25	7.25	7.05	7.20	7.20	7.00	7.00	7.08
" " leg ..	"	7.60	7.55	7.70	7.50	7.70	7.95	7.65	7.50	7.90	7.55	7.60	7.50	7.64
Pork, leg ..	"	7.90	8.05	7.95	7.70	7.65	8.25	8.05	8.30	8.25	8.15	8.40	8.35	8.09
" loin ..	"	8.35	8.20	8.00	7.95	7.80	8.35	8.20	8.55	8.55	8.45	8.70	8.70	8.32
" chops ..	"	8.70	8.85	8.75	8.35	8.35	8.60	8.60	8.90	9.00	8.80	9.10	9.40	8.78
" sausages ..	"	7.20	7.20	7.20	6.90	6.90	6.80	6.80	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.80	6.90	6.95

Perth—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1933.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1933.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.90	3.90	3.90	4.90	3.95
Flour, ordinary ..	25 "	29.50	29.50	29.35	29.35	30.15	30.45	32.65	33.95	34.55	34.55	34.25	40.30	32.88
" self-raising ..	2 "	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.95	5.95	5.95	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.10	7.05	6.05
Tea ..	lb.	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.20	23.20	23.10	23.30	24.85	26.05	26.35	26.50	26.50	24.41
Sugar ..	"	4.10	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.01
Rice ..	"	3.40	3.40	3.35	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.35	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.15	3.28
Sago ..	"	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.06
Jam, apricot ..	1½ "	10.95	10.75	10.50	10.40	10.25	9.90	9.65	9.55	9.50	9.50	9.30	9.25	9.96
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	8.15	8.15	8.05	8.00	8.05	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.65	7.95
Oatmeal ..	lb.	3.01	3.03	3.01	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.99	3.03	3.03	2.99
Raisins, seeded ..	"	9.30	9.30	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.10	9.23
Currants ..	"	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.60	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.63
Apricots, dried ..	"	15.10	14.22	13.78	13.10	13.30	13.30	13.30	12.50	12.10	11.90	11.70	11.70	13.00
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	12.55	12.75	12.65	12.15	11.85	11.85	11.45	11.35	11.10	10.25	9.80	9.50	11.44
Pears, canned ..	"	12.80	12.95	12.70	12.40	12.20	12.40	11.85	11.65	11.60	10.90	10.35	10.25	11.84
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	13.30	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.35	13.35	13.10	13.10	13.36
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	8.55	8.33	10.55	15.30	16.50	16.20	15.20	15.00	14.00	13.90	11.40	10.25	12.93
Onions ..	lb.	1.60	1.50	1.44	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.55	1.45	1.40	1.45	1.35	1.35	1.44
Soap, household ..	"	4.32	4.32	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.22	4.22	4.22	4.18	4.22	4.20	4.20	4.23
Candies ..	"	11.80	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.89
Kerosene ..	1 gal.	22.28	22.28	22.22	22.76	22.76	22.76	22.76	22.62	21.33	21.33	21.33	21.33	22.15
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	6.10	6.10	6.60	6.80	6.90	6.90	6.80	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.67
Butter, factory ..	lb.	15.60	15.45	15.35	15.35	15.35	16.15	15.40	15.70	16.35	16.65	15.10	14.35	15.57
Cheese, mild ..	"	11.25	11.25	10.85	10.85	10.85	11.40	11.40	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.25	11.05	11.19
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.20	9.14
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	9.35	13.83	12.60	20.10	22.90	17.90	13.30	13.20	11.75	10.70	10.40	10.45	14.04
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	13.70	13.50	13.40	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.00	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.30	13.30
Ham, uncooked ..	"	16.50	16.30	16.10	16.00	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.90	16.00	16.10	16.10	16.20	16.08
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	7.90	8.00	8.30	8.25	8.30	9.05	7.90	8.30	8.10	8.20	8.00	8.00	8.19
" ribs ..	"	6.50	6.60	6.90	6.85	7.00	7.55	6.65	7.00	6.70	6.80	6.60	6.70	6.82
" steak, rump ..	"	13.50	13.80	14.20	14.10	14.00	14.80	13.20	13.90	13.10	13.50	13.60	14.00	13.81
" " stewing ..	"	6.90	6.70	7.10	7.20	7.20	7.70	7.10	7.30	6.85	7.00	6.80	7.00	7.07
" sausages ..	"	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.15	5.35	5.15	5.60	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	6.02
" " corned ..	"	7.45	7.65	7.70	7.70	7.60	8.05	7.55	7.70	7.40	7.65	7.40	7.25	7.59
" " brisket ..	"													
" " with bone ..	"	3.89	3.83	4.00	4.22	4.28	5.06	4.28	4.17	3.78	4.00	4.00	4.11	4.14
Mutton, leg ..	"	5.15	5.30	5.65	5.60	5.90	6.60	5.75	5.95	5.60	5.20	5.20	6.20	5.68
" shoulder ..	"	3.75	3.65	3.90	3.75	3.95	4.60	4.20	4.20	3.85	3.45	3.45	4.00	3.90
" loin ..	"	5.40	5.20	5.55	5.35	5.55	5.90	5.50	5.60	5.40	5.10	4.90	5.80	5.44
" chops, loin ..	"	6.05	5.90	6.30	6.05	6.20	6.70	6.10	6.30	6.10	5.80	6.00	6.40	6.16
" " leg ..	"	6.15	6.00	6.30	6.15	6.30	6.90	6.30	6.30	6.20	5.80	6.00	6.50	6.24
Pork, leg ..	"	8.90	8.95	8.70	8.70	8.65	9.10	9.05	9.00	8.95	8.95	8.90	9.30	8.93
" loin ..	"	8.60	8.55	8.50	8.40	8.45	8.80	8.85	8.85	8.75	8.75	8.70	8.90	8.68
" chops ..	"	9.05	8.95	9.00	9.00	8.95	9.20	9.00	9.10	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.20	9.04
" sausages ..	"	6.70	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.70	6.60	6.80	6.60	6.70	6.70	6.65

Hobart—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1933.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average. Year, 1933.
Groceries, &c.—		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bread ..	2 lb.	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95
Flour, ordinary ..	25 "	35.40	35.40	35.40	35.10	35.45	36.55	38.60	38.45	37.40	37.15	36.05	37.95	36.57
" self-raising ..	2 "	6.00	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.85	5.90	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.90	5.88
Tea ..	lb.	22.80	22.80	22.80	22.80	22.80	23.10	23.70	24.40	25.50	25.80	25.80	26.15	24.04
Sugar ..	"	4.04	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.05	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.01
Rice ..	"	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.60	3.60	3.55	3.55	3.63
Sago ..	"	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.45	3.45	3.43
Jam, apricot ..	1½ "	11.10	11.10	11.00	10.90	10.80	10.80	11.00	10.90	10.80	10.70	10.80	10.80	10.89
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	7.95	7.90	7.90	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.80	7.75	7.80	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.83
Oatmeal ..	lb.	3.24	3.24	3.21	3.20	3.21	3.15	3.17	3.12	3.12	3.05	3.10	3.12	3.16
Raisins, seeded ..	"	9.45	9.45	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.40	9.40	9.45	9.45	9.40	9.40	9.20	9.43
Currants ..	"	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.90	8.90	9.00	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.10	9.10	9.05	8.99
Apricots, dried ..	"	14.67	14.50	14.67	14.43	14.14	14.29	14.29	14.00	13.86	13.43	13.43	13.43	14.10
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	11.95	11.75	11.75	11.35	11.35	11.30	11.30	10.25	9.45	9.25	9.00	8.95	10.64
Pears, canned ..	"	11.85	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.70	11.60	11.70	10.65	10.05	9.90	9.75	9.75	11.03
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	14.00	13.70	13.70	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.80
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	16.55	15.25	13.90	13.85	12.15	12.90	12.80	12.30	12.20	12.50	16.40	18.90	14.31
Onions ..	lb.	2.10	1.85	1.60	1.55	1.50	1.40	1.55	1.55	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.58
Soap, household ..	"	4.90	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.75	4.83	4.93	4.83	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.88	4.83
Candles ..	"	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.15	11.30	11.30	11.40	11.30	11.28
Kerosene ..	1 gal.	27.20	27.20	27.20	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.10	27.10	27.10	27.10	27.60	27.60	27.31
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.40	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.32
Butter, factory ..	lb.	15.25	14.60	13.95	14.10	14.85	16.30	15.50	16.15	15.35	15.35	11.45	10.45	14.50
Cheese, mild ..	"	12.30	11.70	11.20	10.90	10.20	10.70	10.70	11.20	11.35	11.05	10.80	10.40	11.04
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.10	10.05	10.00	9.95	9.95	9.95	10.10
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	11.55	16.80	16.00	21.80	25.60	19.20	16.00	12.40	9.80	8.85	10.20	11.25	14.95
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	13.40	12.80	12.60	12.50	12.20	12.30	12.60	13.50	13.40	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.83
Ham, uncooked ..	"	14.67	14.67	14.67	14.67	14.67	14.33	14.00	14.67	14.67	14.67	15.00	15.00	14.64
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	7.80	7.75	7.50	8.10	7.90	8.00	8.30	8.90	9.30	9.20	8.60	8.30	8.30
" ribs ..	"	6.50	6.15	6.00	6.10	6.15	6.30	6.40	7.10	7.60	7.60	7.30	7.00	6.68
" steak, rump ..	"	11.80	11.70	11.60	11.80	11.80	12.00	12.20	12.60	13.20	13.50	12.60	12.20	12.25
" stewing ..	"	5.90	6.20	5.80	6.30	6.00	6.20	6.30	7.00	7.00	7.20	6.70	6.60	6.44
" sausages ..	"	5.89	5.89	5.67	5.83	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	6.11	6.10	6.00	6.10	5.93
" corned round ..	"	8.10	8.10	8.00	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.00	8.60	8.70	8.60	8.40	8.20	7.00
" brisket ..	"													
" with bone ..	"	4.60	4.45	4.40	4.60	4.55	4.65	4.60	4.80	4.90	4.95	4.75	4.50	4.65
Mutton, leg ..	"	5.30	5.25	5.35	5.48	5.60	6.05	6.40	7.20	7.50	7.60	7.20	7.05	6.33
" shoulder ..	"	3.80	3.55	3.60	3.85	3.90	4.25	4.75	5.45	5.55	5.60	5.30	4.95	4.55
" loin ..	"	4.95	4.85	4.85	4.90	4.90	5.35	5.70	6.65	6.80	6.85	6.20	6.00	5.67
" chops, loin ..	"	7.50	7.40	7.10	7.40	7.70	7.80	7.80	8.50	8.50	8.70	8.40	8.00	7.90
" leg ..	"	7.60	7.60	7.50	7.40	7.70	8.10	8.20	9.00	9.10	9.00	8.50	8.10	8.15
Pork, leg ..	"	9.70	9.00	8.90	9.20	9.00	9.20	9.40	9.70	9.90	10.10	10.10	10.20	9.53
" loin ..	"	9.70	9.10	9.10	9.40	9.40	9.50	9.80	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.30	10.20	9.73
" chops ..	"	10.10	9.60	9.60	10.10	9.80	10.20	10.20	10.60	11.00	10.80	10.60	10.40	10.32
" sausages ..	"	9.00	8.89	8.89	9.00	9.22	9.11	9.11	9.11	9.11	9.00	9.20	8.80	9.04

Section III.

Weekly House Rents (a) in Metropolitan and Country Towns.

TOWN.	WEIGHTED AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTS FOR 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED.				
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—					
Sydney	25 7	26 4	22 7	19 8	19 0
Newcastle	23 10	23 0	19 8	17 7	17 1
Broken Hill	15 5	16 0	15 5	13 8	13 10
Goulburn	27 3	26 0	21 0	18 6	17 10
Bathurst	19 4	21 6	19 8	17 2	17 2
Weighted Average	25 1	25 9	22 1	19 3	18 8
VICTORIA—					
Melbourne	24 1	22 3	19 1	17 11	17 7
Ballarat	15 6	15 4	13 8	13 10	14 0
Bendigo	18 0	16 6	14 5	14 2	14 1
Geelong	20 8	19 5	17 11	16 3	15 10
Warrnambool	18 8	19 0	18 1	17 8	17 6
Weighted Average	23 4	21 7	18 8	17 7	17 3
QUEENSLAND—					
Brisbane	18 6	17 1	14 11	14 1	15 0
Toowoomba	15 10	16 0	13 10	14 3	15 7
Rockhampton	13 11	15 1	13 9	12 10	12 6
Charters Towers	16 5	15 10	13 10	11 11	11 4
Warwick	14 11	14 8	14 3	13 7	13 5
Weighted Average	17 9	16 8	14 8	13 11	14 8
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—					
Adelaide	21 8	20 2	16 7	15 2	15 3
Kadina, etc.	9 9	8 9	8 10	8 4	8 4
Port Pirie	15 4	15 9	14 10	13 9	13 3
Mount Gambier	12 4	12 11	12 11	13 5	13 5
Peterborough	17 11	17 10	15 9	15 5	15 7
Weighted Average	20 9	19 5	16 2	14 10	14 10
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—					
Perth	21 0	21 7	19 4	17 10	17 6
Kalgoorlie	11 11	14 10	14 5	16 4	17 11
Northam	20 2	19 10	18 9	17 8	17 3
Bunbury	14 10	17 3	17 0	16 7	17 0
Geraldton	21 8	23 5	22 9	21 7	20 8
Weighted Average	19 11	20 7	18 10	17 9	17 7
TASMANIA—					
Hobart	20 6	20 1	19 10	19 1	18 11
Launceston	18 3	17 9	17 1	16 9	16 11
Burnie	17 2	16 0	15 8	15 5	14 11
Devonport	16 2	17 0	16 0	15 3	14 11
Queenstown	11 5	14 6	13 2	14 10	15 5
Weighted Average	19 3	18 10	18 6	17 11	17 11
Weighted Average, Australia	22 10	22 4	19 4	17 7	17 4

(a) The rents are shown to the nearest penny.

Section IV.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1933.

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an *. Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight, *vide* footnotes below. Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements which were in force at the 31st December, 1933. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. In certain cases of this nature the wages are shown in the form (say), 77s. 8d. to 83s. 1d.; indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shown in the form 71s. 5d. and 82s. 2d., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes or grades of work, and that there are no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Coopering—						
Coopers	88 6	*120 0	*106 6	81 3	*98 3	*110 0
Furniture—						
Cabinetmakers ..	*92 6	83 7	*102 8	81 3	*88 6	85 5
Carpet Planners ..	*92 6	83 7	..	81 3	82 8	85 5
Chairmakers ..	*92 6	83 7	*102 8	81 3	*88 6	85 5
French Polishers ..	*92 6	83 7	*102 8	81 3	*86 1	85 5
Upholsterers ..	*92 6	81 9	*102 8	79 5	*88 6	83 7
Woodcarvers ..	*92 6	83 7	*102 8	81 3	*88 6	85 5
Wood Machinists ..	*92 6	70/1 to 83/7	*102 8	75/3 to 81/3	86/1 & 88/6	71/11 & 85/5
Mattress Making—Wire—						
Finishers	*87 6	75 5	*93 6	73 1	..	77 4
Makers	*87 6	75 5	*93 6	73 1	*84 0	77 4
Picture Framing—						
Compo. Workers ..	*86 6	74 7	*93 0	67 9	*81 3	..
General Hands ..	*86 6	75 5	*93 0	62 4	*81 3	63 10
Gilders	*86 6	77 3	*93 0	70 5	*81 3	..
Mount Cutters ..	*86 6	77 3	*93 0	70 5	*81 3	..
Saw Milling and Timber Yards—						
Box and Casemakers ..	77 8	73 8	*82 11	70 5	71 0	74 8
Labourers	66 11	62 10	*82 0	59 7	60 3	65 11
Machinists—						
Box Printing ..	69 7	65 7	*82 11	62 4	62 11	66 7
Boults Carver ..	85 10	81 9	*88 6	78 6	79 1	82 10
Nailing	72 4	68 3	*82 11	65 0	65 7	69 4
Planing	77/8 to 83/1	73/8 to 79/1	*87 7	70/5 to 75/10	71/- to 76/5	74/8 to 80/1
Shaping	85 10	81 9	*101 4	78 6	79 1	82 10
Ordermen	77 8	73 8	*84 10	70 5	71 0	77 4
Saw Doctors ..	93 11	89 10	*97 8	86 7	87 3	90 11
Sawyers—						
Band or Jlg ..	77/8 to 88/6	73/8 to 84/5	*90 4	70/5 to 81/3	71/- to 81/10	74/8 to 85/6
Circular	75/11 to 83/1	71/10 to 79/1	*87 7	68/7 to 75/10	69/3 to 76/5	72/11 to 80/1
Stackers	72 4	68 3	*97 8	65 0	65 7	69 4
Wood Turners ..	85 10	81 9	*91 3	78 6	79 1	82 10

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Agricultural Implements—						
Assemblers ..	*84 6	70 1	..	66 10	*78 10	..
Bulldozermen ..	*90 6	75 5	..	72 3	*83 8	..
Drillers	*84 6	69 2	..	65 11	*78 10	..
Fitters	*90 6	75/5 to 79/6	..	72/3 to 76/3	*88 6	..
Labourers—unskilled	*72 6	66 0	..	62 9	*71 0	..
Machinists—Iron ..	*84 6	72 9	..	69 6	*86 10	..
Painters—Brush ..	*69 0	68 8	..	65 6	..	..
Scroll	*76 0	79 6	..	76 3	..	..
Patternmakers ..	*105 6	86 8	..	83 6	*95 8	..
Sheet Iron Workers ..	*88 6	79 6	..	76 3	..	..
Strikers	*72 6	70 1	..	66 10	*71 8	..

Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(1) 35 hours. (2) 36 hours. (3) 40 hours. (4) 42 hours. (5) 43 hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 45 hours. (8) 46 hours. (9) 46½ hours. (10) 46½ hours—Daylight, 48 hours, artificial light, 45 hours. (11) 47 hours. (12) 47½ hours. (13) 60 hours. (14) 86 hours per fortnight. (15) 96 hours per fortnight. (16) 8 hours, summer, 46 hours, winter. (17) 88 hours per fortnight. (18) 52 hours. (19) 50 hours.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Boiler Making—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Journeymen ..	'88 6	'84 11	'97 8	'81 3	'88 6	'85 11
Railwaymen ..	'99 0	'84 11	'97 8	'81 3	'90 10	'85 6
Brassworking—						
Coremakers ..	'75/- to 88/6	'71/5 & 82/2	'97 8	'67/9 to 81/3	'88 6	'72/5 & 85/11
Dressers ..	'74/1 to 75/11	'70/6 & 72/4	'78 4	'66/10 to 68/7	'75 11	'72/5 & 73/4
Finishers ..	'80/5 to 88/6	'77/8 & 84/11	'97 8	'74/- to 81/3	'88 6	'78/9 & 85/11
Furnacemen ..	'77 8	'74 1	'78/4 & 87/8	'66 10	'83 8	'71 7
Moulders ..	'75/- to 88/6	'71/5 & 84/11	'94/- to 97/8	'67/9 to 81/3	'88 6	'72/5 & 85/11
Cycles—						
Assemblers ..	'74 6	85/6 & 90/	'89/4 & 97/8	'85/ to 100/	'75/11 & 81/3	76 0
Frame Builders ..	'76 2	90/ & 92/3	'97 8	'85/ to 100/	..	76 0
Repairers ..	'76 2	90 0	'97 8	'85/ to 100/	..	76 0
Turners (Motor) ..	'88 6	84 11	'101 4	81 3	'88 6	'85 11
Electrical Installation—						
Cable Jointers ..	'102 6	84/11 & 86/8	'98 1	81/3 & 83/	..	85/11 & 87/9
Fitters ..	'102 6	'86 8	'100 10	'83 0	'88 6	'87 9
Mechanics ..	'96 6	81 4	'98 1	77 7	'88 6	82 4
Patrolmen ..	..	72/4 & 81/4	'79 9	68/7 to 77/7	..	73/4 & 82/4
Wiremen ..	'96 6	81 4	'98 1	77 7	'82 10	81 11
Other Adults ..	..	63 4	'77 0	59 7	'71 0	64 4
Electrical Supply—						
Armature Winders ..	'102 6	86 8	'100 10	83 0	'88 6	87 9
Cable Jointers ..	'102 6	85/10 & 86/8	'98 1	81/3 & 83/	..	85/11 & 87/9
Instrument Makers ..	'102 6	86 8	'100 10	83 0	'88 6	87 9
Linesmen ..	'96 6	81 4	'98 1	77 7	'83 8	82 4
Meter Testers ..	'96 6	76/10 & 79/11	'98 1	73/1 & 76/3	..	77/10 & 81/
Patrolmen—Night ..	..	72/4 & 81/4	'79 9	68/7 & 77/7	..	73/4 & 82/4
Shift Electricians ..	'102 6	81/4 & 86/8	'110 10	..	..	82/4 & 87/9
Switchboard Attendants ..	..	79 11	'77 0	76 3	..	81 0
Other Adults ..	..	63 4	'77 0	59 7	..	64 4
Electrical Trades—						
Fitters ..	'102 6	'86 8	'100 10	'83 0	'88 6	'87 9
Mechanics ..	'96 6	81 4	'98 1	77 7	'88 6	82 4
Wiremen ..	'96 6	81 4	'98 1	77 7	'83 8	82 4
Electroplating—						
Platers ..	'81/4 to 88/6	'77/8 & 84/11	'88 0	'74/ & 81/3	'88 6	78/9 & 85/11
Polishers ..	'82/6 to 87/	84 0	'82/6 to 88/	75 0	..	..
Engineering—						
Blacksmiths ..	'89 5	'85 10	'101 4	'82 1	'88 6	'86 10
Borers and Slotters ..	'88 6	'84 11	'97 8	'81 3	'88 6	'85 11
Brassfinishers ..	'86/8 to 88/6	'77/8 & 84/11	'97 8	'74/ & 81/3	'88 6	'78/9 & 85/11
Coppersmiths ..	'89 5	'85 10	'101 4	'82 1	'88 6	'86 10
Drillers—Radial ..	'77 8	'74 1	'85 8	'70 5	'88 6	'75 2
Fitters ..	'83 6	'84 11	'97 8	'81 3	'88 6	'85 11
Millers ..	'83 6	'84 11	'97 8	'81 3	'88 6	'85 11
Pattern Makers ..	'96 7	'93 0	'103 0	'89 4	'95 8	'94 1
Planers—						
Rail and Plate, Edge ..	'81 4	'77 8	'83 0	'74 0	'82 1	'78 9
Other ..	'88 6	'84 11	'97 8	'81 3	'88 6	'85 11
Shapers ..	'88 6	'84 11	'97 8	'81 3	'88 6	'85 11
Turners ..	'88 6	'84 11	'97 8	'81 3	'88 6	'85 11
Ironworking—Assistants—						
Boilermakers' Helpers ..	'72 4	'68 8	'78 4	'65 0	'75 11	'69 9
" Labourers ..	'72 4	'68 8	'78 4	'65 0	'71 0	'69 9
Engineers' Labourers ..	'72 4	'68 8	'76 8	'65 0	'75 11	'69 9
Furnacemen's Assistants ..	'72 4	'68 8	'76 8	'65 0	'75 11	'69 9
Moulders' Labourers ..	'72 4	'68 8	'76 8	'65 0	'75 11	'69 9
Strikers ..	'72/4 to 74/1	'68/8 & 70/6	'78 4	'65/ & 66/10	'78 10	'69/9 & 71/7

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Moulding—Iron—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Coremakers—Machine ..	°75 0	°71 5	°97 8	°67 9	°88 6	°72 5
„ Other ..	°88 6	°84 11	°97 8	°81 3	°88 6	°85 11
Dressers and Fettlers ..	°74 1	°70 6	°78 4	°66 10	°75 11	°71 7
Furnacemen ..	°79/6 & 80/5	°75/11 & 76/10	°78/4 to 87/8	°72/3 & 73/1	°83 8	°76/11 & 77/10
Moulders—Machine ..	°75 0	°71 5	°94 0	°69 6	°88 6	°74 3
„ Other ..	°88 6	°84 11	°97 8	°81 3	°88 6	°85 11
Sheet Metal Working—						
Canister Makers ..	°73 0	69/4 & 71/2	°89 4	67/ to 75/	83 2	°91/8 & 95/4
Japanners—						
Coating or Brush-work ..	°81 6	68 5	°91 2	71 0	..	..
Ornamental ..	°83 6	80 2	°91 2	82 6	..	..
Solderers ..	°73/ & 77/	69/4 & 71/2	°91 2	69 0	83 2	..
Tinsmiths ..	°87 0	77/5 & 85/6	°91 2	79/6 & 86/6	90/8 & 99/2	°91 8
Millmaking—						
Case Wires ..	°72 6	76 0	..	63 0	..	..
Labourers ..	°72 6	76 0	..	63 0	..	..
Setters Up ..	°91 6	87 0	..	63/ to 77/6	..	..
Wire Working—						
Journeymen ..	°86 6	75 6	..	78 0	78 6	°85 0*

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Aerated Water and Cordials—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bottlers ..	69/2 to 71/5	65/1 to 67/4	°74 0	70 6	74 3	73 0
Drivers (Motor) ..	73/2 to 80/5	°67/10 to 75/	°83/ to 91/	°68/3 to 75/5	81 3	°64/10 to 72/
„ (One Horse) ..	68 8	°63 4	°81 0	°63 9	81 3	°60 4
Packers ..	66 11	62 10	°74 0	67 6	74 3	71 0
Wires ..	66 11	62 10	..	67 6	74 3	71 0
Baking (Bread)—						
Board Hands ..	°103 6	°100 10	°92/ to 97/	85 0	°88 6	86 6
Carters (One Horse) ..	°90 0	°85 0	°83 0	74 0	77 8	61 6
Doughmen ..	°103/6 to 106/	°100 10	°99 6	85 0	°92 6	86 6
Ovenmen ..	°108 6	°100 10	°97 0	85 0	°88 6	86 6
Singlehands ..	°106 0	°110 0	°99 6	90 0	°92 6	86 6
Baking (Biscuits and Cakes)—						
Adult Males ..	°72 6	72 0	°74 0	63 0	77 3	66 0
Bakers ..	°87 6	81 0	°81 6	68 0	85 3	74 6
Mixers ..	°78 6	81 0	°81 6	66 0	85 3	78 0
Brewing—						
Adult Males ..	°100 0	°92 0	°82 0	°97 6	°84 3	92 6
Bottlers and Washers ..	°100 0	°92 0	°82 0	°97 6	°85 3	92 6
Cellarmen ..	°103 0	°103 3	°87 0	°97 6	°85/3 & 90/3	92 6
Drivers (Two Horses) ..	°103 0	68 3	°87 0	°100 6	°85 3	68 3
„ (Motor under 3 tons) ..	°109 0	68/3 to 71/10	°84/ to 92/	°103 6	..	68/3 & 71/10
Towermen ..	°102 0	°95 8	°82 0	°100 6	°84 3	94 6
Butchering (Carcase)—						
Chilling Room Hands ..	°82 6	..	°91 6	95 0	°74 3	..
Labourers (Beef) ..	°86 6	°71 6	°79 0	95 0	°79 3	66 6
„ (Mutton) ..	°78 0	°71 6	°79 0	95 0	°79 3	66 6
Scalders ..	°88 6	78 9	°91 6	109 0	°79/3 & 96/9	..
Slaughtermen (Beef) ..	°126 6	°96 0	°101 6	130 0	°96 9	108 0
„ (Mutton) ..	(a)	°96 0	°101 6	130 0	°96 9	108 0

(a) Piecework rates.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Butchering (Retail)—						
Carters (Cash Cutting)	93 6	79 6	91 6	76 3	89 3	80 0
" ..	76 0	68 3	82/6 & 85/6	65 0	74 3	..
General Hands ..	86 0	79 6	91 6	76 3	89 3	80 0
Shopmen ..	86/to93/6	79 6	91 6	76 3	89/3 & 94/3	80 0
Smallgoodsmen ..	96 6	77 3	91 6	74 0	89/3 & 94/3	90 0
Cold Storage and Ice—						
Chamber Hands ..	82/6 & 86/6	90 9	109 9	*64/ to 73/	71 6*	65 3
Pullers and Stackers ..	77 6	90 9	115 3	*64/ to 73/	71 6*	65 3
Confectionery—						
Journeyman ..	90 6	85 6	81 6	68/ & 73/6	81 9*	84 6
Storemen ..	68 6	72 6	78 0	63 0	81 9*	87 3
Ham and Bacon Curing—						
Curers—First Hand ..	102 6	85 10	103 0	84 10	97 3	90 0
Cutters Up—First Hand ..	88 6	79 1	97 0	78 1	87 9	80 0
Ham Baggers ..	..	72 9	91 0	71 9	84 9	80 0
Lardmen ..	75 0	72/9 to 79/1	91 0	71 9	87 9	80 0
Rollers and Trimmers ..	80 0	79 1	84 9	78 1	82/9 & 87/9	80 0
Scalders ..	75 0	79 1	93 3	78 1	90 3	80 0
Slaughtermen ..	89 0	85 4	103 0	84 10	97 3	108 0
Smallgoodsmen—						
First Hand ..	95 0	85 10	103 0	84 10	97 3	90 0
Smokers—First Hand ..	81 0	79 1	97 0	78 1	82 9	80 0
Jam Making and Pres-						
erving—						
Adult Males ..	65 6	65 6	74 0	65 6	77 3	65 6
Soldiers ..	72 6	72 6	91 2	72 6	77 3	72 6
Malt—						
Maltsters ..	90/ to 91/10	90 0	74 0	97 6	84 3	83 0
Milling—Condiments—						
Grinders ..	81 0	70 0	75 6	66 0	..	63 5
Mixers or Blenders ..	74 0	72 0	75 6	68 0	..	63 5
Stone Dressers ..	(a)	77 0	75 6	73 6	..	63 5
Milling—Flour—						
Millers—Head ..	97 6	97 6	96 6	97 6	93 0	117 0
" Shift ..	84/6 to 95/	84/6 to 95/	88/ to 96/	84/6 to 95/	81/4 to 90/9	94/6 & 102/7
Packermen ..	72 6	72 6	76 6	72 6	70 6	85 6
Purifiers ..	75 6	75 6	76 6	75 6	73 2	81 0
Silkmen ..	75 6	75 6	76 6	75 6	73 2	81 0
Storemen—Head ..	77 6	77 6	81 6	77 6	75 0	90 0
Topmen ..	75 6	75 6	76 6	75 6	73 2	85 6
Truckers and Others ..	68/6 to 71/6	68/6 to 71/6	..	68/6 to 71/6	66/6 to 68/8	81 0
Milling—Oatmeal—						
Kilnmen ..	76 6	70 6	75 6	66 6	..	81/ & 85/6
Millers—Head ..	87 0	78 6	79/6 & 94/6	73 6	..	103 6
Pastrycooking—						
Carters ..	76 6	63 9	81 0	74 0	76 10	61 6
Pastrycooks ..	90 6	100 0	102 0	85 0	89/3 & 96/9	82 0

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bootmaking—						
Bootmakers ..	80 11	80 11	80 11	80 11	82 1	80 11
Tailoring—Order—						
Cutters ..	90 7	90 7	90 7	90 7	102 3	90 7
Pressers ..	81 7	81 7	81 7	81 7	88 3	81 7
Tailors ..	81 7	81 7	81 7	81 7	88 3	81 7
Trimmers ..	81 7	81 7	81 7	81 7	88 3	81 7

(a) Hourly rates—2s. 6d. per hour.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Tailoring—Ready-made—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Cutters	84 4	84 4	84 4	84 4	82 10	84 4
Folders	66 9	66 9	66 9	66 9	..	66 9
Machinists	81 7	81 7	81 7	81 7	..	81 7
Pressers	81 7	81 7	81 7	81 7	82 10	81 7
Tailors	81 7	81 7	81 7	81 7	82 10	81 7
Trimmers	81 7	81 7	81 7	81 7	82 10	81 7
Textile-Working—Woollen Mills—						
Carders	69 6	68 1	74 0	57 2	60 4	68 11
Dyehousemen	71 0	68 1	74 0	57 2	60 4	66 3
Labourers—General	69 6	68 1	74 0	57 2	60 4	66 3
Pattern Weavers	69 6	70 10	..	59 10	63 0	69 3
Scourers	70 0	68 1	74 0	57 2	60 4	66 3
Spinners	70 6	68 1	85 0	57 2	60 4	68 11
Tuners	73/6 to 85/	70/10 to 83/	74/4 to 85/	58/6 to 72/	61/8 to 66/2	67/8 to 81/11

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bookbinding—						
Bookbinders	85 10	85 10	101 0	85 10	85 10	85 10
Finishers	85 10	85 10	101 0	85 10	85 10	85 10
Marblers	85 10	85 10	101 0	85 10	85 10	85 10
Paper Rulers	85 10	85 10	101 0	85 10	85 10	85 10
Engraving (Process)—(b)						
Engravers	96 6	105 0	..	82 0	..	..
Etchers—Half-tone	102 6	96/6 & 105/	104 0	94 6	..	..
Etchers—Line	96 6	103 0	99 0	80 6	..	..
Operators	102 6	96/6 & 105/	104 0	94 6	..	..
Printers	96 6	98 6	94 0	70 6	..	..
Routers	91 6	96 6	91 6	70 6	..	..
Lithographing—						
Printers	85 10	85 10	105 0	85 10	..	85 10
Rotary Machinists	85 10	85 10	105 0	85 10	85 10	85 10
Stone Polishers	71 5	71 5	85 0	71 5	..	71 5
Printing (Daily Newspapers)—						
Compositors—						
Day Work	115 0	113 11	108 10	92 0	120 9	90 11
Night Work	125 0	131 4	116 2	100 1	134 6	99 0
Linotype Attendants—						
Day Work	110 0	95 6	95 0	72 3	108 0	84 3
Night Work	120 0	104 6	100 0	78 6	120 9	82 4
Linotype Operators—						
Day Work	141 & 151/	(a)	120 1	(a)	130 1	(a)
Night Work	151 & 161/	(a)	127 5	(a)	142 10	(a)
Machinists (First Hand)—						
Day Work	115 0	110 4	117 6	92 0	112 3	90 11
Night Work	125 0	119 4	122 6	100 1	125 0	99 0
Publishers	& 95/ & 105/	& 89/3 to 103/3	84/10 to 100/	& 73/1 to 81/3	& 102/6	& 72/10 to 80/1
Readers—						
Day Work	120 0	113 11	105 0	94 9	120 6	93 7
Night Work	130 0	131 4	110 0	102 10	133 6	101 8
Readers' Assistants—						
Day Work	90 0	89 3	90 0	70 5	91 10	69 4
Night Work	100 0	98 3	95 0	78 6	104 7	77 5
Stereotypers (First Class)—						
Day Work	107 6	99 3	97/6 & 105/	81 3	105 11	80 1
Night Work	117 6	108 3	102/6 & 110/	89 4	118 7	88 2

(a) Piece-work rates.

(b) Other than in newspaper offices.

SECTION IV.—*continued*GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Printing (Job Offices)—						
Compositors ..	85 10	85 10	101 0	85 10	85 10	85 10
Electrotypers ..	85 10	85 10	101 0	85 10	85 10	85 10
General Hands ..	64 2	64 2	85 0	64 2	64 2	64 2
Linotype Operators ..	96 7	96 7	105/ &	96 7	96 7	96 7
Machinists ..	85 10	85 10	112/4	85 10	85 10	85 10
Monotype Operators ..	96 7	96 7	100/ & 101/	96 7	96 7	96 7
			106/			
Monotype Casting						
Machinists ..	85 10	85 10	85 0	85 10	85 10	85 10
Readers ..	91 2	91 2	101 0	91 2	91 2	91 2
Stereotypers ..	85 10	85 10	101 0	85 10	85 10	85 10

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Brickmaking—						
Burners ..	87 6	71 6	82/ to 88/	72 0	& 80 9	84 0
Carters—Two Horses						
Drawers ..	85 0	68 3	86 0	68 3	80 10	68 3
Labourers ..	87 6	71/ to 76/	76 6	80 0	(a)	84 0
Machinemen ..	81 6	65 6	74 8	69 0	76 4	81 0
Panmen ..	83 6	68 6	76 6	72/ & 75/	76 7	81 0
	81/6 &	68/6 & 72/6	74 8	72/ & 75/	76 4	81 0
	85/6		76 6			
Pitmen ..	85 6	71/6 to 76/6	74/8 &	74 0	76 4	81 0
Setters ..	87 6	71/ to 76/	76/6	80 0	80 10	87 0
			74/8 &			
Wheelers ..	81 6	65 6	76/6	69 0	76 7	81 0
Brushmaking—						
Bass Broom Drawers	89 0	85 6	91 6	78 0	..	..
Finishers ..	89 0	85 6	91 6	78 0	..	..
Machinists—Boring ..	89 0	85 6	91 6	78 0	..	..
Paint Brush Makers ..	93 6	90 0	91 6	82 0	..	..
Candle Making—						
Acidifiers ..	71 6	73 0	78 0	66 0	..	..
General Hands ..	69 6	67 0	74 0	63 0	69 3	..
Glycerine Distillers ..	74 0	73 0	74 0	66 0	79 3	..
Moulders ..	71 6	73 0	78 0	66 0	78 3	62 7
Stillmen ..	74 6	73 0	78 0	66 0	..	..
Cardboard Box Makers—						
Guillotine and other Cutters ..	75/ to 77/8	75/ to 77/8	89 0	75/ to 77/8	75/ to 77/8	75/ to 77/8
Other Adults						
	64 2	64 2	76 0	64 2	64 2	64 2
Coachmaking (Road)—						
Bodymakers ..	88 6	84 5	98 0	81 3	88 6	85 6
Labourers ..	66 11	62 10	77 0	59 7	71 0	63 11
Painters ..	88 6	84 5	98 0	81 3	88 6	85 6
Smiths ..	88 6	84 5	98 0	81 3	88 6	85 6
Trimmers ..	88 6	84 5	98 0	81 3	88 6	85 6
Wheelmaking						
Machinists ..	88 6	84 5	98 0	81 3	88 6	85 6
Wheelwrights ..	88 6	84 5	98 0	81 3	88 6	85 6
Fellmongering—						
Bate Hands ..	71 7	66 7	86 6	66 0	..	..
Green Hands ..	71 7	66 7	83 6	66 0	..	..
Limepit Men ..	71 7	66 7	86/6 &	66 0	..	..
			89/6			
Machinists ..	74 3	69 4	83/6 to	66 0	..	..
			92/6			
Boakhole Men ..	74 3	69 4	89 6	66 0	..	..
Wool Sorters ..	83 3	78 4	89 6	66 0	..	..

(a) Piece-work rates.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gas Making and Supply—						
Coke Trimmers ..	° 82 3	° 75 4	° 74 0	° ..	° ..	° ..
Gas Fitters ..	° 96 4	° 94 5	° 109 6	° 90 3	° 96 6	° 84 11
Labourers ..	° 72 6	° 69 8	° 74 0	° 63 3	° 69 3	° 72 5
Mainlayers ..	° 84 5	85 3	° 85 0	° 86/7 to 87/6	° 81 3	° 85 5
Metermakers ..	° 91 6	84 0	..	° 90/3 to 111/6	° 93 3	85 5
Meter Testers ..	° 84 5	81 2	° ..	° 79 5	° ..	° ..
Service Layers ..	° 84 5	85 3	° 85 0	° 90 3	° 84 3	° 85 5
Stokers ..	° 88 8	83/ to 86/1	° 99/ & 101/	° 81/ to 82/4	° 86 0	° 86 8
Glassfounding—						
Furnacemen ..	° 81 1	° 76 6	° 83 0	° 72 0	° 97 0	° ..
Labourers ..	° 72 6	67 6	° 74 0	° 63 0	° 88 0	° ..
Lehrmen ..	° 75 10	° 71 0	° 77 6	° 66 6	° 88 0	° ..
Sorters ..	° 74 11	70 0	76 6	66 6	° 90 6	° ..
Glass Working and Glazing						
Bevellers ..	° 94 4	82 2	° 97 0	79 5	° 90 3	83 7
Cutters and Glaziers ..	° 92 6	82 2	° 91 0	79 5	° ..	° ..
Lead Light Glaziers ..	° 92 6	82 2	° ..	79 5	° ..	° ..
Silverers ..	° 94 4	82 2	° 97 0	79 5	° 90 3	° ..
Jewellery, Clock and Watchmaking—						
Chainmakers ..	° 86/ to 89/	85 0	° 86 6	° 80 0	° 93 3	° 1180/ to 85/°
Engravers ..	° 89 0	° 94 0	° 86/6 & 89/	° 82 0	° 93 3	° 1180/ to 85/°
Mounters ..	° 86 6	85 0	° 86/6 & 89/	° 88 0	° 93 3	° 1180/ to 85/°
Setters ..	° 89 0	85 0	° 89 0	° 88 0	° 93 3	° 1180/ to 85/°
Watch and Clockmakers and Repairers ..	° 96 0	° 90/ & 100/	° 91 6	° 88 0	° 94 3	° 11 85/0°
Masonry—Marble and Stone—						
Carvers ..	° 140 8	° 120 5	° 118 8	° 120 5	° 104 9	° ..
Machinists—						
Carborundum ..	° 114 0	79 2	° 118 8	° 87/5 to 97/4	° 104 9	° ..
Other ..	° 100/4 & 109/6	90 0	° 118 8	° 87/5 to 97/4	° 104 9	° ..
Masons ..	° 114 0	° 96 0	° 118 8	° 97 4	° 104 9	° 93 11
Paper Bag Making—						
Guillotine Cutters ..	° 75 0	° 75 0	° 92 6	° 75 0	° 75 0	° 75 0
Machinists ..	° 77 8	° 77 8	° 92 6	° 77 8	° 77 8	° 77 8
Paper Making—						
Beatermen ..	° 86 6	81 9	° ..	° ..	° ..	° ..
Breakermen ..	° 69 6	66 6	° ..	° ..	° ..	° ..
Guillotine Men ..	° 68 6	65 7	° ..	° ..	° ..	° ..
Machinists ..	° 86 6	84 6	° ..	° ..	° ..	° ..
Ragboltermen ..	° 71 6	65 7	° ..	° ..	° ..	° ..
Other Adults ..	° 68 6	62 11	° ..	° ..	° ..	° ..
Potteries—General—						
Burners—Head ..	° 81 6	74 0	° 82 0	84 0°	° ..	81 0
Hollow-ware Presser ..	° 86 6	72 0	° 74 8	75 0°	° ..	81 0
Sanitary Pressers ..	° 92 6	73 0	° 74 8	° ..	° ..	81 0
Throwers—1st Class ..	° 92 6	79 0	° 93 0	100 0°	° ..	84 0
Potteries—Pipemaking—						
Burners—Head ..	° 82 0	74 0	° 88 0	84 0	78 10	81 0
Drawers ..	° 76 6	71 0	° 74 8	84 0	71 0	° ..
Moulders ..	° 83 6	67 0	° 74 8	° ..	78 10	75/ & 76/6
Mould Makers ..	° 78 6	79 0	° 76 6	84 0	77 3	° ..
Setters ..	° 80 6	72 0	° 74 8	° ..	74/3 & 78/10	76 6
Quarrying—						
Borers—						
Hand or Machine ..	° 86 0	° 83 0	° 83 2	80 6	° 78 2	79 0
Dressers ..	° 95 2	90 0	° 77 2	74 6	° ..	76 0
Facemen ..	° 88 0	86 0	° 83 2	74 6	° ..	64 0
Hammermen ..	° 84/ & 86/6	° 90 0	° 83 2	74 6	° 78 2	76 0
Machine Feeders ..	° 90 0	° 81 6	° 78/7 & 82/8	74 6	° 80 10	73 0
Quarrymen ..	° 95 2	° ..	° 86 10	74 6	° 78 2	79/ & 92/

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Rubber Working—						
Calendar Hands ..	84/11 & 88/6	80/10 & 84/5	..	..	..	..
Cycle Tyre Makers ..	70 6	66 5	..	..	..	..
Dough Mixers ..	70 6	66 5	..	..	..	..
Hosemakers ..	72/4 & 78/7	68/3 & 74/7	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Lathe Hands ..	72/4 & 76/4	68/3 to 72/4	..	..	..	..
Mill Hands ..	68/8 & 78/7	68/3 & 74/7	..	..	..	..
Spreaders ..	73/2 & 78/7	69/2 & 74/7	..	..	..	..
Surgical Packing, and other Makers ..	72/4 & 78/7	68/3 & 74/7	..	..	..	..
Tyre Moulders ..	70 4	72 4	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness- making—						
Harnessmakers ..	84 7	84 7	84 7	82 0	88 6	84 7
Saddlers ..	84 7	84 7	84 7	82 0	88 6	84 7
Sail Making—						
Sailmakers ..	84 7	84 7	84 7	75 0	74 3	84 7
Ship Building—						
Carpenters and Joiners	92 5	92 5	92 5	92 5	92 5	92 5
Dockers ..	88 1	88 1	80 7	88 1	80 7	..
Painters ..	83 1	88 1	80 7	88 1	80 7	..
Shipwrights ..	106 1	97 4	97 2	106 1	106 1	97 4
Soap Making—						
General Hands ..	69 6	67 0	74 0	63 0	69 3	62 7
Mixers ..	69 6	73 0	74 0	68 0	76 3	..
Soap Makers ..	81 6	77 6	74 0	..	74 3	76 6
Tanning and Currying—						
Beamsmen ..	73 2	73 2	73 2	73 2	73 2	73 2
Curriers ..	77 3	77 3	77 3	77 3	77 3	77 3
Japanners or Enam- ellers ..	70 11	70 11	70 11	70 11	70 11	70 11
Lime-men and Yardmen	65 7	65 7	65 7	65 7	65 7	65 7
Machinists—						
Fleshing ..	73 2	73 2	73 2	73 2	73 2	73 2
Scouring ..	66 5	66 5	66 5	66 5	66 5	66 5
Splitting ..	77 3	77 3	77 3	77 3	77 3	77 3
Unhairing ..	68 3	68 3	68 3	68 3	68 3	68 3
Rollers and Strikers ..	70 1	70 1	70 1	70 1	70 1	70 1
Tablemen ..	68 3	68 3	68 3	68 3	68 3	68 3
Tent and Tarpaulin Making—						
Cutters ..	79/2 to 84/7	79/2 to 84/7	79/2 to 84/7	75 0	..	84 7
Machinists ..	79/2 to 84/7	79/2 to 84/7	79/2 to 84/7	75 0	..	79/2 to 84/7
Sewers—Hand ..	79/2 to 84/7	79/2 to 84/7	79/2 to 84/7	75 0	..	79/2 to 84/7
Tent Makers ..	79/2 to 84/7	79/2 to 84/7	79/2 to 84/7	75 0	74 3	79/2 to 84/7

GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Building—						
Bricklayers—						
Surface ..	97 6	99 0	109 6	98 1	96 6	93 11
Sewer and Tunnel ..	103 6	107 3	109 6	98 1	96 6	99/11 & 105/11
Carpenters ..	109 0	92 1	109 6	88 10	103 7	93 2
Labouring (Builders) ..	76 9	72 7	91 2	69 4	83 5	73 5
Lathers ..	113 6	104 6	109 6	(a)	(a)	74 8
Metal Ceilings ..	101 0	95 4*	109 6	..	94 6*	93 11
Masons ..	114 0	96 0	118 8	97 4	104 9	93 11
Painters, Paperhangers	99 10	91 8	109 6	90 2	95 10	82 0
Signwriters ..	107 2	91 8	109 6	90 2	95 10	82 0

(a) Mainly piece-work.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP VII.—BUILDING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Building—continued.—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Plasterers—						
Surface ..	°113 6	° 96 3	°109 6	° 98 1	°104 9	° 90 3
Sewer or Tunnel ..	°119 0	°109 1	°115/6 to 118/6	° 98 1	°110/9 to 116/9	°95/3 & 101/3
Plumbers, Gasfitters	°110 10	° 94 5	°109 6	° 97 2	° 98 0	°84/11 to 113/8
Slaters ..	°110 10	°105 5	°109 6	(a)	(a)	° 95 4*
Tilers ..	°110 10	° 99 11	°109 6	° 98 1	° 90 7	° 95 4*
Tuckpointers ..	° 96 6	°100 10	°109 6	° 98 1	(a)	°111 0*
Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Concrete Workers ..	°84/6 & 89/6	° 90 8	°85/ to 94/2	73 6	° 75 3	77 6
Labourers ..	° 79 0	° 68 2	° 76 0	70 6	° 69 3	71 6
Miners—Sewer ..	1 & ° 102/6 & 121/	°78/2 to 83/8	°101 6	..	° 78 3	83 6
Pipe-jointers and Setters ..	°87/6 & 92/	° 80 2	°79/6 & 81/4	73/6 & 76/6	° 78/3 & 87/3	77 6

GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Coal Mining—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Blacksmiths ..	14113/6 to 122/	1494/ & 101/	°114/6 to 126/6	(b)	° & 95 6	°121 6
Bracemen ..	14112 0	1475/6 & 81/3	°100/ to 117/6	..	..	..
Carpenters ..	14109/6 to 124/6	° 95 6	°109/6 to 126/6	..	..	°107 0
Deputies ..	14132/6 to 143/	°105/ & 112/11	°117/6 to 133/6	..	..	°126 0
Engine Drivers—						
Winding and Loco.	14117 to 135/	°99/ & 105/9	°108/5 to 140/5	..	°107/ to 115/	°113/ to 124/6
Other ..	14108/6 to 119/	°90 to 100/	°103/1 to 129/7	..	..	°111 6
Labourers—						
Surface ..	14105 0	72/ to 77/	°97/ to 114/	..	° 72 6	°105 0
Underground ..	14105 to 108/6	1481/ to 87/3	°97/6 to 114/	..	° 80 0	14105 0
Miners—						
Machine ..	(a)	(a)	°114/6 to 131/6	..	°93/ to 101/	..
Manual—Dry Work	(a)	(a)	(a)	..	° 91 6	(a)
Platmen or Banksmen	14108/ to 112/	° 92/6 to 99/3	°97/6 to 114/	..	° 80 0	14105 0
Shiftmen—						
Dry Work ..	14105/ to 129/6	°92/6 to 99/3	°110/3 to 126/6	..	° 92 6	14119/6 to 123/3
Wet Work ..	14105/ to 129/6	°99/6 to 106/3	°120/3 to 136/6	..	..	..
Shotfirers ..	14126/6 to 137/	..	°110/3 to 126/6	..	° 92 6	..
Timbermen ..	14105/ to 129/6	°92/6 to 99/3	°110/3 to 126/6	..	° 92 6	..
Weighmen ..	14112 0	° 98 6	..	..	..	14114 0
Wheelers ..	14105/ to 112/	°84/6 to 90/9	°100/6 to 119/	..	°83/ to 92/	14105 0
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)—						
Battery Feeders ..	° & 74/6 to 83/6	58/1 to 67/10	°84/4 to 89/10	(c)	°78/6 to 90/6	65 10
Bracemen ..	1 & 77/6 to 83/6	°62/7 to 72/4	°89/10 to 95/4	..	°87/6 to 90/6	° 68 7

(a) Piece-work rates. (b) Not mined. (c) South Australia—Particulars relating to rates of wage and hours of labour in the mining industry are not shown, owing to the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on account of the depression in the industry.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP VIII.—MINING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)— <i>contd.</i>						
Engine Drivers— Stationary ..	° & 75/7 to 82/10	67/10 to 89/7	°88/ to 109/	..	91/6 to 97/6	64/10 to 79/4
Winding and Loco.	° & 84/7 to 93/7	76/10 to 95/7	°98/to 120/	..	94/6 to 106/6	72/11 to 85/8
Firemen ..	° & 67/6 to 79/2	66/ to 78/9	°83/to 100/10	..	84/6 to 90/6	62/1 to 68/7
Labourers ..	1° & 74/6 to 77/6	°57/5 to 67/10	°84/4 to 89/10	..	°78/6 to 90/6	° 65 10
Miners—						
Machine ..	1° & 83/6 to 86/6	°62/7 to 84/1	°98/ to 103/6	..	°91/6 to 103/6	°73/11 to 76/8
Manual—						
Dry Work ..	1° & 83/6 to 86/6	°66/3 to 82/3	°89/10 to 95/4	..	°86/6 to 105/6	°73/11 to 75/4
Wet Work ..	1° 92 6	°71/7 to 87/8	°98/ to 104/6	..	°95/6 to 114/6	°79/4 to 80/8
Platmen ..	1° & 77/6 to 83/6	°62/7 to 72/4	°89/10 to 95/4	..	°87/6 to 99/6	° 68 7
Shaft Sinkers—						
Dry Work ..	1° & 86 6	°71/7 to 84/1	°80/10 to 104/6	..	°93/6 to 110/6	° 79 4
Wet Work ..	1° & 92/6 to 95/6	°77/ to 89/6	°98/ to 104/6	..	°102/6 to 119/6	°100 3
Timbermen..	1° & 82/ to 92/6	°67/7 to 82/9	°98/ to 103/6	..	°93/6 to 110/6	°76/8 to 82/1

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Railways—						
Engine Drivers (Loco.)—						
1st Class ..	°114 6	105 6	°102 1	105 0	°106 5	105 9
2nd Class ..	°108 6	100 6	° 97 5	102 0	°100 0	100 4
3rd Class ..	°102 6	95 0	° 91 11	96 0	° 93 7	94 11
4th Class ..	° 96 6	89 6	° 86 11	90 0	° 88 10	89 7
5th Class ..	° 90 6	84 0	° 86 11	..	° 88 10	84 2
Firemen—						
1st Class ..	° 84 6	78 6	° 81 0	81 0	° 86 5	78 9
2nd Class ..	° 78 6	73 6	° 81 0	76 6	° 81 7	73 4
3rd Class ..	° 72 6	68 0	° 76 4	73 6	° 79 3	67 11
Guards—						
1st Class ..	°81/6 to 90/6	88/ to 91/	° 98 2	85/ to 88/	° 88 10	84/2 to 86/10
2nd Class ..	°75/6 to 81/6	84/ to 87/	° 93 6	81/ to 83/6	° 86 5	78/9 to 81/5
3rd Class ..	°72/6 to 75/6	70/6 to 78/6	° 84 11	65/ to 73/	°81/7 to 84/	73/4 to 76/1
Porters ..	°66/6 to 75/6	62/6 to 76/	° 77 3	59/6 to 63/6	° 69 3	62/7 to 67/11
Shunters—						
1st Class ..	°96/6 to 98/	1°87/ to 92/	° 98 2	79/6 to 82/6	° 78 3	76 1
2nd Class ..	°92/ to 96/6	1°83/to 85/6	° 91 11	73/ to 75/6	° 75 3	73 4
3rd Class ..	°80/ to 90/6	1° 76 0	° 88 10	..	..	..
Ordinary ..	° 75 6	1°68/ to 73/6	° 81 6	..	° 75 3	..
Signalmen—						
Special ..	..	1° 95 0	°92/9 to 99/5	79/6 to 88/	° 91 0	..
1st Class ..	°93/6 to 96/6	1° 87 0	° 90 10	77 0	° 84 0	73 4
2nd Class ..	° 90 6	81 6	° 87 8	74 6	° 79 2	70 8
3rd Class ..	° 87 6	77 6	° 81 6	69 0	° 75 3	..
4th Class ..	°75/6 to 84/6	73 6	° 78 4	66 0	° 72 3	..

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Tramways (Electric and Cable)—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Car Washers or Cleaners	° 66 6	68 3	° 81 7	64 0	° 69 3	67 0
Conductors—						
1st Year ..	° 69 6	68 3	° 76 6	65/6 to 67/6	° 71 3	66 0
2nd Year ..	° 72 6	70 11	° 76/6 to 79/6	67 6	° 79 2	68 6
3rd Year ..	° 75 6	73 8	° 79/6 to 89/6	71/ to 73/	° 79 2	71 0
Horse Drivers ..	° 72 6	69 2	° 81 0	68 3	° 77 4	63 9
Labourers ..	° 66 6	62 11	° 74 0	62 0	° 69 3	67 0
Maintenance Men	° 73 0	70 11	° 81 7	65 0	° 75 3	69 6
Motormen or Gripmen—						
1st Year ..	° 75 6	68 3	° 76 6	67 6	° 79 2	67 6
2nd Year ..	° 78 6	70 11	° 76/6 to 79/6	70 0	° 79 2	70 0
3rd Year ..	° 81 6	73 8	° 79/6 to 89/6	73/ to 74/	° 79 2	72 6
Overhead Wiremen—						
Leading ..	° 98 0	86 9	° 113 1	76 0	° 84 0	86 10
Other ..	° 90/ & 92/6	81 4	° 98 1	74 0	° 77 10	79 8
Pitmen ..	° 81 6	79 1	° 85/3 to 89/10	67/6 to 70/	° 79 2	78 0
Signalmen ..	° 81/6 to 87/6	76 4	° 82/6 to 86/6	73/ to 78/6	..	..
Track Cleaners ..	° 66 6	68 3	° 74 6	62 0	° 82 0	67 0

GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Carrying—Merchandise—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Carriers—						
One Horse ..	° 77 6	63 9	° 81 0	63 9	76 10	63 9
Two Horses ..	° 82 6	68 3	° 86 0	68 3	80 10	68 3
Corporation Carters—						
One Horse ..	° 81 6	63 9	° 81 0	63 9	° 77 7	63 9
Two Horses ..	° 89 0	68 3	° 86 0	68 3	° 79 8	68 3
Jinkers—						
One Horse ..	° 77 6	70 11	° 88 0	70 11	83 3	70 11
Two Horses ..	° 82 6	75 5	° 93 0	75 5	87 3	75 5
Sanitary Carters	° 85/6 & 90/6	° 67/4 to 76/4	° 82 0	° 67/4 to 76/4	° 76 6	67/4 to 76/4
Stable Hands ..	° 77/ & 82/	62 10	° 74 0	62 10	78 0	62 10
Motor Lorries and Wagons—						
Under 3 tons ..	° 79/6 & 89/6	68/3 to 71/10	° 83/ to 91/	68/3 to 71/10	80/1 & 84/1	68/3 to 71/10
3 tons or over ..	° 89/6 to 94/	75 5	° 96/ to 101/	75 5	87 3	75 5
Lift Attendants—						
Goods ..	° 70 6	72 0	80 0	63/ to 70/°	71 0	..
Passenger ..	° 70 6	72 0	° 74/ & 76/	63/ to 70/°	71 0	72 6°

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Waterside Working—						
Wharf Labourers per hour	2 4	2 4	2/4 to 2/9	2 4	2 4	2 4
Passenger Vessels—Interstate—						
Bakers per month			250/9 to 304/9			
Barmen "			222/9d			
Butchers "			250/9 to 286/9c			
Cooks—						
Chief "			349/9 to 376/9c			
Second "			277/9c			
Third "			223/9c			
Ships' "			268/9c			
Pantrymen "			240/9d			
Scullerymen "			205/9c			
Stewards—						
Chief Saloon "			231/9d			
Second "			258/9d			
Second Saloon "			258/9d			
Fore Cabin "			240/9d			
Bedroom and Other "			213/9 to 222/9d			
All Vessels—Interstate—						
A.B. Seamen per month			249/9			
Boatswains "			267/9			
Donkeymen "			303/9			
Firemen .. "			285/9			
Greasers .. "			285/9			
Lamp Trimmers "			267/9			
Fuel Trimmers "			249/9			
Marine Engineers b e g—		<i>Vessels.</i>			<i>Vessels.</i>	
Chief per month		Under 100 N.H.P.			100 N.H.P. and over.	
Second .. "		519/ to 569/3			596/3 to 938/3	
Third .. "		425/3			425/3 to 596/3	
Fourth .. "		375/9			375/9 to 488/3	
5th, 6th, 7th and 8th .. "					322/3 to 434/3	
					311/	
Merchant Service b f g—		<i>Seagoing Passenger Vessels.</i>			<i>Seagoing Cargo Vessels.</i>	
Masters per month	125 tons or under.	Over 10,000 tons.	60 tons or under.	Over 10,000 tons.		
Officers—	529/3	1,532/3	450/	1,136/3		
Chief .. "	403/3	596/3	349/3	524/3		
Second .. "	349/3	524/3	313/3	470/3		
Third .. "	..	443/3	..	407/3		
Fourth and Fifth .. "	..	313/3	..	313/3		

a Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. b Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. c Not more than 8 hours per day. d Not more than 10 hours per day when at sea, 9 per day when in intermediate ports, not more than 8 per day when in terminal ports. e Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horsepower of vessels. f Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. g *Marine Engineers*—Not more than 8 hours per day. *Masters and Officers*—Ordinary length of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly at port shall be 8 hours. h Not more than 8 hours per day.

GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Farmings—						
General Hands a b ..	20/ to 32/6	7/6 to 20/	15/ to 30/	15/ to 20/	15/ to 30/	20/ to 35/
Harvesters a b ..	30/ to 55/	25/ to 40/	30/ to 60/	30/ to 40/	25/ to 40/	30/ to 55/
Milkers a b ..	25/ to 35/	15/ to 30/	15/ to 20/	10/ to 20/	15/ to 25/	20/ to 35/
Ploughmen a b ..	27/6 to 32/6	12/6 to 25/	20/ to 30/	15/ to 20/	20/ to 40/	25/ to 32/6
Chaffcutters—						
Portable ..	..	82 0	78 0	..	74/6 to 102/	18 75 0
Stationary ..	..	76 0	78 0	69 0	74/6 to 102/	18 75 0

For footnotes see next page.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Gardening—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Gardeners	60 0*	* & 68/ to 76/1	* 85 8	66/ to 69/	75 11	73 0
Labourers	48/ to 60/*	60/ to 65/1	* 76 0	63/ to 66/	71 0	70 0
Nurserymen	60 0*	74 0	83 6	69/ to 75/	78 10	73 0
Labourers	48/ to 60/*	67 0	77 0	63/ to 69/	71 0	70 0
Pastoral Workers—						
Cooks b	74 3	74 3	* 124/6 to 133/3	74 3	74 3	74 3
Shearers .. per 100	27 3	27 3	32 0	27 3	26 6	27 3
Shed Hands b	70 0	70 0	* 75 6	70 0	74 6	70 0
Wool Pressers b	76 0	76 0	* 88 0	76 0	80 6	76 0
Rural Workers—						
Fruit Harvesters ..	61/1 to 62/11	59/2 to 62/11	74 0	53/8 to 62/11	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. b Rates of wage quoted are in addition to board and lodging provided. c Hours in the farming industry vary considerably, and no reliable particulars can be published. d Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 44 per week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, &c. Should the time engaged picking up, &c., exceed 30 minutes per day, all time thereafter must be paid as overtime. The hours of cooks are not regulated.

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Clubs, Hotels, and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Cooks (Hotels and Restaurants)—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Chefs	* 89/ to 181/6	77/8 to 104/3	* 99/ & 104/	88/ to 113/	87/4 & 95/1	65/3 to 115/2
Cooks—Second	* 79/ to 131/6	72/4 to 88/6	* 89 0	73/ to 83/	73/11 & 79/8	51/10 to 91/10
Cooks—Third	* 76/6 to 101/6	72 4	* 89 0	73 0	72 11	51/10 to 75/1
Kitchenmen	* 68 6	66 11	* 76 6	63 0	70 9	64 2
Hairstressing—						
Hairstressers	* 87 6	90 0	* 89 0	88 0	85 3	85/ to 105/
Hotels—						
Barmen	* 75 0	70 11	* 80 0	80 0	89 3	79 3
Billiard Markers	* 66 6	66 11	* 74 0	63 0	70 9	64 2
Handymen	* 66 6	66 11	* 74 0	63 0	70 9	54/7 & 58/8
Lift Attendants	* 66 6	72 0	* 74 0	63 0	..	55/11 & 64/2
Porters—Day Work	* 66 6	66 11	* 74 0	65 6	70 9	55 11
Porters—Night Work	* 71 6	66 11	* 74 0	65 6	72 11	64 2
Walters—Head	* 75 6	71 10	* 74 0	73/ to 76/	..	74/1 & 86/
Walters—Other	* 68 6	66 11	* 74 0	68 6	71 11	57/9 & 74/1
Restaurants—						
Pantrymen	* 66 6	60 0	* 76 6	65 0	70 9	64 2
Walters	* 66 6	60 0	* 76 6	68/6 & 69/6	70 9	57/9 to 74/1

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Factory Engine Driving—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Engine Drivers (Stationary)—						
1st Class	77/8 to 80/5	75/11 to 78/8	* 101 0	70/5 to 73/1	71/ to 73/9	74/7 to 78/2
2nd Class	75/ to 77/8	73/3 to 75/11	* 93 0	67/9 to 70/5	68/4 to 71/	71/10 to 74/7
3rd Class	75/ to 77/8	73/3 to 75/11	* 85 0	67/9 to 70/5	68/4 to 71/	71/10 to 74/7
Firemen—						
1st Class	72 4	73 3	* 83 0	67 9	65 7	69 2
2nd Class	69/7 to 70/11	66/6 to 73/3	..	61/ to 66/10	62/11 to 64/3	66/5 to 68/3
Greasers	69 7	66 6	* 83 0	62 4	62 11	66 5
Trimmers	68 3	66 6	* 79 0	61 0	61 7	65 1

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Municipal—						
Labourers ..	° 81 6	64 8	° 76 0	63 0	° 71 0	71 6
Street Sweepers ..	° 81 6	69 2	° 76 0	63 0	° 71 0	71 6
Shop and Other Assistants—						
Boot Salesmen ..	° 84 0	11 86 0	° 89 0	75 0	79 3	° 80/ to 95/
Chemists' Assistants	° 96 0	° 110 0	° 100 6	80 0	..	110 0
Clerks ..	° 81/6 to 86/6	° & ° 74/	° 89 0	° & ° 71/6	77 3	° 99 0
Drapery Salesmen ..	° 84 0	88 0	° 89 0	77 6	79 3	° 80/ to 95/
Furniture Salesmen ..	° 84 0	11 95 0	° 89 0	74 6	79 3	107 0
Grocery Salesmen ..	° 79 0	80 0	° 89 0	72 6	79 3	79 3
Hardware Salesmen ..	° 84 0	75 6	° 89 0	74 6	79 3	90 0
Railway Bookstall Assistants ..	° 81 7	81 0	° 89 0	75 0	79 3	90 0
Tobacconists' Assts.	° 75 0	85 0	° 89 0	73 0	79 3	79 3
Storemen — Packing, Cleaning, &c.—						
Night Watchmen ..	° 70/6 & 74/	1° 68/3 & 78/3	° 77 0	1° 69 6	..	60 9
Office Cleaners ..	° 73/ to 83/	° 70 6	° 74/ & 79/	63 0	° 73 6	1° 70 0
Packers—General ..	° 77/6 to 80/	65 6	° 79 0	66 0	79 3	60/9 to 65/3
Storemen—General ..	° 74/6 to 77/6	65 6	° 79 0	66 0	79 3	60/9 to 65/3
Wholesale Grocery—						
Packers ..	° 76 0	72 6	° 79 0	66 0	79 3	67 1
Storemen ..	° 74 6	72/6 to 78/	° 79 0	66 0	79 3	67 1
Wholesale Hardware—						
Packers ..	° 77/6 to 79/6	70 0	° 79 0	66 0	79 3	67 1
Storemen ..	° 74/6 to 76/6	70 0	° 79 0	66 0	79 3	67 1

Section V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of Each State for a Full Week's Work at 31st December, 1933.

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 143.)

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Biscuit Making— Adult Females ..	° 38 6	36 6	° 39 0	31 6	° 39 10	29 6
Confectionery— Adult Females ..	° 37 0	38 6	° 39 0	32 0	° 38/1 to 53/1*	41 4
Jam Making and Pre- serving— Fillers ..	40 6	40 6	° 44 6	40 6	° 37 5	40 6
Other Adults ..	34 6	34 6	° 44 6	34 6	° 37 5	34 6
Tea Packing— Head Women ..	° 36 9	46 6	° 42/6 10 52/	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	° 36 9	40 6	° 39 0	36 6	37 11	..
Tobacco Working (Cigars)— Ringers ..	° 40 0	° 42 0	..	..	36 5	..
Wrapper Leaf Strippers	° 47 6	° 49 6	..	..	36 5	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bootmaking— Machinists — Wax Thread ..	° 48 9	° 48 9	° 48 9	° 48 9	..	° 48 9
Other Adults ..	° 41 5	° 41 5	° 41 5	° 41 5	° 43 4	° 41 5
Dressmaking— Adult Females ..	° 36/4 to 54/9	° 36/4 to 54/9	° 36/4 to 54/9	° 36/4 to 54/9	° 42/3 & 43/11	° 36/4 to 54/9
Dyers and Cleaners— Adult Females ..	° 36/4 to 41/8	° 36/4 to 41/8	° 36/4 to 41/8	° 36/4 to 41/8	° 51 11	° 36/4 to 41/8
Hat Making (Straw)— Finishers and Machinists	° 39 0	° 39 0	° 39 0	° 39 0	..	° 39 0
Millinery— Adult Females ..	° 36/4 to 39/	° 36/4 to 39/	° 36/4 to 39/	° 36/4 to 39/	° 40 8	° 36/4 to 39/
Shirt Making— Adult Females ..	° 36/4 to 50/3	° 36/4 to 50/3	° 36/4 to 50/3	° 36/4 to 50/3	° 40/8 & 47/2	° 36/4 to 50/3
Tailoring (Order)— Machinists— Coat Hands ..	° 45 9	° 45 9	° 45 9	° 45 9	° 55 4	° 45 9
Trousers, Vest Hands	° 40 10	° 40 10	° 40 10	° 40 10	° 46/to 48/4	° 40 10
Tailloresses— Coat Hands ..	° 45 9	° 45 9	° 45 9	° 45 9	° 55/4 to 56/5	° 45 9
Trousers, Vest Hands	° 40 10	° 40 10	° 40 10	° 40 10	° 45/8 to 48/4	° 40 10
Tailoring (Ready-made)— Machinists— Coat Hands ..	° 43 6	° 43 6	° 43 6	° 43 6	° 43 1	° 43 6
Trousers, Vest Hands	° 39 0	° 39 0	° 39 0	° 39 0	° 40 8	° 39 0
Tailloresses— Coat Hands ..	° 43 6	° 43 6	° 43 6	° 43 6	° 43 1	° 43 6
Trousers, Vest Hands	° 38 1	° 38 1	° 38 1	° 39 0	° 40 8	° 39 0
Textile Working (Woollen Mills)— Comb Minders ..	° 41 0	37/1 to 38/5	° 39 0	31/1 to 32/5	32/10 & 34/2	35/10 & 37/2
Drawers and Menders	° 44/ to 50/	35/8 to 43/10	° 39 0	29/8 to 37/10	31/6 to 39/7	38 1
Warpers ..	° 45/ to 50/	37 8	° 39 0	31 11	33 9	36 9
Weavers—Loom ..	° 50 0	39 4	° 39 0	33 4	35 1	38 1
Other Adults ..	° 41 0	35 8	° 39 0	29 8	31 6	34 6
Underclothing— Adult Females ..	° 36/4 to 48/5	° 36/4 to 48/5	° 36/4 to 48/5	° 36/4 to 48/5	° 42/3 & 43/11	° 36/4 to 48/5

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bedding and Furniture—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bedding Machinists ..	° 41 0	° 36 11	° 44 0	° 36 0	43 11	° 39 9
Picture Frame Workers	° 46 0	° 40 6	..	..	43 11	..
Bookbinding—						
Folders and Sewers ..	° 42 1	° 42 1	° 43/9 to 49/	° 42 1	° 42 1	° 42 1
Brush Making—						
Adult Females ..	° 44 6	40 0	° 41 0	35 0	..	..
Candle and Soap Making—						
Adult Females ..	° 37 6	35 9	° 40 0	34 3	..	26 7
Cardboard Box-Making—						
Box Makers ..	° 39/4 to 43/10	° 39/4 to 43/10	° 42 0	° 39/4 to 43/10	° 39/4 to 43/10	..
Other Adults ..	° 34/10 to 38/6	° 34/10 to 38/6	° 42 0	° 34/10 to 38/6	° 34/10 to 38/6	..
Jewellery—						
Chainmakers ..	° 44/6 to 49/6	85 0	° 61 0	..	49 10	..
Gilders ..	° 44 6	77 6	° 51 0	10 55 0	49 10	..
Polishers ..	° 44 6	85 0	° 51 0	10 55 0	49 10	..
Scratch Brushers	° 44 6	40 0	° 51 0	10 55 0	49 10	..
Leather Goods—						
Adult Females ..	° 42 2	° 42 2	° 42 2	42 0	° 45 7	° 42 2
Paper Making—						
Adult Females ..	° 36 6	35 1	..	..	..	..
Paper Bag Making—						
Adult Females ..	° 34/10 to 39/4	° 34/10 to 39/4	° 43 9	° 34/10 to 39/4	° 34/10 to 39/4	° 34/10 to 39/4
Potteries—						
Adult Females ..	° 36 0	° 34 6	° 44 0	..	..	..
Printing—						
Jobbing Office Assistants	° 42 1	° 42 1	° 43 9	° 42 1	° 42 1	° 42 1
Lithographing Feeders	° 41 2	° 41 2	° 43 9	° 41 2	° 41 2	° 41 2
Rubber Working—						
Adult Females ..	36 0	° 33 8	..	..	..	..
Tent and Tarpaulin Making						
Machinists ..	° 42 2	° 42 2	° 42 2	38 0	° 39 5	° 42 2

GROUP XIII.—HOUSEHOLD, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Hotels—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Barmails ..	° 54 11	56 2	° 74 0	48 6	91 3	59 5
Housemaids ..	° 45 0	45 2	° 41 6	40 6	51 6	43/4 & 47/4
Laundresses ..	° 50 6	47 8	° 47 6	44 6	51 6	50 4
Waitresses—Head ..	° 51 0	47 8	° 41 6	45 6	..	56/10 to 62/9
„ Other ..	° 46 0	45 3	° 41 6	40 6	51 6	43/4 to 50/9
Laundries—						
General Hands ..	° 36 0	° 36 6	° 40 0	34 6	44 9	24 0
Machinists—						
Shirt and Collar ..	° 36/ & 39/6	° 45 0	° 40 0	38 6	48 9	24/ & 30/
Sorters ..	° 38 0	° 36 6	° 40 0	38 6	44 9	24 0
Starchers ..	° 36 0	° 42 9	° 40 0	34 6	44 9	24 0
Washers ..	° 36/ & 42/	° 47/6 to 72/9	° 40 0	34 6	53 9	36 0
Office Cleaning—						
Adult Females ..	° 44/6 & 46/9	° 60 0	° 54/ to 58/	39 6	(a) 1 9	..
Restaurants—						
Pantry Maids ..	° 41 0	36 9	° 42 6	35 6	° 42 9	44 5
Waitresses ..	° 39/ & 40/6	36 9	° 42 6	37/ & 44/6	° 40 10	43/4 to 50/9

(a) Per hour, with minimum of 25 hours per week.

SECTION V.—*continued.*

GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Clerks, &c.—						
Cashiers	° 43 3	° & ° 46/6	° 69 0	° & ° 45/	(a) 47 6	54 0
Clerical Assistants ..	° 43 3	° & ° 46/6	° 69 0	° & ° 45/	..	54 0
Saleswomen—						
Boot	° 49 6	11 38 0	° 54 6	40 0	° 44/8 & 48/9	° 45 0
Drapery	° 49 6	45 0	° 54 6	40 0	° 44/8 & 52/8	° 45 0
Fruit and Confectionery	° 40 0	38 6	° 54 6	..	° 44 8	49 6
Newsagent and Book- stall	° 49 4	36 6	° 54 6	40 0	° 44 8	45 0
Tobacconists ..	° 50 6	70 0	° 54 6	47 0	° 44 8	49 6

(a) 38 hours, except in special circumstances.

APPENDIX.

Section VI.

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries.

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL).			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1933.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1933.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1933.		Sept., 1914.		1st Oct., 1933.	
	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		(a) <i>s. d.</i>	
Furniture—																
Cabinet Makers	60 0	48	92 6	44	39 5	46½ to 54	78 4	47	60 8½	47	84 4	44	84 0	60	41 8 to 101 3	40 to 58
Upholsterers	60 0	48	92 6	44	38 8	46½ to 54	78 4	47	60 8½	47	84 4	44	84 0	60	57 4 to 112 6	40 to 65
French Polishers	60 0	48	92 6	44	37 5	46½ to 54	72 6	47	60 8½	47	84 4	44	84 0	60	41 8 to 93 9	40 to 59
Sawmilling—																
Machinists, Planing	63 0	48	77 8 to 83 1	48	..	..	..	..	57 0	47	80 4	47	60 0	55	61 6 to 118 2	54 to 60
„ Shaping	69 0	48	85 10	48	..	..	..	..	45 0	47	80 4	47	68 2	55	61 6 to 118 2	54 to 60
Sawyers, Band or Jig	68 0	48	77 8 to 88 6	48	..	..	..	..	48 0	47	74 5	47	68 2	55	61 6 to 118 2	54 to 60
„ Circular	54 0 to 60 0	48	75 11 to 83 1	48	..	..	..	..	54 0	47	78 4	47	61 7	55	52 6 to 62 6	60 to 60
Engineering, and Metal Working— Fitters and Turners	70 0	48	88 6	44	38 11	53 to 54	62 11	47	64 7	47	81 7	44	..	..	91 8 to 145 10	40 to 50

(a) Average of various establishments.

Engineering and Metal Working—contd.																								
Patternmakers	74	0	48	96	7	44	42	I	53 to	67	7	47	69	0	49	81	7	44	88	0	55	91 to	8	40 to
Moulders (Iron)	68	0	48	75	0	44	41	8	54 53 to	62	11	47	64	7½	47	81	7	44	78	0	60	145 83 to	10	50 40 to
Tinsmiths	72 60	0 0	48	88 87	6 0	44	..	..	54 ..	..	..	..	62	8	47	84	4	44	58	10	54	121 b78	11	45 40 to
Milling (Flour)— Millers (Shift)	63 and 70 51	0 0 0	48	84 to 95 72	6 0 6	44	..	..	..	72	0	44	48	0	48	86 (a)	5	48	78	0	60	b118	3	54
Packermen	51	0	48	72	6	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	0	48	82	10	48	60	0	60	b89	0	54
Bootmakers	60	0	48	80	11	44	30	0	52½	51	2	48	52	6	45	79	9	44	93	0	55	..	..	..
Tailoring (Ready made)— Cutters	65	0	48	84	4	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	52 to	0	45	92	6	44	72 to	0	49	b112	6	44
Pressers (Coat)	60	0	48	81	7	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	55 0	0	45	78	9	44	80 60 to	0 0 0	49	b95	10	44
Trimmers	65	0	48	81	7	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	52 to	0	45	78	9	44	80 60 0	0 0 0	49	b104	2	44
Bookbinding— Bookbinders	65	0	48	85	10	44	33	11	50 to	80	0	48	65	0	48	88	0	44	72	0	48	125 to	0	48
Paper Rulers	65 to 77	0 6	48	85	10	44	33	11	51 50 to 51	80	0	48	65	0	48	88	0	44	80	0	48	140 125 to 140	8 0 8	48
Printing (Daily Newspapers)— Compositors (Day work) ..	88	0	48	115	0	44	35	8	50	89	0	48	65	0	48	88	0	42	88	0	48	149	6	48
Readers	80	0	48	120	0	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	6	44	72	0	48	..	..	..
Compositors (Jobbing Offices) ..	65	0	48	85	10	44	35	8	50 to	80	0	48	65	0	48	88	0	42	74	0	48	149	6	44 to 48
Linotype Operators	80	0	48	96	7	44	..	..	..	96	0	48	74	0	48	94	6	42	..	..	..	149	6	44 to 48
Building— Bricklayers	78	0	48	97	6	44	40	7	49½	71	6	44	70	6	47	93	1	44	118	10	54	155	10	44
Carpenters	72	0	48	109	0	44	39	11	49½	71	6	44	64	7½	47	88	0	44	97	2	54	119	2	44
Labourers—Carpenters	60	6	44	76	9	44	27	0	49½	54	1	44	51	4	47	72	7	44	64	10	54	69	8	44
Concrete Workers	60	6	44	76	9	44	27	0	49½	55	0	44	54	10	47	72	7	44	64	10	54	69	8	44
Earth Excavators	60	6	44	76	9	44	27	0	49½	54	1	44	54	10	47	72	7	44	64	10	54	69	8	44

(a) Kilmen (Christchurch).

(b) Average of various establishments.

SECTION VI.—continued.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR—AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL).			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1933.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1933.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1933.		Sept., 1914.		1st Oct., 1933.	
	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
Building—continued.	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	
Painters	64 0	48	99 10	44	36 3	49½	67 10	44	60 6	44	89 1	44	86 5	54	119 2	44
Paperhangers	64 0	48	99 10	44	36 3	49½	71 6	44	60 6	44	89 1	44	86 5	54	119 2	44
Plasterers	78 0	48	113 6	44	40 0	49½	71 6	44	66 0	44	89 10	44	105 7	48	155 10	44
Plumbers	72 0	48	110 10	44	39 8	49½	71 6	44	62 4	44	89 10	44	91 10	54	137 6	44
Tramways—									to		to		to		to	
Conductors—									66 0		66 0		52 10	60	..	..
1st year	48 0	48	69 6	} 44	27 5	(a)	{ 64 0 to 73 0 }	} 48	{ 42 0 to 48 0 }	} 48	{ 84 0 to 88 0 }	} 48	52 10	60	..	..
2nd year	51 0	48	72 6													
3rd year	54 0	48	75 6													
Motormen—																
1st year	54 0	48	75 6	} 44	30 11	(a)	{ 64 0 to 73 0 }	} 48	{ 48 0 to 54 0 }	} 48	{ 88 0 to 92 0 }	} 48	52 10	60	..	..
2nd year	57 0	48	78 6													
3rd year	60 0	48	81 6													
Carrying (Merchandise)—																
Carters (1 horse)	50 0	56½	77 6	44	25 7	(b)	55 0 and 56 0	48	48 0	48	79 2	48	84 0	54	70 10	40 to 60
Municipal—Labourers	57 0	48	81 6	44	26 9	(b)	58 8	47	50 11 to 58 9	47	81 1	47	48 7	54	80 0	48

(a) Hours were reduced in 1919. (b) Not available.

Retail Price Index Numbers—1911.—Base.—The index-numbers in the following tables are computed for the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration on a different basis to those given in previous sections of this Report. As indicated in the headings to the tables the rent constituent is based upon the weighted average of *all houses*. The index-numbers are directly comparable with those published in Labour Report, No. 15, and in Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics previous to No. 99.

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Food and Groceries Only.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
NEW SOUTH WALES.																				
Sydney	1,953	1,933	1,941	1,965	1,824	1,808	1,748	1,657	1,608	1,588	1,533	1,539	1,555	1,540	1,519	1,480	1,423	1,428	1,444	1,423
Newcastle	1,912	1,879	1,885	1,911	1,817	1,794	1,727	1,624	1,606	1,586	1,508	1,506	1,519	1,507	1,503	1,452	1,406	1,415	1,446	1,449
Broken Hill	2,271	2,284	2,299	2,342	2,214	2,195	2,068	1,978	1,901	1,861	1,734	1,732	1,745	1,719	1,728	1,624	1,571	1,580	1,565	1,573
Goulburn	1,947	1,935	1,951	1,988	1,856	1,800	1,722	1,609	1,565	1,551	1,463	1,452	1,466	1,504	1,501	1,459	1,402	1,408	1,407	1,393
Bathurst	1,898	1,846	1,850	1,884	1,790	1,775	1,712	1,615	1,580	1,561	1,490	1,496	1,492	1,492	1,463	1,406	1,363	1,379	1,420	1,411
Weighted Average— New South Wales ..	1,958	1,937	1,945	1,970	1,833	1,817	1,754	1,661	1,615	1,594	1,535	1,540	1,555	1,541	1,523	1,480	1,425	1,430	1,447	1,428
VICTORIA.																				
Melbourne	1,773	1,800	1,800	1,809	1,683	1,677	1,640	1,528	1,493	1,419	1,370	1,373	1,405	1,378	1,345	1,291	1,230	1,256	1,295	1,312
Ballarat	1,802	1,812	1,856	1,888	1,767	1,763	1,708	1,573	1,527	1,459	1,427	1,415	1,432	1,386	1,354	1,313	1,275	1,295	1,330	1,332
Bendigo	1,841	1,832	1,883	1,801	1,766	1,783	1,733	1,574	1,542	1,470	1,442	1,443	1,428	1,413	1,390	1,340	1,288	1,294	1,334	1,325
Geelong	1,792	1,784	1,809	1,835	1,664	1,671	1,623	1,539	1,441	1,385	1,369	1,392	1,421	1,412	1,393	1,336	1,288	1,307	1,346	1,336
Warrnambool	1,708	1,719	1,810	1,844	1,719	1,713	1,653	1,583	1,506	1,426	1,420	1,440	1,462	1,452	1,429	1,385	1,301	1,323	1,363	1,350
Weighted Average— Victoria	1,776	1,800	1,805	1,816	1,689	1,685	1,645	1,532	1,494	1,421	1,376	1,379	1,408	1,381	1,349	1,297	1,237	1,262	1,301	1,315
QUEENSLAND.																				
Brisbane	1,729	1,600	1,684	1,700	1,605	1,537	1,490	1,402	1,429	1,410	1,355	1,374	1,361	1,335	1,304	1,279	1,238	1,245	1,255	1,262
Toowoomba	1,670	1,632	1,651	1,601	1,500	1,547	1,466	1,419	1,436	1,370	1,318	1,338	1,330	1,326	1,297	1,254	1,204	1,202	1,218	1,222
Rockhampton	1,833	1,786	1,797	1,813	1,743	1,656	1,611	1,514	1,556	1,516	1,457	1,502	1,508	1,458	1,421	1,393	1,338	1,355	1,342	1,322
Charters Towers	2,016	1,947	1,979	1,940	1,852	1,796	1,656	1,608	1,637	1,637	1,581	1,595	1,605	1,583	1,548	1,531	1,470	1,443	1,412	1,412
Warwick	1,755	1,710	1,725	1,756	1,651	1,608	1,556	1,460	1,454	1,437	1,404	1,413	1,390	1,396	1,372	1,347	1,283	1,295	1,306	1,311
Weighted Average— Queensland	1,745	1,704	1,703	1,719	1,626	1,559	1,508	1,421	1,448	1,424	1,370	1,391	1,381	1,355	1,324	1,298	1,253	1,260	1,267	1,271

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY—continued.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																				
Adelaide	1,844	1,891	1,921	1,890	1,779	1,758	1,633	1,528	1,493	1,449	1,349	1,354	1,406	1,397	1,351	1,289	1,271	1,307	1,328	1,324
Kadina, &c. ..	2,011	2,055	2,073	1,942	1,931	1,837	1,700	1,664	1,584	1,473	1,492	1,561	1,538	1,519	1,447	1,419	1,435	1,432	1,449	
Port Pirie	1,974	1,958	1,998	2,014	1,917	1,910	1,784	1,679	1,626	1,552	1,459	1,466	1,528	1,459	1,452	1,373	1,334	1,345	1,344	1,336
Mount Gambler ..	1,825	1,833	1,864	1,869	1,755	1,675	1,641	1,540	1,420	1,384	1,360	1,373	1,409	1,400	1,370	1,341	1,322	1,321	1,323	1,325
Peterborough ..	2,086	2,058	2,103	2,091	1,954	1,947	1,865	1,699	1,631	1,581	1,468	1,497	1,522	1,482	1,443	1,388	1,367	1,378	1,390	1,391
Weighted Average— South Australia ..	1,856	1,899	1,930	1,904	1,792	1,771	1,649	1,542	1,505	1,459	1,359	1,365	1,418	1,407	1,362	1,300	1,281	1,315	1,334	1,330
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																				
Perth, &c.	1,952	1,994	1,937	1,868	1,820	1,808	1,700	1,546	1,568	1,548	1,442	1,419	1,477	1,492	1,423	1,358	1,318	1,387	1,355	1,349
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	2,245	2,324	2,312	2,177	2,087	2,130	2,078	1,843	1,810	1,800	1,747	1,753	1,770	1,767	1,734	1,696	1,662	1,686	1,683	1,660
Northam	2,057	2,124	2,078	2,013	1,938	1,954	1,873	1,684	1,632	1,595	1,549	1,540	1,553	1,571	1,523	1,458	1,414	1,473	1,449	1,436
Bunbury	2,062	2,123	2,127	2,076	2,018	2,015	1,915	1,701	1,649	1,638	1,560	1,492	1,481	1,524	1,489	1,449	1,374	1,433	1,439	1,423
Geraldton	2,021	2,068	2,089	2,037	1,977	1,972	1,903	1,691	1,677	1,672	1,611	1,608	1,609	1,609	1,531	1,414	1,334	1,360	1,364	1,377
Weighted Average— Western Australia ..	1,988	2,035	1,986	1,911	1,858	1,853	1,752	1,586	1,599	1,580	1,482	1,462	1,512	1,526	1,461	1,398	1,357	1,420	1,393	1,385
TASMANIA.																				
Hobart	1,838	1,824	1,823	1,849	1,762	1,757	1,705	1,584	1,545	1,476	1,401	1,412	1,456	1,450	1,410	1,385	1,319	1,341	1,390	1,364
Launceston	1,760	1,747	1,772	1,840	1,734	1,713	1,679	1,574	1,525	1,469	1,415	1,399	1,430	1,413	1,375	1,348	1,299	1,315	1,338	1,315
Burnie	1,889	1,892	1,957	1,969	1,832	1,857	1,799	1,676	1,556	1,514	1,474	1,492	1,535	1,501	1,466	1,431	1,371	1,382	1,366	1,345
Devonport	1,844	1,836	1,870	1,872	1,719	1,719	1,691	1,577	1,550	1,479	1,427	1,455	1,527	1,500	1,430	1,424	1,365	1,374	1,368	1,370
Queenstown	2,039	2,025	2,034	2,054	1,940	1,949	1,919	1,829	1,774	1,662	1,611	1,636	1,634	1,624	1,606	1,600	1,553	1,569	1,563	1,558
Weighted Average— Tasmania	1,826	1,813	1,824	1,860	1,761	1,753	1,708	1,593	1,548	1,483	1,417	1,422	1,462	1,451	1,411	1,386	1,326	1,345	1,380	1,357
Weighted Average— Thirty Towns.. ..	1,866	1,869	1,874	1,882	1,762	1,745	1,682	1,577	1,545	1,503	1,442	1,446	1,471	1,454	1,423	1,376	1,325	1,344	1,365	1,361
Weighted Average— Six Capital Cities ..	1,859	1,865	1,867	1,873	1,751	1,734	1,673	1,568	1,538	1,496	1,435	1,439	1,465	1,448	1,416	1,369	1,317	1,337	1,359	1,355

SECTION VII.—continued.

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Housing—All Houses.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
Sydney	1,863	1,865	1,874	1,878	1,890	1,877	1,817	1,773	1,736	1,668	1,625	1,518	1,504	1,496	1,477	1,468	1,461	1,453	1,458	1,457
Newcastle	1,583	1,583	1,583	1,565	1,563	1,546	1,516	1,498	1,470	1,409	1,370	1,213	1,222	1,209	1,208	1,198	1,193	1,192	1,193	1,193
Broken Hill	1,010	1,013	1,006	1,006	1,010	1,015	1,012	1,012	1,016	1,009	873	887	887	887	894	893	897	897	899	904
Goulburn	1,824	1,827	1,830	1,837	1,846	1,832	1,791	1,630	1,579	1,524	1,507	1,407	1,391	1,380	1,372	1,374	1,370	1,372	1,372	1,309
Bathurst	1,287	1,290	1,290	1,295	1,310	1,310	1,300	1,316	1,299	1,291	1,277	1,124	1,121	1,110	1,100	1,103	1,102	1,107	1,107	1,102
Weighted Average— New South Wales ..	1,812	1,814	1,822	1,824	1,835	1,822	1,767	1,724	1,690	1,625	1,583	1,471	1,460	1,452	1,435	1,426	1,420	1,413	1,418	1,416

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney	1,863	1,865	1,874	1,878	1,890	1,877	1,817	1,773	1,736	1,668	1,625	1,518	1,504	1,496	1,477	1,468	1,461	1,453	1,458	1,457
Newcastle	1,583	1,583	1,583	1,565	1,563	1,546	1,516	1,498	1,470	1,409	1,370	1,213	1,222	1,209	1,208	1,198	1,193	1,192	1,193	1,193
Broken Hill	1,010	1,013	1,006	1,006	1,010	1,015	1,012	1,012	1,016	1,009	873	887	887	887	894	893	897	897	899	904
Goulburn	1,824	1,827	1,830	1,837	1,846	1,832	1,791	1,630	1,579	1,524	1,507	1,407	1,391	1,380	1,372	1,374	1,370	1,372	1,372	1,309
Bathurst	1,287	1,290	1,290	1,295	1,310	1,310	1,300	1,316	1,299	1,291	1,277	1,124	1,121	1,110	1,100	1,103	1,102	1,107	1,107	1,102
Weighted Average— New South Wales ..	1,812	1,814	1,822	1,824	1,835	1,822	1,767	1,724	1,690	1,625	1,583	1,471	1,460	1,452	1,435	1,426	1,420	1,413	1,418	1,416

VICTORIA.

Melbourne	1,842	1,839	1,839	1,824	1,805	1,788	1,706	1,620	1,555	1,513	1,470	1,450	1,434	1,412	1,406	1,397	1,401	1,391	1,390	1,393
Ballarat	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,322	1,311	1,308	1,304	1,286	1,266	1,243	1,214	1,200	1,233	1,231	1,237	1,236	1,240	1,240	1,242	1,241
Bendigo	1,324	1,319	1,327	1,327	1,306	1,279	1,228	1,219	1,169	1,130	1,089	1,080	1,082	1,074	1,074	1,068	1,072	1,073	1,074	1,088
Geelong	1,644	1,622	1,613	1,589	1,593	1,556	1,511	1,457	1,484	1,471	1,441	1,428	1,395	1,383	1,368	1,355	1,355	1,353	1,354	1,355
Warrnambool	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,463	1,473	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,454	1,448	1,430	1,436	1,426	1,416	1,417	1,409	1,393	1,387	1,396	1,404
Weighted Average— Victoria	1,791	1,787	1,788	1,774	1,756	1,739	1,663	1,585	1,526	1,486	1,445	1,425	1,411	1,392	1,386	1,377	1,381	1,372	1,372	1,375

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane	1,495	1,495	1,515	1,515	1,481	1,351	1,286	1,257	1,221	1,224	1,203	1,167	1,187	1,175	1,164	1,159	1,148	1,181	1,162	1,187
Toowoomba	1,255	1,255	1,255	1,245	1,258	1,256	1,253	1,219	1,163	1,166	1,142	1,126	1,138	1,165	1,156	1,175	1,195	1,178	1,183	1,184
Rockhampton	1,214	1,200	1,200	1,195	1,240	1,238	1,231	1,228	1,156	1,112	1,099	1,077	1,046	1,049	1,040	1,034	1,017	1,006	1,021	1,020
Charters Towers	957	974	971	966	960	991	941	910	859	859	842	793	804	791	775	754	725	725	723	727
Warwick	1,126	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,106	1,106	1,073	1,056	1,056	1,047	1,034	1,015	1,015	1,027	1,038	1,013	1,013
Weighted Average— Queensland	1,424	1,424	1,439	1,438	1,416	1,316	1,263	1,236	1,196	1,194	1,173	1,140	1,154	1,147	1,136	1,132	1,123	1,146	1,132	1,152

SECTION VII.—continued.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—HOUSING—ALL HOUSES—continued.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																				
Adelaide	1,654	1,632	1,581	1,561	1,559	1,509	1,464	1,376	1,332	1,256	1,196	1,175	1,145	1,134	1,131	1,125	1,133	1,136	1,142	1,138
Kadina, &c. ..	767	698	699	694	679	655	651	633	625	629	602	603	601	612	612	614	615	615	615	615
Port Pirie	1,078	1,075	1,075	1,059	1,046	1,056	1,078	1,070	1,067	1,039	1,014	995	973	972	962	958	948	946	951	945
Mount Gambler ..	885	888	888	888	893	893	893	893	890	890	890	889	921	916	915	916	916	916	916	915
Peterborough ..	1,247	1,244	1,265	1,260	1,253	1,249	1,241	1,216	1,161	1,124	1,112	1,100	1,087	1,084	1,088	1,089	1,104	1,101	1,101	1,107
Weighted Average— South Australia ..	1,582	1,559	1,513	1,495	1,491	1,445	1,405	1,325	1,285	1,215	1,160	1,140	1,112	1,102	1,099	1,094	1,101	1,104	1,110	1,106
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																				
Perth, &c.	1,396	1,381	1,400	1,405	1,431	1,425	1,411	1,361	1,364	1,337	1,288	1,225	1,195	1,178	1,166	1,170	1,163	1,165	1,166	1,160
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	740	725	722	722	720	729	745	744	754	803	868	902	955	1,043	1,046	1,055	1,062	1,073	1,094	1,132
Northam	1,101	1,087	1,089	1,089	1,115	1,115	1,105	1,103	1,072	1,047	1,013	1,002	978	1,015	1,031	1,017	1,014	1,003	1,003	1,038
Bunbury	883	881	884	884	940	941	930	930	945	942	930	929	907	905	920	945	946	947	946	945
Geraldton	1,063	1,051	1,048	1,045	1,110	1,139	1,203	1,198	1,208	1,206	1,239	1,161	1,152	1,166	1,147	1,149	1,147	1,161	1,172	1,150
Weighted Average— Western Australia ..	1,303	1,288	1,304	1,308	1,332	1,329	1,321	1,278	1,282	1,264	1,230	1,179	1,159	1,155	1,145	1,149	1,144	1,147	1,151	1,150
TASMANIA.																				
Hobart	1,576	1,574	1,585	1,584	1,581	1,582	1,573	1,535	1,518	1,512	1,473	1,463	1,449	1,464	1,456	1,451	1,448	1,446	1,447	1,445
Launceston	1,413	1,416	1,422	1,422	1,411	1,414	1,385	1,382	1,378	1,369	1,358	1,348	1,327	1,324	1,322	1,320	1,330	1,335	1,331	1,330
Burnie	1,282	1,237	1,241	1,240	1,240	1,247	1,225	1,164	1,150	1,150	1,139	1,122	1,133	1,128	1,113	1,109	1,108	1,106	1,106	1,106
Devonport	1,271	1,276	1,296	1,296	1,281	1,271	1,272	1,247	1,242	1,225	1,219	1,216	1,206	1,213	1,204	1,196	1,204	1,210	1,201	1,204
Queenstown	713	715	716	755	781	782	798	798	801	847	854	854	898	907	914	913	920	938	938	938
Weighted Average— Tasmania	1,473	1,472	1,481	1,482	1,477	1,478	1,465	1,438	1,426	1,420	1,393	1,384	1,371	1,380	1,374	1,370	1,371	1,372	1,371	1,370
Weighted Average— Thirty Towns	1,698	1,694	1,695	1,690	1,687	1,662	1,606	1,550	1,510	1,464	1,424	1,367	1,355	1,344	1,333	1,326	1,325	1,322	1,323	1,325
Weighted Average— Six Capital Cities ..	1,763	1,759	1,761	1,755	1,752	1,724	1,662	1,600	1,557	1,507	1,464	1,406	1,391	1,378	1,367	1,359	1,357	1,354	1,355	1,357

SECTION VII.—continued.

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Food, Groceries and Rent—All Houses.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

TOWN.	1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
TOTAL.																				
Sydney ..	1,916	1,905	1,914	1,929	1,851	1,836	1,776	1,704	1,661	1,621	1,571	1,530	1,534	1,522	1,502	1,474	1,436	1,436	1,448	1,434
Newcastle ..	1,777	1,738	1,761	1,769	1,773	1,692	1,641	1,572	1,550	1,513	1,451	1,385	1,397	1,385	1,382	1,346	1,316	1,331	1,341	1,342
Broken Hill ..	1,753	1,761	1,768	1,793	1,719	1,710	1,634	1,581	1,537	1,511	1,435	1,393	1,377	1,385	1,332	1,290	1,296	1,268	1,294	1,294
Goulburn ..	1,897	1,891	1,901	1,926	1,882	1,813	1,759	1,617	1,571	1,540	1,481	1,433	1,438	1,458	1,451	1,422	1,388	1,390	1,380	1,380
Bathurst ..	1,647	1,618	1,620	1,642	1,593	1,584	1,543	1,492	1,465	1,450	1,402	1,343	1,339	1,335	1,313	1,279	1,252	1,204	1,209	1,282
Weighted Average— New South Wales	1,898	1,887	1,895	1,910	1,834	1,819	1,759	1,687	1,646	1,607	1,555	1,512	1,516	1,504	1,487	1,457	1,420	1,421	1,433	1,421
VICTORIA.																				
Melbourne ..	1,801	1,816	1,816	1,815	1,733	1,723	1,667	1,565	1,519	1,457	1,411	1,405	1,417	1,392	1,369	1,332	1,294	1,307	1,332	1,343
Ballarat ..	1,604	1,610	1,636	1,655	1,579	1,576	1,542	1,455	1,420	1,371	1,339	1,327	1,350	1,322	1,304	1,279	1,256	1,291	1,292	1,292
Bendigo ..	1,629	1,621	1,655	1,659	1,577	1,576	1,525	1,428	1,389	1,330	1,297	1,294	1,286	1,274	1,259	1,226	1,196	1,200	1,225	1,224
Geelong ..	1,731	1,717	1,729	1,731	1,635	1,624	1,577	1,505	1,459	1,420	1,399	1,407	1,410	1,400	1,383	1,342	1,312	1,323	1,348	1,342
Warrambool ..	1,594	1,600	1,654	1,688	1,618	1,623	1,588	1,547	1,484	1,435	1,424	1,438	1,447	1,437	1,424	1,393	1,334	1,340	1,374	1,309
Weighted Average— Victoria	1,782	1,795	1,798	1,799	1,717	1,707	1,653	1,554	1,507	1,448	1,404	1,398	1,409	1,385	1,363	1,327	1,290	1,303	1,327	1,337
QUEENSLAND.																				
Brisbane ..	1,633	1,610	1,615	1,624	1,554	1,461	1,406	1,342	1,343	1,333	1,293	1,289	1,289	1,269	1,246	1,229	1,199	1,215	1,214	1,228
Toowoomba ..	1,499	1,477	1,488	1,508	1,453	1,427	1,396	1,337	1,344	1,286	1,246	1,251	1,251	1,260	1,239	1,219	1,195	1,188	1,199	1,202
Rockhampton ..	1,579	1,545	1,551	1,559	1,536	1,484	1,455	1,392	1,350	1,330	1,318	1,327	1,318	1,290	1,263	1,244	1,204	1,210	1,207	1,195
Charlton Towers ..	1,580	1,547	1,565	1,539	1,485	1,465	1,392	1,321	1,338	1,318	1,277	1,265	1,276	1,257	1,230	1,213	1,164	1,148	1,128	1,130
Warwick ..	1,496	1,468	1,476	1,495	1,431	1,406	1,375	1,314	1,311	1,288	1,261	1,267	1,249	1,247	1,226	1,210	1,175	1,186	1,184	1,187
Weighted Average— Queensland	1,613	1,589	1,595	1,603	1,539	1,459	1,407	1,345	1,345	1,330	1,289	1,288	1,288	1,269	1,246	1,228	1,197	1,210	1,209	1,219

SECTION VII.—*continued.*
RETAIL PRICE INDEX—NUMBERS—FOOD, GROCERIES AND RENT—ALL HOUSES—*continued.*
Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

TOWN.	1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																				
Adelaide	1,766	1,784	1,781	1,755	1,689	1,655	1,563	1,466	1,427	1,370	1,286	1,280	1,299	1,289	1,258	1,218	1,210	1,234	1,249	1,245
Kadina, &c.	1,489	1,471	1,497	1,506	1,423	1,406	1,350	1,261	1,237	1,192	1,115	1,126	1,166	1,157	1,146	1,103	1,086	1,096	1,094	1,105
Port Pirie	1,606	1,595	1,618	1,621	1,559	1,559	1,494	1,429	1,396	1,341	1,276	1,272	1,299	1,280	1,250	1,199	1,171	1,178	1,179	1,172
Mount Gambler ..	1,439	1,445	1,463	1,466	1,401	1,353	1,333	1,274	1,202	1,181	1,167	1,174	1,208	1,201	1,182	1,164	1,153	1,152	1,154	1,154
Peterborough	1,741	1,724	1,758	1,749	1,668	1,660	1,608	1,501	1,438	1,393	1,322	1,334	1,343	1,319	1,296	1,262	1,254	1,260	1,267	1,270
Weighted Average— South Australia ..	1,743	1,759	1,759	1,736	1,669	1,637	1,549	1,453	1,414	1,359	1,277	1,272	1,292	1,282	1,252	1,212	1,203	1,225	1,239	1,235
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																				
Perth, &c.	1,724	1,742	1,716	1,678	1,660	1,651	1,581	1,470	1,484	1,461	1,379	1,339	1,361	1,363	1,316	1,277	1,250	1,293	1,273	1,268
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	1,626	1,667	1,659	1,579	1,525	1,554	1,530	1,391	1,376	1,390	1,386	1,403	1,435	1,469	1,450	1,431	1,412	1,431	1,437	1,436
Northam	1,664	1,697	1,672	1,633	1,599	1,609	1,557	1,446	1,401	1,369	1,328	1,319	1,317	1,343	1,319	1,274	1,246	1,278	1,263	1,268
Bunbury	1,578	1,613	1,616	1,586	1,575	1,574	1,510	1,384	1,360	1,352	1,301	1,261	1,245	1,270	1,254	1,239	1,192	1,229	1,232	1,223
Geraldton	1,627	1,650	1,661	1,629	1,621	1,630	1,615	1,488	1,484	1,481	1,458	1,424	1,421	1,427	1,372	1,300	1,250	1,271	1,278	1,277
Weighted Average— Western Australia ..	1,707	1,728	1,706	1,663	1,642	1,638	1,575	1,460	1,469	1,450	1,379	1,345	1,367	1,373	1,330	1,292	1,265	1,305	1,289	1,284
TASMANIA.																				
Hobart	1,730	1,721	1,725	1,740	1,687	1,685	1,651	1,564	1,534	1,491	1,431	1,433	1,453	1,456	1,427	1,410	1,367	1,381	1,411	1,395
Launceston	1,618	1,611	1,628	1,668	1,602	1,590	1,558	1,495	1,465	1,428	1,391	1,378	1,387	1,377	1,352	1,334	1,307	1,319	1,332	1,317
Burnie	1,640	1,623	1,663	1,669	1,589	1,606	1,563	1,466	1,489	1,365	1,337	1,340	1,370	1,347	1,330	1,297	1,259	1,265	1,255	1,242
Devonport	1,609	1,605	1,634	1,635	1,539	1,535	1,519	1,441	1,423	1,374	1,342	1,357	1,395	1,382	1,335	1,328	1,294	1,302	1,295	1,298
Queenstown	1,494	1,487	1,492	1,520	1,404	1,409	1,458	1,405	1,374	1,327	1,300	1,315	1,331	1,329	1,321	1,317	1,291	1,307	1,303	1,300
Weighted Average— Tasmania	1,681	1,673	1,683	1,704	1,644	1,640	1,608	1,529	1,498	1,457	1,407	1,406	1,424	1,422	1,394	1,377	1,340	1,352	1,374	1,359
Weighted Average— Thirty Towns	1,797	1,797	1,800	1,803	1,731	1,711	1,651	1,566	1,531	1,487	1,435	1,414	1,423	1,409	1,386	1,354	1,321	1,332	1,345	1,344
Weighted Average— Six Capital Cities ..	1,820	1,821	1,823	1,825	1,752	1,730	1,668	1,582	1,546	1,501	1,447	1,425	1,435	1,419	1,395	1,363	1,330	1,342	1,355	1,354

Section VIII.

Retail Price Index-Numbers.—The "Harvester-All Items" Index.—("D" Series).—The following table gives the equivalent "Harvester" index-numbers for the towns and States shown, derived by applying the variations of the "All Items" index-numbers ("C" Series) to the "All Houses" base index-numbers ("A" Series), in accordance with the Award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration delivered on the 5th May, 1933.

Base.—Relevant "Harvester" Index-Number ("A" Series) for each Town or Combination of Towns affected for 4th Quarter, 1929.(a)

Town.	4th Quarter, 1929 (Base).	4th Quarter, 1932.	1st Quarter, 1933.	2nd Quarter, 1933.	3rd Quarter, 1933.	4th Quarter, 1933.	Year ended— 4th Quarter, 1933.
NEW SOUTH WALES—							
Sydney	1929	1521	1498	1498	1,499	1,490	1,496
Newcastle	1769	1415	1404	1404	1,415	1,416	1,410
Broken Hill	1793	1434	1411	1423	1,418	1,423	1,419
Goulburn	1926	1505	1476	1465	1,462	1,457	1,465
Bathurst	1642	1342	1330	1340	1,334	1,348	1,343
Weighted Average—New South Wales	1910	1509	1488	1486	1,489	1,482	1,486
VICTORIA—							
Melbourne	1815	1417	1392	1403	1,415	1,421	1,408
Ballarat	1655	1316	1304	1309	1,321	1,325	1,315
Bendigo	1659	1361	1339	1344	1,359	1,363	1,351
Geelong	1734	1375	1355	1362	1,377	1,370	1,366
Warrnambool	1688	1449	1415	1422	1,442	1,433	1,428
Weighted Average—Victoria ..	1799	1409	1386	1395	1,408	1,413	1,401
QUEENSLAND—							
Brisbane	1624	1323	1314	1323	1,320	1,325	1,321
Toowoomba	1508	1281	1278	1274	1,284	1,284	1,280
Rockhampton	1559	1321	1293	1299	1,302	1,293	1,297
Charters Towers	1539	1285	1260	1252	1,241	1,241	1,249
Warwick	1495	1227	1214	1220	1,216	1,214	1,216
Weighted Average—Queensland	1603	1316	1304	1311	1,309	1,313	1,309
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—							
Adelaide	1755	1325	1322	1335	1,345	1,340	1,336
Kadina, &c.	1506	1203	1190	1193	1,193	1,198	1,194
Port Pirie	1621	1272	1260	1262	1,262	1,257	1,260
Mount Gambler	1466	1225	1219	1218	1,218	1,216	1,218
Peterborough	1749	1395	1392	1392	1,397	1,399	1,395
Weighted Average—South Aus- tralia	1736	1318	1313	1325	1,335	1,330	1,326
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—							
Perth, &c.	1678	1335	1317	1339	1,326	1,325	1,327
Kalgoorlie	1579	1431	1420	1434	1,443	1,440	1,434
Northam	1633	1320	1302	1312	1,297	1,289	1,300
Bunbury	1586	1354	1325	1341	1,346	1,333	1,336
Geraldton	1629	1350	1317	1319	1,321	1,316	1,318
Weighted Average—Western Australia	1663	1345	1327	1349	1,339	1,336	1,338
TASMANIA—							
Hobart	1740	1448	1422	1430	1,451	1,439	1,436
Launceston	1668	1414	1401	1411	1,420	1,408	1,410
Burnie	1669	1375	1348	1349	1,334	1,323	1,339
Devonport	1635	1357	1331	1333	1,331	1,335	1,333
Queenstown	1520	1364	1348	1362	1,359	1,356	1,356
Weighted Average—Tasmania ..	1704	1427	1405	1414	1,429	1,417	1,416
Weighted Average—30 Towns ..	1803	1425	1404	1411	1,416	1,415	1,412
Weighted Average—6 Capitals	1825	1433	1413	1420	1,426	1,424	1,421

(a) For explanation of this Index, see p. 46 of this Report.

NOTE.—The "Powers' 3s." for any town may be varied by the ratio which its "base" index-number (4th Quarter, 1929) bears to that of the period required.

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Capital Cities—Annual Figures—1901 to 1933. The index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of housing, and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost for the six capital cities taken together in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.

City.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Sydney	917	936	989	1,156	1,549	1,783	2,148	1,808	1,703	1,820	1,732	1,785	1,867	1,846	1,826	1,948	1,759	1,567	1,524	1,430
Melbourne	965	925	935	1,091	1,466	1,620	2,056	1,901	1,644	1,802	1,684	1,748	1,774	1,732	1,684	1,795	1,632	1,414	1,355	1,273
Brisbane	965	947	1,018	1,078	1,495	1,762	2,052	1,812	1,608	1,693	1,690	1,734	1,788	1,680	1,671	1,701	1,508	1,392	1,320	1,250
Adelaide	1,028	951	1,020	1,215	1,554	1,719	2,132	1,906	1,723	1,823	1,791	1,840	1,869	1,841	1,775	1,887	1,674	1,411	1,361	1,308
Perth	1,184	1,197	1,346	1,302	1,486	1,772	2,050	1,995	1,776	1,828	1,891	1,938	1,866	1,796	1,882	1,938	1,719	1,494	1,438	1,352
Hobart	1,011	1,010	1,058	1,212	1,635	1,748	2,162	2,025	1,794	1,863	1,849	1,810	1,868	1,788	1,727	1,833	1,702	1,459	1,425	1,354
Weighted Average— Six Capitals ..	972	955	1,000	1,144	1,514	1,716	2,101	1,902	1,684	1,805	1,732	1,785	1,829	1,789	1,761	1,866	1,682	1,477	1,425	1,342

HOUSING—ALL HOUSES.

City.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Sydney	858	911	1,090	1,279	1,252	1,289	1,415	1,474	1,535	1,617	1,687	1,729	1,813	1,808	1,857	1,870	1,839	1,637	1,486	1,457
Melbourne	733	804	970	1,126	1,180	1,283	1,405	1,502	1,597	1,672	1,729	1,742	1,839	1,850	1,835	1,836	1,729	1,497	1,412	1,304
Brisbane	488	575	767	882	905	983	1,061	1,079	1,206	1,247	1,242	1,251	1,459	1,480	1,487	1,505	1,344	1,204	1,171	1,170
Adelaide	629	812	1,112	1,040	1,022	1,108	1,216	1,289	1,360	1,450	1,551	1,505	1,553	1,601	1,665	1,607	1,477	1,240	1,134	1,137
Perth	801	684	810	914	885	916	996	1,055	1,092	1,124	1,134	1,154	1,316	1,331	1,382	1,395	1,407	1,304	1,177	1,166
Hobart	667	708	805	914	956	1,134	1,373	1,440	1,445	1,602	1,665	1,634	1,650	1,603	1,565	1,580	1,568	1,492	1,455	1,447
Weighted Average— Six Capitals ..	751	816	1,000	1,135	1,143	1,215	1,333	1,404	1,480	1,551	1,609	1,632	1,725	1,734	1,758	1,760	1,685	1,483	1,374	1,356

FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING—ALL HOUSES—COMBINED.

City.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Sydney	893	926	1,031	1,206	1,427	1,580	1,847	1,724	1,634	1,737	1,714	1,762	1,844	1,830	1,839	1,916	1,792	1,596	1,508	1,439
Melbourne	870	875	950	1,105	1,349	1,481	1,788	1,737	1,625	1,749	1,703	1,745	1,801	1,781	1,746	1,812	1,672	1,448	1,378	1,319
Brisbane	769	794	915	997	1,252	1,442	1,645	1,511	1,442	1,510	1,506	1,535	1,653	1,598	1,595	1,620	1,441	1,315	1,258	1,214
Adelaide	864	894	1,058	1,143	1,335	1,468	1,756	1,653	1,574	1,670	1,693	1,727	1,739	1,742	1,730	1,772	1,593	1,341	1,266	1,235
Perth	1,027	986	1,126	1,143	1,239	1,420	1,617	1,609	1,538	1,580	1,616	1,640	1,605	1,607	1,715	1,591	1,416	1,329	1,271	1,271
Hobart	869	886	954	1,090	1,356	1,496	1,837	1,785	1,651	1,756	1,773	1,738	1,778	1,712	1,661	1,729	1,647	1,472	1,437	1,389
Weighted Average— Six Capitals ..	880	897	1,000	1,140	1,362	1,510	1,785	1,697	1,600	1,700	1,682	1,722	1,786	1,766	1,760	1,822	1,683	1,479	1,403	1,345

Section IX.

COMPARATIVE INDEX-NUMBERS FOR THE SIX CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

* Base of Each Section—Weighted Average for Six Capitals 1911 = 1,000.

Period.	Food and Groceries.	Rent.		Food and Rent.		All Items of Household Expenditure.	Wholesale Prices Melbourne.	Nominal Wages Adult Males.	Real Wages. (b)	Percentage of Unemployment among Trade Unionists.
		All Houses.	4 and 5 Rooms.	All Houses.	4 and 5 Rooms.					
Year—						(a)1,000				%
1911 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4.7
1913 ..	1,095	1,118	(c)	1,104	(c)	1,104	1,088	1,076	975	6.5
1914 ..	1,144	1,135	1,082	1,140	1,121	1,140	1,149	1,081	948	8.3
1921 ..	1,902	1,404	1,410	1,697	1,717	1,680	1,903	1,826	1,076	11.2
1928 ..	1,761	1,758	1,743	1,760	1,755	1,675	1,792	1,963	1,115	10.8
1929 ..	1,866	1,760	1,754	1,822	1,824	1,713	1,803	1,972	1,082	11.1
1930 ..	1,682	1,685	1,711	1,683	1,693	1,618	1,596	1,939	1,152	19.3
1931 ..	1,477	1,463	1,473	1,479	1,475	1,448	1,428	1,752	1,185	27.4
1932 ..	1,425	1,374	1,336	1,403	1,390	1,377	1,411	1,639	1,168	29.0
1933 ..	1,342	1,356	1,314	1,345	1,329	1,335	1,409	1,584	1,178	25.1
Quarter—										
1923.						(c)				
3rd Qtr.	1,901	1,559	1,557	1,760	1,772	(c)	2,003	1,813	1,030	7.4
4th "	1,816	1,566	1,566	1,713	1,722	(c)	1,966	1,840	1,074	6.6
1924.						(c)				
1st Qtr.	1,778	1,577	1,585	1,695	1,705	(c)	1,946	1,840	1,086	7.6
2nd "	1,740	1,610	1,619	1,686	1,694	(c)	1,880	1,840	1,092	8.3
3rd "	1,706	1,619	1,619	1,670	1,674	(c)	1,848	1,840	1,102	9.5
4th "	1,705	1,630	1,635	1,674	1,679	(c)	1,866	1,839	1,099	10.3
1925.										
1st Qtr.	1,737	1,633	1,644	1,694	1,702	1,642	1,848	1,840	1,086	9.3
2nd "	1,784	1,633	1,647	1,722	1,733	1,654	1,826	1,846	1,072	10.2
3rd "	1,810	1,622	1,644	1,732	1,747	1,662	1,847	1,869	1,079	7.9
4th "	1,810	1,640	1,653	1,740	1,751	1,661	1,856	1,887	1,084	8.1
1926.										
1st Qtr.	1,808	1,719	1,670	1,771	1,756	1,667	1,841	1,892	1,068	8.2
2nd "	1,888	1,727	1,679	1,822	1,810	1,699	1,892	1,904	1,045	6.7
3rd "	1,820	1,726	1,678	1,781	1,766	1,675	1,832	1,922	1,079	7.6
4th "	1,803	1,726	1,680	1,771	1,757	1,669	1,764	1,938	1,094	5.7
1927.										
1st Qtr.	1,782	1,723	1,673	1,758	1,741	1,656	1,737	1,944	1,106	5.9
2nd "	1,758	1,721	1,678	1,743	1,728	1,648	1,743	1,942	1,114	6.4
3rd "	1,794	1,746	1,690	1,774	1,755	1,666	1,882	1,944	1,096	6.7
4th "	1,820	1,746	1,694	1,789	1,773	1,678	1,904	1,955	1,093	8.9
1928.										
1st Qtr.	1,771	1,765	1,744	1,768	1,761	1,675	1,840	1,966	1,112	10.7
2nd "	1,784	1,760	1,745	1,774	1,769	1,684	1,820	1,963	1,107	11.2
3rd "	1,745	1,752	1,741	1,748	1,744	1,670	1,764	1,963	1,123	11.4
4th "	1,746	1,752	1,742	1,749	1,744	1,670	1,744	1,959	1,120	9.9
1929.										
1st Qtr.	1,859	1,763	1,758	1,820	1,821	1,713	1,788	1,958	1,076	9.3
2nd "	1,865	1,759	1,765	1,821	1,823	1,713	1,794	1,977	1,086	10.0
3rd "	1,867	1,761	1,754	1,823	1,824	1,713	1,834	1,979	1,086	12.1
4th "	1,873	1,755	1,751	1,825	1,827	1,712	1,799	1,974	1,082	13.1
1930.										
1st Qtr.	1,751	1,752	1,782	1,752	1,763	1,670	1,680	1,973	1,126	14.6
2nd "	1,734	1,724	1,744	1,730	1,738	1,653	1,667	1,956	1,131	18.5
3rd "	1,673	1,662	1,692	1,668	1,680	1,607	1,599	1,939	1,162	20.5
4th "	1,568	1,600	1,625	1,582	1,590	1,542	1,438	1,887	1,193	23.4
1931.										
1st Qtr.	1,538	1,557	1,560	1,546	1,546	1,500	1,453	1,814	1,173	25.8
2nd "	1,496	1,507	1,501	1,501	1,498	1,464	1,437	1,764	1,175	27.6
3rd "	1,435	1,464	1,447	1,447	1,439	1,423	1,406	1,735	1,109	28.3
4th "	1,439	1,406	1,382	1,425	1,418	1,406	1,418	1,694	1,189	28.0
1932.										
1st Qtr.	1,465	1,391	1,358	1,435	1,425	1,403	1,434	1,680	1,171	28.3
2nd "	1,448	1,378	1,345	1,419	1,409	1,389	1,410	1,672	1,178	30.0
3rd "	1,416	1,367	1,327	1,395	1,381	1,370	1,418	1,608	1,153	29.6
4th "	1,369	1,359	1,314	1,363	1,346	1,346	1,384	1,597	1,172	28.1
1933.										
1st Qtr.	1,317	1,357	1,318	1,330	1,314	1,327	1,336	1,585	1,192	26.5
2nd "	1,337	1,354	1,314	1,342	1,326	1,334	1,401	1,595	1,189	25.7
3rd "	1,359	1,355	1,311	1,355	1,339	1,340	1,467	1,587	1,171	25.1
4th "	1,355	1,357	1,311	1,354	1,336	1,337	1,432	1,570	1,160	23.0
1934.										
1st Qtr.	1,371	1,360	1,315	1,365	1,348	1,344	1,456	1,572	1,152	21.9
2nd "	1,404	1,365	1,319	1,387	1,371	1,358	1,463	..	..	20.9

(a) Taken back from true base (November, 1914=1,000) by means of the Food and Rent (All Houses) Index.

(b) Calculated by Food and Rent (All Houses) Index.

(c) Not available.

* The index-numbers given in the separate columns of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of housing, and food and groceries, since the cost in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000.